Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2020 and 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Franklin County, Florida Apalachicola, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital"), an enterprise fund of Franklin County, Florida, as of and for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Hospital's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Hospital, as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in its financial position and, where applicable, cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the financial information of the Hospital and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of Franklin County, Florida as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 17, 2021, on our consideration of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Can, Rigge & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama March 17, 2021

Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Statements of Net Position

September 30,		2020		2019
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,395,588	\$	271,385
Patient accounts receivable, net of estimated				
uncollectibles of \$2,733,941 in 2020 and				
\$2,264,139 in 2019		645 <i>,</i> 373		747,888
Due from other funds		195,026		367,187
Other receivables		320,043		294,880
Prepaid expenses		137,581		90,436
Supplies inventory		89,469		74,140
Total current assets		5,783,080		1,845,916
Capital assets				
Land		13,400		13,400
Depreciable assets, net		3,385,006		1,760,817
Construction in progress		-		2,575,437
Total capital assets, net		3,398,406		4,349,654
Total assets		9,181,486		6,195,570
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	776,734	\$	908,377
Accrued compensation		48,454		21,310
Other accrued liabilities		64,000		175,000
Estimated third party settlements (including				
Medicare accelerated payments)		248,686		33,056
Compensated absences		160,842		121,680
Total current liabilities		1,298,716		1,259,423
Payroll Protection Program loan		930,855		-
Total liabilities		2,229,571		1,259,423
Net position		. ,		. ,
Net investment in capital assets		3,398,406		4,145,705
Unrestricted		3,553,509		4,143,703 790,442
Total net position	Ś	6,951,915	Ś	4,936,147
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Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the years ended September 30,		2020	2019
Operating Revenue			
Net patient service revenue before			
-	\$	8,572,098	\$ 8,170,529
Provision for uncollectible accounts	•	(993,369)	(2,024,280)
Net patient service revenue		7,578,729	6,146,249
Other operating revenue		8,914	80,489
Total operating revenue		7,587,643	6,226,738
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Operating Expenses			
Salaries, wages, and benefits		5,735,261	4,998,996
Other contract services		1,126,441	806,530
Professional services		921,850	919,817
Clinical supplies		746,873	653,397
Insurance		424,487	325,066
Depreciation		280,177	211,824
Minor equipment		277,878	152,636
Licenses, permits and fees		244,555	83,496
Other current expenses		178,573	162,386
Utilities		167,888	221,931
Repairs and maintenance		123,616	94,233
Other patient care related costs		79,337	122,618
Communications		76,648	66,077
Supplies		45,507	32,401
Total operating expenses		10,429,091	8,851,408
Operating income (loss)		(2,841,448)	(2,624,670)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)			
Interest income		580	2,507
Noncapital grants and contributions			-
CARES PRF income		140,127	10,656
Other income		3,281,807 36,864	- 1,447,508
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets		(1,101,681)	1,447,508
		(1,101,881) (40)	(237)
Interest expense		• •	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		2,357,657	1,476,544
Change in net position before transfers		(483,791)	(1,148,126)
Transfers			
Transfers in		2,499,559	3,013,393
Transfers out		-	(25,350)
Total transfers		2,499,559	2,988,043
Change in net position		2,015,768	 1,839,917
Net position - beginning of year		4,936,147	3,096,230
Net position - end of year	\$	6,951,915	\$ 4,936,147

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended September 30,		2020		2019
Operating Activities				
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$	7,226,192	Ś	6,115,972
Payments to suppliers and others	Ŷ	(4,605,842)	-	(3,558,335)
Payments to and on behalf of leased employees		(5,780,524)		(5,170,932)
Receipt of Electronic Health Records incentives		(3,700,324)		39,847
Other receipts (payments), net		8,914		40,642
		0,514		40,042
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(3,151,260)		(2,532,806)
Noncapital Financing Activities				
Receipt of CARES Act funds		3,281,807		-
Receipt of advanced Medicare payments		645,447		-
Proceeds from Payroll Protection Program loan		930,855		-
Receipt of noncapital grants and contributions		140,127		10,656
Other receipts (payments), net		36,864		(3,717)
Net change in due from other funds		-		(1,215)
Interest paid		(40)		(237)
Noncapital related transfers in		2,458,232		1,984,401
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities		7,493,292		1,989,888
Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Purchase of capital assets		(218,409)		(233,644)
Capital related transfers in		-		288,639
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing				
activities		(218,409)		54 <i>,</i> 995
Investing Activities				
Interest income		580		2,507
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		4,124,203		(485 <i>,</i> 416)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		271,385		756,801
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	4,395,588	\$	271,385
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Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

For the years ended September 30,		2020		2019
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net				
Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$	(2,841,448)	\$	(2,624,670)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net				
cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Depreciation		280,177		211,824
Provision for bad debts		993,369		2,024,280
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Patient accounts receivable		(890,854)		(2,047,978)
Supplies		(15,329)		(26,101)
Prepaid expenses		(47,145)		(73 <i>,</i> 384)
Other receivables		(25,163)		(587)
Accounts payable		(130,356)		17,839
Accrued compensation and payroll taxes		27,144		(209 <i>,</i> 854)
Other accrued liabilities		(111,000)		175,000
Compensated absences		39,162		11,889
Estimated third-party settlements		(429,817)		8,936
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	ć	(2 151 260)	ć	(2 522 906)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(3,151,200)	Ş	(2,532,806)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Purchase of equipment through accounts payable	\$	_	\$	53,949
Purchase of capital assets by insurer	Ŧ	-	Ŷ	1,451,225
Accrual of property insurance deductible		-		150,000
Forgiveness of interfund debt by Hospital Trust Fund		-		690,000
Purchase of equipment directly by the County		213,488		-
Disposal of abandoned Hospital project (CIP)		(1,101,681)		-

Note 1: DESCRIPTION OF HOSPITAL

The Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida, operating as George E. Weems Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital"), is administered by a nine-member board of directors appointed by Franklin County, Florida Board of County Commissioners. The Hospital operates a 25-bed critical access hospital in Apalachicola, Florida providing inpatient and outpatient services, as well as ambulance services and two physician clinics in Franklin County.

Activity and financial position of the Hospital make up the Hospital Fund, which is an enterprise fund of Franklin County, Florida.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenue, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows of resources from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange transaction takes place, while those from government-mandated nonexchange transactions (principally federal and state grants and county appropriations) are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and changes therein, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term are related to the determination of the allowances for uncollectible accounts and contractual adjustments and estimated third-party payer settlements. In particular, laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates related to these programs will change by a material amount in the near term.

Risk Management

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; medical malpractice; and employee health, dental and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Risk Management (Continued)

The Hospital purchases medical malpractice under claims-made policies. Under these policies, only claims made and reported to the insurer are covered during the policy term, regardless of when the incident giving rise to the claim occurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

Patient Accounts Receivable, Net

Patient accounts receivable are reduced by estimated contractual and other adjustments and estimated uncollectible accounts. In evaluating the collectability of accounts receivable, the Hospital analyzes its past history and identifies trends for each of its major payer sources of revenue to estimate the appropriate allowances for third-party contractual and other adjustments and bad debt. Management reviews data about these major payer sources of revenue on a monthly basis in evaluating the sufficiency of the allowances. On a continuing basis, management analyzes delinquent receivables and writes them off against the allowance when deemed uncollectible. No interest is charged on patient accounts receivable balances.

For receivables associated with services provided to patients who have third-party coverage, the Hospital analyzes contractually due amounts and provides an allowance for contractual adjustments and, if necessary, a provision for bad debts (for example, for expected uncollectible deductibles and copayments on accounts for which the third-party payer has not yet paid, or for payers who are known to be having financial difficulties that make the realization of amounts due unlikely).

For receivables associated with uninsured patients (also known as 'self-pay'), which includes both patients without insurance and patients with deductible and copayment balances due for which third-party coverage exists for part of the bill, the Hospital records a significant provision for bad debts in the period of service on the basis of its past experience, which indicates that many uninsured patients are often either unable or unwilling to pay the full portion of their bill for which they are financially responsible. The difference between standard rates (or the discounted rates, if negotiated) and the amounts actually collected after all reasonable collection efforts have been exhausted is charged off against the allowance for uncollectible accounts.

The Hospital has not materially altered its accounts receivable and revenue recognition policies during fiscal year 2020 and did not have significant write-offs from third-party payers related to collectability in fiscal years 2020 or 2019.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Due from Other Funds

Due from other funds relates to sales tax receivable from Franklin County.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses are amortized over the estimated period of future benefit, generally on a straightline basis.

Supplies

Supply inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, determined using the firstin, first-out method. When evidence exists that the net realizable value of inventories is lower than its cost, the difference is recognized as a loss in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position in the period in which it occurs.

Pharmaceutical inventories are subject to a capitalization threshold, resulting in the expensing of insignificant drugs during the year.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition, or acquisition value at the date of donation if acquired by gift. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset. Assets under capital lease obligations and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their respective estimated useful lives.

Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is included in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Expenditures that materially increase values, change capacities, or extend useful lives of the respective assets are capitalized. Routine maintenance and repairs are charged to expense when incurred.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Hospital evaluates, on an ongoing basis, the recoverability of its assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounted estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. The assessment of the recoverability of assets will be impacted if estimated future operating cash flows are not achieved. Based on management's evaluations, no long-lived assets impairments were recognized during the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Compensated Absences

The Hospital's policies permit most employees to accumulate vacation benefits that may be realized as paid time off or, in limited circumstances, as a cash payment. Expense and the related liability are recognized as vacation benefits are earned whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash. Compensated absence liabilities are computed using the regular pay and termination pay rates in effect at the statement of net position date plus an additional amount for compensation-related payments such as social security and Medicare taxes computed using rates in effect at that date. The Hospital's estimated accrual for accumulated vacation leave is recorded as a current liability on the accompanying statements of net position.

Net Position

Net position of the Hospital is classified in two components, as follows:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets.

Unrestricted net position – the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets described above.

The Hospital first applies restricted net position when an expense or outlay is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Operating Revenue and Expenses

The Hospital's statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position distinguish between operating and non-operating revenue and expenses. Operating revenue result from exchange transactions associated with providing health care services, the Hospital's principal activity. Non-exchange revenue, including investment income, grants and contributions received for purposes other than capital asset acquisition, are reported as nonoperating revenue. Operating expenses are all expenses incurred to provide health care services, other than financing costs.

Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payers that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payers, and others for services rendered including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payers.

Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined or as years are no longer subject to such audits, reviews, and investigations.

The Hospital believes that it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and is not aware of any pending or threatened investigations involving allegations of potentially significant wrongdoing. However, compliance with such laws and regulations is subject to future government review and interpretation, as well as significant regulatory action including fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid program, and in recent years there has been an increase in regulatory initiatives at the state and federal levels including the Recovery Audit Contractor ("RAC") and Medicaid Integrity Contractor ("MIC") programs, among others. These programs were created to review Medicare and Medicaid claims for medical necessity and coding appropriateness. The RAC's have authority to pursue 'improper' (in their judgment) payments with a three year look back from the date the claim was paid.

Charity Care

The Hospital provides care without charge, or at a reduced charge, to patients who meet certain criteria under its charity care policy. Because the Hospital does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify pursuant to this policy, these charges are not reported as revenue. The amount of charges foregone for services and supplies furnished under the Hospital's charity care policy was approximately \$1,011,000 and \$794,000 for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and estimated costs and expenses incurred to provide charity care totaled approximately \$545,000 and \$424,000, respectively. The estimated costs and expenses incurred to provide charity care were determined by applying the Hospital's cost to charge ratio from its latest filed Medicare cost report to its charges foregone for charity care, at established rates.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Grants and Contributions

From time to time, Hospital receives grants from other governmental entities as well as contributions from individuals and private organizations. Revenues from grants and contributions (including contributions of capital assets) are recognized when all eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Grants and contributions may be restricted either for specific operating purposes or for capital purposes. Amounts that are unrestricted or that are restricted to a specific operating purpose are reported as nonoperating revenues. Amounts restricted to capital acquisition are reported after nonoperating revenue and expenses.

Current Healthcare Environment

The Hospital monitors economic conditions closely, both with respect to potential impacts on the healthcare industry and from a more general business perspective. Management recognizes that economic conditions may continue to impact the Hospital in a number of ways, including, but not limited to, uncertainties associated with the United States and state political landscape and rising uninsured patient volumes and corresponding increases in uncompensated care.

Additionally, the general healthcare industry environment is increasingly uncertain, especially with respect to the ongoing impacts of the federal healthcare reform legislation. Potential impacts of ongoing healthcare industry transformation include, but are not limited to:

- Significant capital investment in healthcare information technology
- Continuing volatility in state and federal government reimbursement programs
- Effective management of multiple major regulatory mandates, including the previously mentioned audit activity
- Significant potential business model changes throughout the healthcare system, including within the healthcare commercial payer industry

The business of healthcare in the current economic, legislative, and regulatory environment is volatile. Any of the above factors, along with others both currently in existence and which may or may not arise in the future, could have a material adverse impact on the Hospital's financial position and operating results.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 was \$40,555 and \$12,804, respectively.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income Taxes

As an essential government function of Franklin County, the Hospital is generally exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code and a similar provision of state law.

Electronic Health Records Incentive Program

The Electronic Health Records (EHR) Incentive Program, enacted as part of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, provides for one-time incentive payments under both the Medicare and Medicaid programs to eligible hospitals that demonstrate meaningful use of certified EHR technology. Critical access hospitals (CAHs) are eligible to receive incentive payments in the cost reporting period beginning in the federal fiscal year in which meaningful use criteria have been met.

The Medicare incentive payment is for qualifying costs of the purchase of certified EHR technology multiplied by the Hospital's Medicare share fraction, which includes a 20% incentive. This payment is an acceleration of amounts that would have been received in future periods based on reimbursable costs incurred, including depreciation. If meaningful use criteria are not met in future periods, the Hospital is subject to penalties that would reduce future payments for services. Payments under the Medicaid program are generally made for up to four years based upon a statutory formula, as determined by the state, which is approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The final amount for any payment year under both programs is determined based upon an audit by the Medicare Administrative Contractor.

The Hospital received and recognized EHR incentive payments in 2019 of \$39,847 related to a reopening of the fiscal year 2015 cost report. No such incentive payments were received or recognized in 2020, and management believes it is unlikely that any additional significant meaningful use incentives will be received in the future, as the terms of the program are coming to a close. However, prior incentive payments remain subject to future audits and recoupments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Hospital did not adopt any new statements of financial accounting standards issued by GASB having a material impact on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95 (GASB 95), *Postponement of the Effective Date of Certain Authoritative Guidance.* GASB 95 extends the effective date of certain accounting and financial reporting provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that were first effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The requirements of GASB 95 apply to the financial statements of all state and local governments. The primary objective of GASB 95 is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The requirements of GASB 95 are effective immediately.

Note 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Effective

GASB has issued the following pronouncements that may affect future financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or financial presentation of the Hospital upon implementation. Management has not yet evaluated the effect of implementation of these standards.

GASB		Effective
Statement No.	GASB Accounting Standard	Fiscal Year
84	Fiduciary Activities	2021
87	Leases	2022
89	Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End	
	of a Construction Period	2022
90	Majority Equity Interest an amendment of GASB	
	Statements No. 14 and No. 61	2021
91	Conduit Debt Obligations	2023
92	Omnibus 2020	2023
93	Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates	2023
94	Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and	
	Availability Payment Arranagements	2023
96	Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements	2023
97	Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and	
	Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457	
	Deferred Compensation Plans	2022

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, March 17, 2021 and determined there were no events that occurred that required disclosure. No subsequent events occurring after this date have been evaluated for inclusion in these financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications were made to prior year balances to conform with current year presentation.

Note 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of September 30, 2020 and 2019, the deposits of the Hospital consisted of the following:

September 30,	2020	2019
Petty cash and undeposited cash Cash deposits with financial institutions	\$ 900 4,394,688	\$ 900 270,485
Total deposits	\$ 4,395,588	\$ 271,385

Deposits are included in the cash and cash equivalents statements of net position caption.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, a government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Hospital's deposit policy for custodial credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of state law.

The State of Florida's Public Deposit Act (the "Act") requires that public deposits may only be made at qualified public depositories. The Act requires each qualified public depository to deposit with the State Treasurer eligible collateral equal to or in excess of the required collateral as determined by the provisions of the Act. In the event of a failure by a qualified public depository, losses in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") limits and proceeds from the sale of securities pledged by the defaulting depository are assessed against other qualified public depositories of the same type as the depository in default. When other qualified public depositories are assessed additional amounts, they are assessed on a pro-rata basis.

The Hospital had no bank balances exposed to custodial credit risk at September 30, 2020 and 2019. The Hospital's deposits at September 30, 2020 and 2019 were covered under the FDIC and the Act.

Investments

The Hospital is authorized by statute to invest public funds in the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund; direct obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities; Securities and Exchange Commission registered money market funds with the highest quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency; interest-bearing time deposits or savings accounts in qualified public depositories; commercial paper; and certain registered open-end or closed-end management investment companies. The Hospital places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

The Hospital held no investments at September 30, 2020 or 2019.

Note 4: PATIENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Hospital is located in Apalachicola, Florida. The Hospital grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payer agreements. The mix of receivables from patients and third-party payers at September 30, 2020 and 2019 was:

September 30,	2020	2019
Medicare	\$ 760,619 \$	994,039
Medicaid	367,203	294,965
Other third-party payers	485,211	765,273
Patients	3,670,930	2,386,933
Total patient accounts receivable	5,283,963	4,441,210
Less allowance for contractual and other adjustments	(1,904,649)	(1,429,183)
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts	(2,733,941)	(2,264,139)
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$ 645,373 \$	747,888

Note 5: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity and balances for the year ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Estimated Useful (in years)	Balance 9/3/2019	Additions	Reductions	Transfers	Balance 9/30/2020
Nondepreciable capital asse Land Construction in progress	ts	\$ 13,400 2,575,437	\$ -	\$ - (1,124,212)	\$ (1,451,225)	\$ 13,400
Total nondepreciable		2,588,837	-	(1,124,212)	(1,451,225)	13,400
Depreciable capital assets Buildings Equipment and furniture	20 - 50 3 - 10	1,641,286 2,011,364	4,644 448,497	-	1,451,225 -	3,097,155 2,459,861
Total depreciable, at cost		3,652,650	453,141	-	1,451,225	5,557,016
Less accumulated depreciati Buildings Equipment and furniture	on	(350,873) (1,540,960)	(72,170) (208,007)	-	-	(423,043) (1,748,967)
Total accumulated depreciat	tion	(1,891,833)	(280,177)	-	-	(2,172,010)
Depreciable, net		1,760,817	172,964	-	1,451,225	3,385,006
Total capital assets, net		\$ 4,349,654	\$ 172,964	\$ (1,124,212)	\$ -	\$ 3,398,406

	Estimated					
	Useful Lives	Balance				Balance
	(in years)	10/1/2018	Additions	Reductions	Transfers	9/30/2019
Nondepreciable capital as	sets					
Land		\$ 13,400	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 13,400
Construction in progress		1,025,270	1,550,167	-	-	2,575,437
Total nondepreciable		1,038,670	1,550,167	-	-	2,588,837
Depreciable capital assets						
Buildings	20 - 50	1,590,309	50,977	-	-	1,641,286
Equipment and furniture	9 - 10	1,970,706	137,674	(97,016)	-	2,011,364
Total depreciable, at cost		3,561,015	188,651	(97,016)	-	3,652,650
Less accumulated deprecia	ation					
Buildings		(315,475)	(35 <i>,</i> 398)	-	-	(350,873)
Equipment and furnitur	e	(1,452,310)	(176,426)	87,776	-	(1,540,960)
Total accumulated deprec	iation	(1,767,785)	(211,824)	87,776	-	(1,891,833)
Depreciable, net		1,793,230	(23,173)	(9,240)	-	1,760,817
Total capital assets, net		\$ 2,831,900	\$ 1,526,994	\$ (9,240)	\$-	\$ 4,349,654

Note 5: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 amounted to \$280,177 and \$211,824, respectively.

Construction in progress included cumulative costs of projects not yet placed in service. At September 30, 2019, \$1,451,225 of this balance related to in-progress repairs and roof replacement resulting from Hurricane Michael damage. Such capital activity was paid for directly by the County's property insurer. The remainder of the construction in progress balance primarily included a project related to planning for new hospital facilities. No depreciation was taken on these capitalized costs.

In fiscal year 2020, the Hospital and the County made the decision to abandon the effort to construct a new hospital. As a result, the Hospital wrote-off costs totaling approximately \$1.102 million and recorded a loss on the disposal.

Note 6: INTERFUND RECEIVABLE, TRANSFERS, AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Interfund balances as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, consisted of the following:

September 30,	2020	2019
Due from Hospital Trust Fund	\$ 195,026 \$	367,187

Note 6: INTERFUND RECEIVABLE, TRANSFERS, AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (Continued)

Interfund transfers for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 consisted of the following:

For the years ended Se	ptember 30,	2020	2019
Transfers in from:			
Hospital Trust Fund	Transfer of ½ cent sales tax	\$ 1,157,355	\$ 1,142,502
Hospital Trust Fund	Purchase of equipment	213,488	288,639
Hospital Trust Fund	Forgiveness of interfund debt	-	690,000
General Fund	Operation of hospital	244,460	8,000
General Fund	Operation of clinic	120,000	120,000
General Fund	Operation of ambulance services	764,252	764,252
		\$ 2,499,555	\$ 3,013,393
Transfers out to:			
Hospital Trust Fund	Transfer of insurance proceeds	\$ -	\$ 25,350

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities included in current liabilities consisted of the following:

September 30,		2020	2019
Payable to employees (including payroll taxes, accrued	¢	247 727	÷ 151.000
compensation, and compensated absences) Payable to suppliers and contractors	\$	217,737 196,896	\$
Due to Tallahassee Memorial Hospital		571,397	571,397
Other		-	2,350
	ć	086 020	¢ 1051267
	Ş	986,030	\$ 1,051,367

Note 7: LONG-TERM DEBT

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Hospital was granted a Small Business Administration (SBA) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan of \$930,855 to assist with keeping its workforce employed during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis. The loan, which bears interest at 1%, has a maturity date of 2022 and has deferred payments until fiscal 2022. PPP loans are subject to loan forgiveness. Forgiveness is based on the employer maintaining or quickly rehiring employees and maintaining salary levels over a 24-week covered period following the receipt of the PPP loan, and may be reduced if full-time headcount declines, or if salaries and wages decrease. The application for forgiveness of the Hospital's PPP loan has not yet been completed. Accordingly, no forgiveness is recognized on the accompanying financial statements. The entire balance is presented as a long-term liability on the accompanying financial statements as of September 30, 2020.

Note 8: NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

The elements of this calculation are as follows:

September 30,	2020	2019
Capital assets, net Less outstanding accounts payable related to capital assets Less debt related to capital assets	\$ 3,398,406 - -	\$ 4,349,654 (53,949) (150,000)
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,398,406	\$ 4,145,705

Note 9: NET PATIENT SERVICE REVENUE

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payers that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. A summary of the payment arrangements with major third-party payers follows:

Medicare – Inpatient and substantially all outpatient services related to Medicare beneficiaries are paid based on a cost reimbursement methodology. The Hospital is reimbursed for certain services at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare Administrative Contractor.

Medicaid – Inpatient and outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are reimbursed under a cost reimbursement methodology. The Hospital is reimbursed at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicaid contractor. The inpatient rates are established by the Agency for Health Care Administration ("AHCA") for which the Hospital is a provider. Outpatient services are reimbursed based on a per diem amount established by utilization on a semi-annual basis.

Other – The Hospital has also entered into payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations. The basis for payment to the Hospital under these agreements includes prospectively determined rates per discharge, discounts from established charges and prospectively determined daily rates.

A summary of gross revenue from patient services provided under contracts with third-party payers follows:

For the years ended September 30,	2020	2019
Medicare	37%	38%
Medicaid	14%	15%
Blue Cross	10%	13%
Commercial/HMO/PPO	12%	16%

Note 9: NET PATIENT SERVICE REVENUE (Continued)

The composition of net patient service revenue was as follows:

For the years ended September 30,		2020	2019
Gross patient service revenue Less provision for contractual and other adjustments Less provision for doubtful accounts	\$	12,999,162 \$ (4,427,064) (993,369)	13,207,723 (5,037,194) (2,024,280)
Net patient service revenue	\$	7,578,729 \$	6,146,249

Note 10: EMPLOYEE LEASING

On July 20, 2010, the Hospital entered into an agreement with Fortune Business Solutions, which subsequently became HR Outsourcing, Inc., to provide employees for the Hospital. Under the agreement, HR Outstanding, Inc. was the employer of all persons working at the Hospital during the year ended September 30, 2018 and through February 25, 2019, and was reimbursed by the Hospital for all wages and management fees associated with the lease. On April 16, 2019, the Hospital entered into a similar employee leasing agreement with Paychex Business Solutions which remains in effect. Employee leasing costs totaled \$4,611,415 and \$4,010,738 for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Note 11: MEDICAID SUBSIDIES AND ASSESSMENTS

The AHCA is the entity designated by the State of Florida to administer its Medicaid program. AHCA and the State of Florida have established various programs that provide additional payments from the state to qualifying Florida hospitals that service a disproportionate share of Medicaid, underinsured, uninsured and low-income patients. Notably, these programs include Medicaid disproportionate share ("DSH") and the low income pool ("LIP"). The Hospital generally qualifies as a DSH and LIP provider and receives payments based on formulas established by AHCA. The possibility exists that the formulas may continue to change, pending federal and/or state legislation.

The net amount of DSH and LIP payments recognized in net patient service revenue (included in contractual deductions) was approximately \$1,193,000 and \$1,133,000 for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively. DSH and LIP payments receivable of \$320,043 and \$294,880 as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are included in other receivables on the accompanying statements.

These program payments, in connection with other payments received from the State of Florida for providing health services to Medicaid, uninsured and underinsured people of the State of Florida, are subject to audit, and payments received in excess of costs may be required to be refunded to the State of Florida. It is reasonably possible that these estimates could further materially change in the near term.

Note 11: MEDICAID SUBSIDIES AND ASSESSMENTS (Continued)

Section 395.701 of the Florida Statutes imposes an annual assessment on all hospitals operating in the State of Florida. The assessment is currently calculated as 1.5% of annual net operating revenues for inpatient services; 1% of annual net operating revenues for outpatient services; and .4% of annual gross operating expenses (per AHCA's definition).

The assessments are due on a quarterly basis to AHCA and are used, among other purposes, to obtain federal financial participation for medical assistance payments to providers on behalf of Medicaid recipients, which serve to increase payments to Medicaid provider hospitals throughout the state. Approximately \$70,000 and \$71,000 of expenses related to these assessments are included in operating expenses on the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively. Estimated assessments payable totaling approximately \$152,000 and \$139,000 as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, are included in estimated third-party payer settlements on the accompanying financial statements.

Note 12: MEDICAL MALPRACTICE INSURANCE

The Hospital purchases medical malpractice insurance under a claims-made policy on a fixed premium basis. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require a health care provider to accrue the expense of its share of malpractice claim costs, if any, for any reported and unreported incidents of potential improper professional service occurring during the year by estimating the probable ultimate costs of the incidents. Based upon the Hospital's claims experience, no such accrual has been made. It is reasonably possible that this estimate could change materially in the near term.

In addition, other claims may be asserted arising from services provided to patients in the past. In the opinion of management, adequate provision has been made for losses which may occur from such asserted and unasserted claims that are not covered by liability insurance, if any. It is reasonably possible that this estimate could change materially in the near term.

Note 13: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Hospital is, from time to time, subject to allegations that may or do result in litigation. The Hospital evaluates such allegations by conducting investigations to determine the validity of each potential claim. Based upon the advice of legal counsel, management records an estimate of the amount of ultimate expected loss, if any, for each. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

Note 13: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Provision for Workers Compensation Claim

During the transition between the two employee leasing contracts discussed in Note 10, the Hospital's workers compensation insurance policy lapsed, and, during this lapse, an employee was injured. As of September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Hospital has provisioned \$19,000 and \$25,000, respectively, included in other accrued liabilities, for future expenses related to this claim. Additionally, due to an employee injury in fiscal year 2020, the Hospital has provisioned an additional \$45,000 for worker's compensation claims.

Industry

The healthcare industry is subject to laws and regulations of federal, state and local governments. These laws and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to, matters such as licensure, accreditation, government healthcare program participation requirements, reimbursement for patient services, and Medicare and Medicaid fraud and abuse. Over the past several years, government activity has increased with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations of fraud and abuse statutes and regulations by healthcare providers.

Healthcare Reform

Violations of these laws and regulations could result in expulsion from government healthcare programs together with the imposition of significant fines and penalties, as well as significant repayments for patient services previously billed. Management believes that the Hospital is in material compliance with all fraud and abuse statutes as well as other applicable government laws and regulations.

In March of 2010, the *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* ("PPACA") was signed into law. This Act represents a comprehensive reform of the United States healthcare system and institutes, among other things, many provisions that change payments from Medicare, Medicaid and other insurance companies. Starting in 2014, the legislation required the establishment of health insurance exchanges which provide individuals without employer-provided healthcare coverage the opportunity to purchase insurance. Reimbursement rates paid by insurers participating in the insurance exchanges are often substantially different than rates paid under previously existing health insurance products.

Another significant component of the PPACA is the extension of the Medicaid program to a wide range of newly eligible individuals. In anticipation of this expansion, payments under certain existing programs are being substantially decreased. Each state's participation in an expanded Medicaid program is optional, and the State of Florida has currently opted not to expand its Medicaid program.

Note 13: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Healthcare Reform (Continued)

The PPACA is extremely lengthy and complex and has been difficult for the federal government and each state to implement. While the overall, continuing impact of the PPACA cannot currently be estimated, it is likely that it will have a negative impact on the Hospital's net patient service revenue for years to come.

Supplemental Medicaid Reimbursements

The Hospital receives reimbursements from various programs in relation to the Medicaid uninsured and underinsured patients they serve. Funding received in excess of costs to provide these services is subject to audit and payments received in excess of costs may be required to be refunded to the State of Florida.

Operating Leases

The Hospital leases various pieces of equipment under operating leases expiring at various dates through 2023. Total rental expense for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 for all operating leases was approximately \$102,000 and \$123,000, respectively.

The following is a schedule by year of expiration of approximate future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of September 30, 2020 that have initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year:

2022 5,64 2023 1,88	Year ending September 30,	Amount
2023 1,88	2021	\$ 22,425
	2022	5,646
	2023	1,882
Total \$ 29,95.	Total	\$ 29,953

Note 14: UNCERTAINTIES

In March 2020, the World Health Organization made the assessment that the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) can be characterized as a pandemic. As a result, uncertainties have arisen that may have a significant negative impact on the operating activities and results of the Hospital. The occurrence and extent of such an impact will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the virus, (ii) government quarantine measures, (iii) voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings, (iv) the effects on the financial markets, and (v) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are uncertain.

Note 15: CARES ACT FUNDING

Additional funding for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund ("Relief Fund") was among the provisions of the CARES Act, which was signed into law on March 27, 2020, and other legislation. In the year ended September 30, 2020, the Hospital received cash payments of approximately \$3,282,000 from the Relief Fund and state grant programs, which is reported as nonoperating revenues in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Payments from the Relief Fund are not loans and, therefore, they are not subject to repayment. However, as a condition to receiving distributions, providers must agree to certain terms and conditions, including, among other things, that the funds are being used for lost operating revenues and COVID-related costs, and that the providers will not seek collection of out-of-pocket payments from a COVID-19 patient that are greater than what the patient would have otherwise been required to pay if the care had been provided by an in-network provider. The Hospital recognizes grant payments as income when there is reasonable assurance of compliance with the conditions associated with the grant. The Hospital's estimates could change materially in the future based on the Hospital's operating performance or COVID-19 activities, as well as the evolving grant compliance guidance provided by the government.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020 and Related Legislation. The CARES Act and the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act ("Paycheck Protection Program"), which was signed into law on April 24, 2020, authorized up to \$2 trillion in government spending to mitigate the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Below is a brief overview of certain provisions of the CARES Act and related legislation that have impacted and expect will continue to impact the Hospital's business. Please note that this summary is not exhaustive, and additional legislative action and regulatory developments may evolve rapidly. There is no assurance that the Hospital will continue to receive or remain eligible for funding or assistance under the CARES Act or similar measures.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. To address the fiscal burdens on healthcare providers created by the COVID-19 public health emergency, the CARES Act and the Paycheck Protection Program authorized \$175 billion for the Relief Fund.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") has indicated that it will be closely monitoring and, along with the Office of Inspector General, auditing providers to ensure that recipients comply with the terms and conditions of relief programs and to prevent fraud and abuse. All providers will be subject to civil and criminal penalties for any deliberate omissions, misrepresentations or falsifications of any information given to HHS. The Hospital has formally accepted the terms and conditions associated with the receipt of its Relief Fund payments.

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the Hospital recognized approximately \$3.282 million of Relief Fund income, included as nonoperating income, associated with lost operating revenues and COVID-related costs.

Note 15: CARES ACT FUNDING (Continued)

Medicare and Medicaid Payment Policy Changes. The CARES Act also alleviates some of the financial strain on hospitals, physicians, and other healthcare providers and states through a series Medicare and Medicaid payment policies that temporarily increase Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and allow for added flexibility, as described below.

- Effective May 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, the 2% sequestration reduction on Medicare FFS and Medicare Advantage payments to hospitals, physicians and other providers authorized by the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2020 is suspended and will resume effective January 2021. The suspension is financed by a one-year extension of the sequestration adjustment through 2030.
- The CARES Act instituted a 20% increase in the Medicare MS-DRG payment for COVID-19 hospital admissions for the duration of the public health emergency as declared by the Secretary of HHS.
- The scheduled reduction of \$4 billion in federal Medicaid DSH allotments in FFY 2020, as mandated by the Affordable Care Act, is suspended until December 1, 2020. Also, the federal DSH allotment reduction for FFY 2021 will be reduced from \$8 billion to \$4 billion.
- Notwithstanding these adjustments, the ACA-mandated reduction is not expected to be extended past its original termination in FFY 2025.
- The CARES Act expanded the Medicare accelerated payment program, which provides prepayment of claims to providers in certain circumstances, such as national emergencies or natural disasters. Under this measure, providers could request accelerated payments that may be retained for 120 days during which time providers continue to receive payments for services. At the end of the 120-period, the accelerated payment will be repaid via a 100% offset of payments on claims that would otherwise be paid. The repayment period for hospitals and other providers is one year and 210 days, respectively, from the date of receipt of the accelerated payment, after which interest is assessed on the unpaid balance. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Hospital applied for and received accelerated payments totaling approximately \$645 thousand, which is included in estimated third party settlements on the accompanying statements of net position.
- A 6.2% increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage ("FMAP") matching funds was
 instituted to help states respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The additional funds are
 available to states from January 1, 2020 through the quarter in which the public health
 emergency period ends, provided that states meet certain conditions. An increase in states'
 FMAP leverages Medicaid's existing financing structure, which allows federal funds to be
 provided to states more quickly and efficiently than establishing a new program or
 allocating money from a new funding stream. Increased federal matching funds support
 states in responding to the increased need for services, such as testing and treatment
 during the COVID-19 public health emergency, as well as increased enrollments as more
 people lose income and qualify for Medicaid during the economic downturn.

Note 15: CARES ACT FUNDING (Continued)

Because of the uncertainty associated with various factors that may influence Hospital's future Medicare and Medicaid payments, including future legislative, legal or regulatory actions, or changes in volumes and case mix, there is a risk that Hospital's estimates of the impact of the aforementioned payment and policy changes will be incorrect and that actual payments received under, or the ultimate impact of, these programs may differ materially from Hospital's expectations.



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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON AN EXAMINATION CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AICPA PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS, AT-C SECTION 315, REGARDING COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 10.550, *RULES OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL*

To the Board of Directors George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Franklin County, Florida Apalachicola, Florida

We have examined the Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital") compliance with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, during the year ended September 30, 2020. Management is responsible for the Hospital's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Hospital's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Hospital complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referenced above. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether the Hospital complied with the specified requirements. The nature, timing and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgement, including an assessment of the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the Hospital's compliance with specified requirements.

In our opinion, the Hospital complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements of Section 218.415 during the year ended September 30, 2020.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the State of Florida Auditor General and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Can, Rigge & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama March 17, 2021



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Directors George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Franklin County, Florida Apalachicola, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Hospital's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 17, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider all of the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Hospital's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Hospital's Responses to Findings

The Hospital's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Hospital's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Can, Rigge & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama March 17, 2021

2018 – 001 Accrual Basis Accounting (Repeat)

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and presenting financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Condition: Multiple accounts and financial statement line items required adjustment or reclassification in order for the financial statements to be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Such adjustments included proper presentation of cash, accounts receivable and related reserves, prepaid expenses, other assets, accounts payable, other liabilities, estimated third-party payer settlements, property, plant and equipment, and related party accounts, among others. Further, various accounts were not reconciled (or not reconciled timely) to the subsidiary ledgers at fiscal year-end, resulting in some of these adjustments.

Cause: Internal processes and controls were not sufficient (either non-existent or ineffective) to detect material misstatements of the financial statements. The high level of management and accounting staff turnover during and just before fiscal 2019 was a contributing factor.

Effect: Material misstatement of the financial statements (before auditor adjustments).

Recommendation: Management should focus on strengthening internal controls surrounding financial reporting and the proper presentation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) in coordination with the addition of a Controller will reconcile balance sheet accounts monthly.

2018 – 002 Inventory (Repeat)

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and presenting financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Additionally, management is responsible for ensuring that inventory and supplies are properly controlled, counted, monitored and safeguarded on an ongoing basis.

Condition: Though physical inventory counts were conducted at fiscal year-end, various valuation issues were noted. These included instances of items valued by the unit when they should have been valued by the box as well as instances in which the pricing used for valuation did not reflect the lower of cost or market.

Cause: Pricing and unit measure information within the Hospital's inventory tracking system is not being updated or is being updated incorrectly.

Effect: Additional audit work and adjustments were required to properly state the accounts.

Recommendation: Management should implement new processes and controls surrounding inventory ordering, receiving and tracking such that item costs within the Hospital's inventory tracking software are updated regularly, as items are ordered, using the appropriate unit measures.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The CFO will meet with the purchasing director monthly and review inventory reporting. Additionally, the CFO, in coordination with the purchasing director, will evaluate and adjust all processes and controls surrounding inventory ordering, receiving, and tracking to ensure inventory is valued and reported accurately.

2018 – 003 Accounting & Finance Staffing (Repeat)

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and presenting financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Such responsibility includes hiring and retaining effective and experienced staff to conduct such activities.

Condition and Cause: Processes and controls in place in fiscal 2019 were not sufficient to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting which resulted in the other findings described within this schedule.

Effect: The effect of this finding is reflected in the effects of findings 2018 - 001, 2018 - 002 and 2019 - 001 through 2019 - 004.

Recommendation: The Hospital should invest in the hiring of accounting staff and focus on retention of existing staff to ensure that existing control activities can be properly conducted and new policies and controls, necessary to address the findings noted herein, can be established and followed.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Management will advertise and move forward with hiring a Controller which will help ensure that current and any required new policies and controls including the separation of duties are followed.

2019 – 001 <u>Reconciliation of Cash and Posting of Receipts and Payroll Expense (Repeat)</u>

Criteria: Internal controls should be in place to ensure that all cash transactions are properly and timely recorded by the Hospital.

Condition, Cause and Effect: Audit entries were required to adjust accounts, most notably cash and payroll expense. In addition, we noted significant balances of unmatched cash receipts, primarily related to patient accounts receivable. Such amounts generally result when a cash payment is received from a third party insurer on a patient's behalf but has not yet been posted to the patient's balance on the accounts receivable subledger – often due to insufficient or pending remittance information accompanying the payment.

Recommendation: Bank reconciliations should be prepared and reviewed on a regular basis for all accounts, regardless of significance, and any identified variances or differences should be investigated and resolved in a timely manner. Cash receipts related to patient accounts should be matched and posted to the appropriate accounts receivable subledger upon receipt, or, if remittance information is not sufficient to enable account identification, investigated and resolved in as timely a manner as possible.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: All bank reconciliations will be conducted monthly with all variances identified investigated and resolved timely. Additionally, all cash receipts related to patient accounts will be reconciled and posted daily with all variances investigated and resolved timely.

2019 – 002 Accounts Receivable, Revenue and Reserves for Uncollectible Accounts (Repeat)

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require a provision for uncollectible accounts receivables based on management's assessment of collectability.

Condition and Effect: Accounts receivable on the unadjusted ledger was misstated. In addition, large balances of unmatched AR receipts were noted, as discussed in finding 2019 – 001 above. Audit entries were required to adjust accounts receivable and increase the reserves, reducing net AR by a material amount. In addition, other audit adjustments were required to adjust the components of net revenue - gross revenue, contractual and other allowances and the provision for bad debt.

Recommendation: The Hospital should prepare reconciliations of all gross accounts receivable to underlying details as part of each month-end close, and as previously noted in 2019 – 004, cash receipts related to patient accounts should be matched and posted to the appropriate accounts receivable subledger upon receipt, or, if remittance information is not sufficient to enable account identification, investigated and resolved in as timely a manner as possible. The Hospital should routinely monitor its collections percentages through the use of a "lookback analysis" or comparable information using a sufficiently long (yet current) look back period to determine an appropriate reserving methodology that addresses the constantly evolving nature of the payer mix and adequately reserves receivables to their estimated net realizable value. Manual entries to accounts receivable, reserves, and/or net patient revenue, once prepared, should be reviewed by management for appropriateness and proper posting.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The CFO in coordination with the Controller will reconcile all gross accounts receivables to ensure the accurate balance monthly in coordination with the monthly closing of financial reporting. Additionally, a monthly lookback analysis of paid claims will be utilized to ensure the proper accounting of expected reimbursement of all outstanding patient accounts.

2019 – 003 Capital Assets and Depreciation (Repeat)

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require the Hospital to report the cost of capital assets and accumulated depreciation by asset class and annual depreciation by function.

Condition and Effect: We noted variances between the Hospital's capital asset registers and general ledger, and various capital assets that were not recorded, or incorrectly recorded. As a result, adjusting entries were required to record certain capital asset additions, remove assets no longer capitalized, and adjust yearly depreciation expense totals.

Recommendation: We recommend the Hospital implement appropriate measures to ensure that all capital assets are captured and appropriately classified, maintained, and depreciated on the capital asset register, and that the capital asset register is reconciled to the general ledger on a regular basis and any differences that are identified are followed up on and resolved.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The CFO in coordination with the Controller will reconcile all capital asset accounts and related accumulated depreciation accounts to ensure the accurate balance monthly in coordination with the monthly closing of financial reporting.

2019 – 004 Recording of Audit Adjustments/Reconciliation of Net Position (Repeat)

Criteria: Audit adjustments should be recorded by the Hospital to the general ledger in the relevant accounting period such that net position, post-close, at the end of each period reconciles to the net position per audited financial statements.

Condition, Cause and Effect: We noted that certain prior year audit entries were not appropriately recorded in the current fiscal year and/or reflected in the opening equity balance of the current fiscal year. As a result, the unadjusted balance of net position at fiscal year-end was misstated by the net effect of these entries.

Recommendation: The Hospital should implement a process to ensure that all audit entries are properly posted to the general ledger in the correct period and that net position balances for each year, post-close, reconcile to the audited financial statements.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The CFO will post all audit adjustments within the general ledger to the correct fiscal year and reconcile the financial statements back to the audited financial statements.



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MANAGEMENT LETTER

Board of Directors George E. Weems Memorial Hospital Franklin County, Florida Apalachicola, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Hospital Fund of Franklin County, Florida d/b/a George E. Weems Memorial Hospital (the "Hospital") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated March 17, 2021.

Auditors' Responsibility

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America; and Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General.

Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*; and Independent Accountant's Report on an examination conducted in accordance with AICPA Professional Standards, *AT-C Section 315*, regarding compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports, which are dated March 17, 2021, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Prior Audit Findings

Section 10.554(1)(i)1., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report. In connection with our audit, we determined that all of the findings in the preceding annual financial audit report were repeated, as shown in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses.

Financial Condition and Management

Section 10.554(1)(i)5.a. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as to whether or not the Hospital has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and to identify the specific conditions(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the Hospital did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.c. and 10.556(8), Rules of the Auditor General, we applied financial condition assessment procedures for the Hospital. It is management's responsibility to monitor the Hospital's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and the review of financial information provided by same.

Section 10.554(1)(i)2., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, we included recommendations in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses.

Annual Financial Report

Section 10.554(1)(i)5.b. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as the whether the annual financial report for the Hospital for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, filed with the Florida Department of Financial Services pursuant to Section 218.32(1)(a), Florida Statutes, is in agreement with the annual financial audit report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. In connection with our audit, we determined that these two reports were in agreement.

Additional Matters

Section 10.554(1)(i)3., Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to communicate noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but warrants the attention of those charged with governance. In connection with our audit, we did not note any such findings.

Purpose of this Letter

Our management letter is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, Federal and other granting agencies, the Board of Directors, and applicable management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Can, Rigge & Ingram, L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, L.L.C.

Enterprise, Alabama March 17, 2021