THE CENTER FOR AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

The Center for American and International Law

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019 and 2018

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THOMAS STEPHEN & COMPANY, LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of
The Center for American and International Law

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Center for American and International Law (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statements of financial position as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Center for American and International Law as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Thomas Stephen & Company LLP

THOMAS STEPHEN & COMPANY, LLP
Dallas, Texas
December 17, 2019

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The Center for American and International Law
Statements of Financial Position
June 30, 2019 and 2018

Assets

	2019	2018
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,932,399	$ 1,703,459
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	446,431	193,384
Accrued interest receivable	36,833	30,670
Accounts receivable, net	460,242	374,734
Prepaid expenses and other assets	47,983	59,470
Total current assets	2,923,888	2,361,717
Investments		
Marketable securities	20,600,352	19,848,898
Structured investments	957,335	2,366,436
Investment in limited partnerships	874,442	837,146
Investment in venture partnership	31,916	56,114
Investment in private equity partners	438,279	500,123
Total investments	22,902,324	23,608,717
Property and equipment		
Land	1,206,737	1,206,737
Building	9,453,897	9,386,299
Rare books and documents	47,746	47,746
Furniture and equipment	2,749,446	3,253,351
	13,457,826	13,894,133
Accumulated depreciation	(5,546,046)	(5,883,853)
Net property and equipment	7,911,780	8,010,280
Total assets	$ 33,737,992	$ 33,980,714

Liabilities and Net Assets

	2019	2018
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 301,684	$ 197,013
Accrued expenses	264,893	309,640
Deferred income	205,413	258,370
Total current liabilities	771,990	765,023
Net assets		
Without donor restrictions		
Undesignated	9,925,893	9,828,818
Board designated	22,062,625	22,713,432
Total net assets without donor restrictions	31,988,518	32,542,250
With donor restrictions	977,484	673,441
Total net assets	32,966,002	33,215,691
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 33,737,992	$ 33,980,714

See accompanying notes and independent auditor's report.

The Center for American and International Law
Statements of Activities
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Changes in net assets without donor restrictions:		
Revenues and support		
Programs and activities revenues		
Tuition from programs	$ 1,111,384	$ 1,265,699
Project income	206,838	168,039
Annual dues	1,051,646	1,027,855
Royalties on publications	298,808	294,373
Sponsorships	735,000	867,915
Miscellaneous	150,048	155,273
Total programs and activities revenues	3,553,724	3,779,154
Released from restriction	173,722	471,242
Contributions	103,634	66,933
Total revenues and support	3,831,080	4,317,329
Investment income and expense		
Interest, dividend and royalty income	949,998	965,841
Realized gain on sale of investments	228,982	3,059,139
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	204,442	(2,232,954)
Investment fee expense	(117,364)	(135,654)
Total investment income, net of fees	1,266,058	1,656,372
Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	2,880,366	2,843,638
Lecturers and speakers	236,150	287,496
Participant related expenses	636,097	722,710
Printing and supplies	73,080	88,574
Equipment expense	354,377	399,985
Depreciation expense	281,052	298,073
Meeting expense	61,111	69,390
Professional services	438,427	361,111
Communications	99,663	120,779
Employee related expenses	185,114	101,903
Grants	102,055	105,580
Other	303,378	306,495
Total expenses	5,650,870	5,705,734
Change in net assets without donor restrictions	(553,732)	267,967
Changes in net assets with donor restrictions:		
Grants	413,145	348,145
Tuition from programs	36,570	-
Contributions	28,050	-
Released from restriction	(173,722)	(471,242)
Change in net assets with donor restrictions	304,043	(123,097)
Total change in net assets	(249,689)	144,870
Net assets, beginning of year	33,215,691	33,070,821
Net assets, end of year	$ 32,966,002	$ 33,215,691

See accompanying notes and independent auditor’s report.

The Center for American and International Law
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Change in net assets	$ (249,689)	$ 144,870
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	281,052	298,073
Interest amortization on bonds	(6,163)	11,053
Unrealized and realized gain on securities	(433,433)	(826,184)
Provision for doubtful accounts	7,330	(53,573)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	(92,838)	(34,696)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	11,487	29,226
Accounts payable	104,671	(28,396)
Accrued expenses	(44,747)	50,615
Deferred income	(52,957)	109,769
Net cash used in operating activities	(475,287)	(299,243)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(10,698,375)	(23,359,798)
Sale of marketable securities	10,430,953	24,462,949
Purchases of structured investments	-	(2,330,538)
Sale of structured investments	1,418,372	781,276
Purchase of limited partnerships	(187,712)	(255,382)
Sale of limited partnerships	106,216	118,222
Increase in private equity partners	(5,000)	(15,000)
Return of venture partnership capital	8,528	1,269
Return of private equity partners	66,844	76,856
Purchase of property and equipment	(182,552)	(88,414)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	957,274	(608,560)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	481,987	(907,803)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,896,843	2,804,646
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,378,830	$ 1,896,843

See accompanying notes and independent auditor's report.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

In fulfilling their responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements and related disclosures, The Center for American and International Law's (CAIL) management and Board of Trustees have selected accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have adopted methods for their application. The application of accounting principles requires the estimating, matching and timing of revenue and costs in the determination of income or loss. It is also necessary to determine, measure and allocate CAIL's resources and obligations within the financial process according to those principles. Below is a summary of certain significant accounting policies selected by management and the Board.

Nature of Operations

CAIL is a nonprofit institution dedicated to improving the quality of justice through continuing education for lawyers and law enforcement officials in the United States and throughout the world. Since its founding in 1947, tens of thousands of lawyers and law enforcement officers from all 50 states and more than 125 countries have participated in programs of CAIL. Through its courses, conferences, publications and membership activities, CAIL has earned a reputation for excellence in professional education. Much of CAIL's work is accomplished through its five educational institutes, each specializing in different areas of the law.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The net assets, revenues, gains and losses and other support and expenses and other changes in the accompanying financial statements are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, for reporting purposes, net assets of CAIL and changes therein are classified as follows:

Net assets without donor restrictions - net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed stipulations. This includes certain amounts designated by the Board or management for grants, special programs and other purposes.

Net assets with donor restrictions - net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met either by actions of CAIL and/or the passage of time. Net assets may also be subject to donor-imposed restrictions that they be maintained permanently by CAIL. Generally, the donors of these assets permit CAIL use of all or part of the income earned on related investments for general or specific purposes.

For record-keeping purposes, CAIL's books are maintained on a fund basis, with each fund representing an institute or activity center. Each institute or activity center accounts for revenues and expenses of specific programs (e.g. antitrust law, oil and gas law, police supervision, contract courses, etc.).

CAIL reports gifts of cash and other assets as support with donor restrictions if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)

CAIL reports gifts of land, property and equipment as support without donor restrictions unless explicit donor stipulations specify how the donated assets must be used. Gifts of long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used and gifts of cash or other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as support with donor restrictions. Absent explicit donor stipulations about how long those long-lived assets must be maintained, CAIL reports expirations of donor restrictions when the donated or acquired long-lived assets are placed in service.

Investment Income

Realized and unrealized investment income from restricted funds are reported as income without restrictions unless restricted for a specific purpose, in which case, it is recognized as income with restrictions. Based on the endowment agreements and applicable state laws, gains or losses from the sale of restricted investments are recorded as changes in net assets without restrictions.

Marketable Securities

JPMorgan serves as CAIL's primary investment manager and manages CAIL's investment portfolio subject to specific guidelines. CAIL holds a limited number of units of participation with Commonfund. These units of participation are stated at fair value, based upon the fair value of the underlying assets as determined by the Commonfund. For a summary of investments at June 30, 2019 and 2018 see Note 5. Donated securities are recorded at fair market value at the date of donation.

Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts, Venture Partnerships, and Limited Liability Company

Investments in real estate investment trusts (REITS), venture partnerships and the limited liability company are stated at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value. Fair value is determined by the REIT, the venture partnerships and the limited liability company based on the net asset value of the underlying collateral.

Revenue Recognition

CAIL records unconditional promises to give as contributions in the period received. Conditional promises to give are recognized when the conditions on which they depend are substantially met.

Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year are recorded as receivables at their estimated realizable value in the year made. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated cash flows. The discounts on those amounts are computed using the risk-free interest rates applicable to the years in which the promises are received. Amortization of the discounts is included in contribution revenue.

Property and Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost, if purchased, or fair market value at the date the equipment is donated, less accumulated depreciation. Major expenditures that substantially increase useful lives are capitalized. It is general practice of CAIL to expense asset purchases costing less than $1,000. Maintenance, repairs and replacements which do not improve or extend the lives of the respective assets, are charged to operations when incurred.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Property and Equipment (Continued)

When equipment is sold or otherwise disposed of, the asset and related accumulated depreciation are removed, and any gain or loss is included in operations.

Rare books and documents are not depreciated. Depreciation of furniture, equipment and automobiles is provided utilizing the half-year convention straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of three to fifteen years. Depreciation of the building is provided utilizing the half-year convention straight-line method based upon estimated useful life of fifty years.

Deferred Income

Deferred income represents tuition and annual dues received in fiscal years 2019 and 2018 but for services related to fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Statements of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows are presented using the "indirect method". For purposes of these statements, CAIL considers as cash and cash equivalents all cash on hand, cash in checking and money market accounts and other similar instruments with original maturities at acquisition of three months or less.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Pursuant to grants by Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, CAIL is required to maintain grant funds in separate bank accounts. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, $446,431 and $193,384 were maintained in separate bank accounts. The funds are used to provide practical educational forums to support members of the criminal justice system, often with a focus on capital trial issues and innocence law.

Federal Income Taxes

CAIL is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986, as amended, as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code. CAIL has been classified as an organization that is a school and thus, it is not a private foundation as defined under IRC Sections 509. However, income generated from activities unrelated to CAIL's exempt purpose is subject to tax under IRC Section 511. CAIL does not believe it has any material unrelated business income for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and therefore, no tax liability has been provided in the accompanying financial statements.

CAIL previously adopted Financial Accounting Standard ASC 740-10 regarding uncertain tax positions. CAIL does not believe it has any uncertain tax positions as of June 30, 2019 and 2018. Generally, the three prior tax years remain open for internal revenue service examination.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

CAIL uses the allowance method to account for uncollectible accounts. Accounts receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Management periodically reviews accounts on an individual basis. Management considers CAIL's history with the obligor and the size of the accounts in evaluating the allowance. An allowance for uncollectible receivables is provided equal to 100% of the face value of dues receivable not collected within 75 days after the fiscal year end. Allowance for doubtful accounts for 2019 and 2018 was $40,260 and $32,930, respectively.

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. The major estimates used in preparing these financial statements include the lives and methods used to depreciate fixed assets, the allocation of functional expenses, valuation of marketable securities and other investments. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications:

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2018 financial statements to conform to the 2019 financial statement presentation.

2. Adoption of Accounting Pronouncement

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*. The Organization adopted ASU 2016-14, and has applied the changes retrospectively to all periods presented, except for the disclosures around liquidity and availability of resources. This disclosure has been presented for fiscal year 2019 only, as allowed by ASU 2016-14.

3. Liquidity and Funds Available

At June 30, 2019, CAIL had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of $1,932,399 to meet needs for general expenditures such as operating expenses and program costs for the next twelve months. As part of CAIL's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. Additional information concerning investments is described in Note 5.

4. Contributed Services

CAIL receives donations of time and effort from trustees, advisory board members, program chairs, lecturers and students. Contributed services are reflected in the financial statements at the fair value of the services received. The contributions of services are recognized if the services received (a) create or enhance non-financial assets or (b) require specialized skill that are provided by individuals possessing those skills and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation. No contributed services have been recorded in the financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

5. Investments

Investment fair values are determined based on a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. The hierarchy gives highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that CAIL has the ability to access.

5. Investments (Continued)

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value.

Certificates of deposit: Valued using similar investments with the same remaining terms and yields.

Corporate bonds/US Government/US Government Agency obligations: Valued using quoted prices for investments with similar yields and terms.

Equity Securities: Quoted market prices.

Mutual Funds: Valued at the net asset value (NAV) of shares at year end.

Investments in Private Investment Companies: Valued utilizing the net asset valuations provided by the underlying private companies and/or their administrators.

Structured Investments: Valued based on the structured strategies of the underlying securities as provided by the fund manager or counterparty.

The preceding methods described may produce fair values that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although CAIL believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, CAIL's investments at fair value as of June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities	$ 12,537,172	$ -	$ -	$ 12,537,172
Mutual funds	2,161,544	-	-	2,161,544
Corporate bonds	-	944,620	-	944,620
Government and agency bonds	-	2,892,210	-	2,892,210
International, mortgage, and asset back bonds	-	2,064,806	-	2,064,806
Investment in limited partnerships	-	-	874,442	874,442
Structured investments	-	-	957,335	957,335
Private equity partners	-	-	438,279	438,279
Venture partnership	-	-	31,916	31,916
Total investments	$ 14,698,716	$ 5,901,636	$ 2,301,972	$ 22,902,324

5. Investments (Continued)

	2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities	$ 12,940,260	$ -	$ -	$ 12,940,260
Mutual funds	1,163,543	-	-	1,163,543
Corporate bonds	-	931,320	-	931,320
Government and agency bonds	-	2,647,265	-	2,647,265
International, mortgage, and asset back bonds	-	2,166,510	-	2,166,510
Investment in limited partnerships	-	-	837,146	837,146
Structured investments	-	-	2,366,436	2,366,436
Private equity partners	-	-	500,123	500,123
Venture partnership	-	-	56,114	56,114
Total investments	$ 14,103,803	$ 5,745,095	$ 3,759,819	$ 23,608,717

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are as follows:

	Private Equity Partners	Venture Partnership	Limited Partnerships	Structured Investments	Total
June 30, 2017	$ 561,979	$ 38,174	$ 673,386	$ 788,741	$ 2,062,280
Capital call	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Return of capital	(76,856)	(1,269)	-	(781,276)	(859,401)
Purchases	-	-	255,382	2,330,538	2,585,920
Sales	-	-	(118,222)	-	(118,222)
Realized losses	-	-	-	(40,861)	(40,861)
Unrealized gains (losses)	-	19,209	26,600	69,294	115,103
June 30, 2018	$ 500,123	$ 56,114	$ 837,146	$ 2,366,436	$ 3,759,819
Capital call	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Return of capital	(66,844)	(8,528)	-	-	(75,372)
Purchases	-	-	187,712	-	187,712
Sales	-	-	(106,216)	(1,418,372)	(1,524,588)
Realized losses	-	-	-	(3,326)	(3,326)
Unrealized gains (losses)	-	(15,670)	(44,200)	12,597	(47,273)
June 30, 2019	$ 438,279	$ 31,916	$ 874,442	$ 957,335	$ 2,301,972

Investment Return Objectives, Risk Parameters and Strategies

CAIL has adopted investment and spending policies, approved by the Board of Trustees, for investment assets that attempt to preserve the real purchasing power of the principal and to provide a stable source of perpetual financial support without undue exposure to risk. Although the policy recognizes the importance of preserving capital, it also reflects the varying degrees of investment risk generally regarded with increased returns that compensate for the additional risk.

5. Investments (Continued)

Additionally, the returns should show favorable, relative performance characteristics. These returns should equal or exceed the average return of appropriate capital market indices weighted by the asset allocation target percentages over a rolling five years period and equal or exceeding the average return of a universe of similarly managed funds.

Spending Policy

It is CAIL's policy to distribute up to 5% of the market value at March 31st of a three year moving average of the marketable investments. It is the goal of CAIL to reduce its reliance on these funds to pay operating expenses. Spending in excess of the 5% is allowed if approved by the Board of Trutees.

Investment in Private Equity Partners

In January 2007, CAIL entered into an investment agreement for $1,000,000 to acquire an interest as a limited partner in nine multi-manager programs of private equity investments principally within the United States. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, $917,000 and $912,000 have been called, respectively, with $83,000 and $88,000 remaining to be called, respectively. The estimated fair values at June 30, 2019 and 2018 were $438,278 and $500,123, respectively.

Investment in Venture Partnership

In 1998, CAIL entered into a subscription agreement to purchase an interest in Endowment Venture Partners (the "Partnership"), a limited liability partnership, which requires $1,000,000 to be invested. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, net amounts of $285,025 and $276,497, of the original investment have been returned to CAIL resulting in investment balances of $714,975 and $723,503, respectively. Additional investments are to be made by CAIL upon written notice from the Trust, subject to certain restrictions in the agreement. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, there was no additional capital called. The estimated fair values of the two Venture Partnerships at June 30, 2019 and 2018 were $31,916 and $56,114, respectively.

Investment in Limited Partnerships

In 2011, CAIL entered into an agreement to purchase as interest in Providence TMT Debt Opportunity Feeder II, LP (the "Partnership"), a limited partnership. The Partnership invests in private equity funds. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, CAIL invested $500,000 in the Partnership. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, $392,914 and $399,076, respectively, have been called with a net distribution since inception of $660,952 and $617,699, respectively. The estimated fair values at June 30, 2019 and 2018 were $112 and $19,310, respectively.

In 2012, CAIL entered into an agreement to purchase as interest in KKR North America Fund XI, LP (the "Partnership"), a limited partnership. The Partnership invests in private companies. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, CAIL invested $500,000 in the Partnership. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, $461,449 and $452,943, respectively, have been called with a net distribution since inception of $419,147 and $285,328, respectively. The estimated fair values at June 30, 2019 and 2018 were $453,984 and $552,935 respectively.

In 2016, CAIL entered into an agreement to purchase as interest in HPS Mezzanine Private Investors, LP (the "Partnership"), a limited partnership. The Partnership invests in private equity and venture capital funds. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, CAIL invested $500,000 in the Partnership. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, $399,035 and $257,237, respectively, have been called with a net distribution since inception of $32,595 and $9,727. The estimated fair value at June 30, 2019 and 2018 were $420,347 and $264,901 respectively.

6. Net Assets With Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions were as follows at June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Law Enforcement Institute activities	$ 70,000	$ 70,000
International legal activities	124,085	124,085
Cosponsored activities	19,658	19,658
Activities of the Center	126,000	126,000
Criminal justice training	446,431	193,384
Higginbotham lecture series	126,310	126,310
Rule of Law	65,000	-
Strategic planning facilitator	-	10,000
NITA scholarships	-	4,004
	$ 977,484	$ 673,441

7. Functional Allocation of Expenses

CAIL's main function is to provide continuing education for the legal and law enforcement professions. The financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are related to more that one program or supporting function. The expenses that are allocated include occupancy and depreciation, which are allocated on a square footage basis, as well as salaries and wages, benefits, lecturers and speakers, participant related expenses, professional fees, and other expenses, which are allocated based on estimated time and effort.

The functional allocation of expenses is as follows for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019			
	Program	General and Administrative	Fundraising	Total
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 2,057,493	$ 658,097	$ 164,776	$ 2,880,366
Lecturers and speakers	236,128	22	-	236,150
Participant related expenses	632,915	3,182	-	636,097
Printing and supplies	62,504	10,576	-	73,080
Equipment expense	294,364	60,013	-	354,377
Depreciation expense	135,706	145,346	-	281,052
Meeting expense	56,600	4,511	-	61,111
Professional services	288,550	149,877	-	438,427
Communications	77,677	21,986	-	99,663
Employee related expenses	102,438	82,676	-	185,114
Grants	102,055	-	-	102,055
Other	124,799	178,579	-	303,378
	$ 4,171,229	$ 1,314,865	$ 164,776	$ 5,650,870

7. Functional Allocation of Expenses (Continued)

	2018			
	Program	General and Administrative	Fundraising	Total
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 2,482,873	$ 106,607	$ 254,158	$ 2,843,638
Lecturers and speakers	287,496	-	-	287,496
Participant related expenses	722,710	-	-	722,710
Printing and supplies	83,864	2,865	1,845	88,574
Equipment expense	354,974	28,132	16,879	399,985
Depreciation expense	234,518	39,722	23,833	298,073
Meeting expense	67,938	907	545	69,390
Professional services	320,698	25,258	15,155	361,111
Communications	113,421	4,567	2,791	120,779
Employee related expenses	96,020	445	5,438	101,903
Grants	105,580	-	-	105,580
Other	260,626	26,942	18,927	306,495
	$ 5,130,718	$ 235,445	$ 339,571	$ 5,705,734

8. Pension Program

CAIL has a safe harbor 403(b) plan in place to provide substantially all employees an opportunity to save for retirement on a tax-advantage basis. CAIL matches 100% of the first 6% of eligible compensation contributed by the employee as a safe harbor matching contribution. Pension expense for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 amounted to $116,029 and $119,338, respectively.

9. Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject CAIL to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents and marketable securities. CAIL places its cash investments in money market accounts and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. However, at June 30, 2019 and 2018, cash and cash equivalent balances did exceed the level of insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to marketable securities are due to JP Morgan serving as the investment manager for the majority of CAIL's marketable securities. JP Morgan disperses the investment across many different industries and geographic areas in order to limit the risk of any one investment materially affecting the total investment portfolio. The majority of CAIL's support is derived from tuition and membership dues.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

CAIL currently has two noncancelable operating leases for equipment used in operations. Lease expense related to this equipment recorded as equipment expenses during fiscal years 2019 and 2018 was $159,348 and $190,463, respectively. Commitments for payment under the operating leases at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	$ 20,693
2021	23,129
2022	23,129
2023	23,129
2024	3,959
Total	$ 94,039

In the normal course of business, CAIL may become involved in certain legal actions, claims or disputes. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, there were no such actions against CAIL. CAIL has significant investments in marketable securities, structured and private investments. These investments are subject to market risk and there is a risk of significant decline in market value in the near term.

11. Subsequent Events

CAIL has evaluated subsequent events through December 17, 2019, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued and determined that there were no subsequent events or transactions that required recognition or disclose in the financial statements.