Independent Auditor's Reports and Financial Statements September 30, 2019 and 2018

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital

A Component Unit of Sharkey County

September 30, 2019 and 2018

Contents

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheets	11
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	12
Statements of Cash Flows	13
Notes to Financial Statements	15
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> – Independent Auditor's Report.	35
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> –	
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> – Independent Auditor's Report	37
and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> – Independent Auditor's Report Schedule of Findings and Responses	37



Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital Rolling Fork, Mississippi

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital (the Hospital), a component unit of Sharkey County, as of and for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, 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.

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 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital as of September 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Hospital will continue as a going concern. As discussed in *Note 15*, the Hospital has suffered recurring losses and negative cash flows from



Board of Trustees Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital Page 2

operations, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in *Note 15*. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Hospital's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Surety Bonds for Officials and Employees as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The Schedule of Surety Bonds for Officials and Employees has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 21, 2020, 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.

BKD.LIP

Jackson, Mississippi May 21, 2020

Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital (the Hospital) provides an overview of the Hospital's financial activities for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital.

Financial Highlights

2019 Highlights

- Cash and certificate of deposit increased by \$19,896, or 1%, from 2018 to 2019.
- Current liabilities have increased \$1,251,852 from 2018 to 2019, due to the draw down of \$865,198 on the available line of credit and increased accounts payable.
- Total operating expenses for 2019 increased by \$657,136, or 5%, over the prior year. This was due primarily to an approximately \$474,000 increase in salaries and wages from the hiring of two new physicians during the year.
- The Hospital reported an operating loss of \$2,204,989 for 2019 and a decrease in net position of \$1,559,889. The decrease in net position was driven by the increase in operating expenses, primarily related to salaries, wages and employee benefits.

2018 Highlights

- Cash, temporary cash investments and certificate of deposit decreased by \$630,359, or 22%, from 2017 to 2018, due primarily to the decrease in the financial position of the Hospital.
- The Hospital reported an operating loss of \$2,181,301 for 2018 and a decrease in net position of \$1,542,864. The decrease in net position was driven by discontinuance of the Texas and Louisiana laboratories in 2018.
- Total operating expenses for 2018 decreased by \$8,094,527, or 39%, over the prior year. This was due primarily to the discontinuance of the Texas and Louisiana laboratories which had \$8,505,354 in expense in 2017.

Using this Annual Report

The Hospital's financial statements consist of three statements – a balance sheet, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and a statement of cash flows. These statements provide information about the activities of the Hospital. The Hospital is accounted for as a business-type activity and presents its financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

One of the most important questions asked about any hospital's finances is "Is the hospital as a whole better or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position report information about the Hospital's resources and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all restricted and unrestricted assets and all liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. Using the accrual basis of accounting means that all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Hospital's net position and changes in them. The Hospital's total net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – is one measure of the Hospital's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Hospital's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the Hospital's patient base, changes in legislation and regulations, measures of the quantity and quality of services provided to its patients and local economic factors should also be considered to assess the overall financial health of the Hospital.

The Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows reports cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from four defined types of activities. It provides answers to such questions as where did cash come from, what was cash used for and what was the change in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period.

The Hospital's Net Position

The Hospital's net position is the difference between its assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet. The Hospital's net position decreased by \$1,559,889 in 2019 over 2018, and decreased by \$1,542,864 in 2018 over 2017, as shown in Table 1.

	2019	2018	2017
Assets			
Current assets	\$ 2,035,154	\$ 2,331,471	\$ 4,443,659
Capital assets, net	1,417,772	1,507,691	1,465,780
Other assets	2,170,540	 2,154,916	 78,756
Total assets	\$ 5,623,466	\$ 5,994,078	\$ 5,988,195
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	\$ 4,192,678	\$ 2,940,826	\$ 1,439,991
Long-term debt	 73,649	 136,224	 88,312
Total liabilities	 4,266,327	 3,077,050	 1,528,303
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,281,639	1,262,570	1,305,080
Restricted - expendable	1,511	6,100	43,441
Unrestricted	 73,989	 1,648,358	 3,111,371
Total net position	 1,357,139	 2,917,028	 4,459,892
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 5,623,466	\$ 5,994,078	\$ 5,988,195

Table 1: Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

2019 Highlights

• Current assets decreased \$296,317 compared to 2018. The main component was a decrease of approximately \$241,000 in net patient accounts receivable due to reduced collections from nursing home operations.

• In 2019, current liabilities increased \$1,251,852 due to the draw down of \$865,198 on the available line of credit and increased accounts payable.

2018 Highlights

- Current assets decreased \$2,112,188 compared to 2017. The main component was a decrease of \$2,040,522 in temporary cash investments due to the purchase of a 24-month certificate of deposit. Patient accounts receivable at year-end increased \$385,638 over 2017, primarily due to improvement in nursing home operations.
- In 2018, current liabilities increased \$1,500,835 due to the draw down of \$1,187,394 on the available line of credit.

Operating Results and Changes in the Hospital's Net Position

In 2019, the Hospital's net position decreased by \$1,559,889, as shown in Table 2, compared to an decrease in net position in the prior year of \$1,542,864.

Table 2: Operating Results and Changes in Net Position

	2019 2018		2017
Operating Revenues	\$ 11.048.572	\$ 10.387.174	\$ 20.656.078
Net patient service revenue Other	\$ 11,048,572 7,650	\$ 10,387,174 35,600	\$ 20,656,078 66,779
Total operating revenues	11,056,222	10,422,774	20,722,857
Operating Expenses			
Salaries, wages and employee			
benefits	6,990,342	6,420,592	6,231,312
Supplies and other	6,034,346	5,955,789	14,235,280
Depreciation	236,523	227,694	232,010
Total operating expenses	13,261,211	12,604,075	20,698,602
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,204,989)	(2,181,301)	24,255
Net Nonoperating Revenues	594,380	616,829	739,870
Capital Grants and Gifts	50,720	21,608	786,528
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ (1,559,889)	\$ (1,542,864)	\$ 1,550,653

Operating Income (Loss)

The first component of the overall change in the Hospital's net position is its operating income or loss – and generally, the difference between net patient service revenue and other operating revenues and the expenses incurred to perform those services. In fiscal year 2019, the Hospital reported an operating loss of \$2,204,989, compared to a reported operating loss of \$2,181,301 for fiscal year 2018.

2019 Financial Highlights

- Operating revenues increased by \$633,448 due to expansion of lab services and addition of a pain management clinic.
- The Hospital experienced significant changes in operating expenses, which increased by \$657,136, or 5%. This was due primarily to the increase in salaries, wages and employee benefits resulting from the hiring of two new physicians.
- Acute patient days decreased to 600 in 2019, compared to 1,121 in 2018. Swing bed days decreased to 978 in 2019 from 981 in 2018.

2018 Financial Highlights

- Revenues for the nursing home, net of contractual adjustments, was approximately \$3,592,000 and \$2,520,000 for 2018 and 2017, respectively.
- The Hospital experienced significant changes in total operating revenues and expenses, which decreased by \$10,300,083 and \$8,094,527, or 50% and 39%, respectively, over the prior year. This was due primarily to the discontinuance of the Texas and Louisiana laboratories.
- Acute patient days increased to 1,121 in 2018, compared to 957 in 2017. Swing bed days decreased to 981 in 2018 from 991 in 2017.

Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)

Nonoperating revenues (expenses), which consist primarily of county subsidies, interest income and noncapital grants and gifts, decreased by \$22,449, or 4%, in 2019, compared to 2018 and decreased by \$123,041, or 17%, in 2018 compared to 2017.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

Changes in the Hospital's cash flows are consistent with changes in operating losses and nonoperating revenues and expenses for 2019, 2018 and 2017. In 2017, a significant amount of cash provided by operations was used to pay down the line of credit.

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the Hospital had \$1,417,772 of net capital assets as detailed in *Note 5* to the financial statements. At the end of 2018, the Hospital had \$1,507,691 of net capital assets as detailed in *Note 5* to the financial statements. The decrease in net capital assets was primarily the result of depreciation.

Debt

At September 30, 2019, the Hospital had \$2,188,725 in outstanding lines of credit and capital lease obligations. In 2019, the Hospital borrowed \$865,198 on the existing line of credit, and in 2018, entered into new capital leases of \$171,848.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

While the annual budget of the Hospital is not presented within these financial documents and analyses, the Board of Trustees and management considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2020 budget. While the financial outlook for the Hospital is uncertain at this point, many factors must be considered for the future:

- The current economic conditions present the Hospital with challenges, including the increase of self-pay patients and overall patient volumes
- These economic conditions present Sharkey and Issaquena Counties with the same challenges as the Hospital, which could negatively impact emergency medical services operated by the Hospital on behalf of the counties
- Medicare/Medicaid reimbursement changes The Hospital's percentage of net patient revenue is 44% Medicare and 37% Medicaid
- Significant legislative funding cuts for Medicare under the Affordable Care Act
- Population decreases in the Hospital's service area
- Shortage of licensed professional medical staff in the Hospital's geographic area
- In late 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) was reported to have surfaced in China. Subsequent to year-end, the spread of COVID-19 began to cause some business disruption through reduced patient revenue, specifically related to elective procedures and physician office visits. As the economy adjusts to the pandemic caused by COVID-19, certain changes in availability of supplies and equipment, reduction in patient visits and other yet undetermined impacts will affect the operations of the Hospital. While the disruption is

currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration. The Hospital expects this matter could negatively impact its financial condition and operating results. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Contacting Hospital Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our patients, suppliers, taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the Hospital's finances and to show the Hospital's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report and requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Hospital Business Administration by contacting:

Administrator Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital Post Office Box 339 Rolling Fork, MS 39159-0339

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital A Component Unit of Sharkey County Balance Sheets September 30, 2019 and 2018

	 2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 111,501	\$ 107,229
Patient accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts; 2019 - \$2,445,000,		
2018 - \$1,566,000	1,471,526	1,712,978
Estimated amounts due from third-party payers Supplies	233,189 155,538	277,705 179,506
Prepaid expenses and other	 63,400	 54,053
Total current assets	 2,035,154	 2,331,471
Capital Assets, Net	 1,417,772	 1,507,691
Certificate of Deposit	 2,091,784	 2,076,160
Investment in Insurance Providers	 78,756	 78,756
Total assets	\$ 5,623,466	\$ 5,994,078

	2019	2018
Liabilities and Net Position		
Current Liabilities		
Outstanding checks in excess of bank balance	\$ -	\$ 125,729
Line of credit	2,052,592	1,187,394
Current maturities of long-term debt	62,484	108,897
Accounts payable	1,610,968	1,049,643
Accrued expenses	466,634	469,163
Total current liabilities	4,192,678	2,940,826
Long-term Debt	73,649	136,224
Total liabilities	4,266,327	3,077,050
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,281,639	1,262,570
Restricted - expendable	1,511	6,100
Unrestricted	73,989	1,648,358
Total net position	1,357,139	2,917,028
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 5,623,466	\$ 5,994,078

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital A Component Unit of Sharkey County Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue, net of provision for		
uncollectible accounts; 2019 - \$1,287,000,		
2018 - \$973,000	\$ 11,048,572	\$ 10,387,174
Other	7,650	35,600
Total operating revenues	11,056,222	10,422,774
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages	5,668,921	5,194,538
Employee benefits	1,321,421	1,226,054
Supplies and other	6,034,346	5,955,789
Depreciation	236,523	227,694
Total operating expenses	13,261,211	12,604,075
Operating Loss	(2,204,989)	(2,181,301)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
County subsidies	539,927	494,833
Interest income	15,822	39,690
Noncapital grants and gifts	102,988	92,567
Interest expense	(64,357)	(37,079)
Other	-	26,818
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	594,380	616,829
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenses		
Before Capital Contributions	(1,610,609)	(1,564,472)
Capital Grants and Gifts	50,720	21,608
Decrease in Net Position	(1,559,889)	(1,542,864)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	2,917,028	4,459,892
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,357,139	\$ 2,917,028

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital A Component Unit of Sharkey County Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 11,334,540	\$ 9,870,594
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(5,447,757)	(5,850,750)
Payments to employees	(7,003,514)	(6,452,179)
Other cash receipts	7,650	35,600
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,109,081)	(2,396,735)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest earned on investments	15,822	39,690
Sale of temporary cash investments, net	-	2,040,522
Purchase of long-term certificate of deposit	(15,624)	(2,076,160)
Net cash provided by investing activities	198	4,052
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Donations and other cash receipts	-	26,818
Increase (decrease) in outstanding checks in excess of bank balance	(125,729)	125,729
Proceeds from line of credit, net	865,198	1,187,394
Interest paid on line of credit	(25,295)	(5,545)
Noncapital grants and gifts	102,988	92,567
County subsidies	539,927	494,833
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	1,357,089	1,921,796
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(146,604)	(97,757)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(108,988)	(87,427)
Capital grants and gifts	50,720	21,608
Interest paid on long-term debt	(39,062)	(31,534)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(243,934)	(195,110)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	4,272	(665,997)
Cash, Beginning of Year	107,229	773,226
Cash, End of Year	\$ 111,501	\$ 107,229

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital A Component Unit of Sharkey County Statements of Cash Flows (Continued) Years Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018

		2019		2018
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash				
Used In Operating Activities				
Operating loss	\$ ((2,204,989)	\$	(2,181,301)
Depreciation		236,523		227,694
Provision for uncollectible accounts		1,286,982		973,291
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Patient accounts receivable	((1,045,530)		(1,358,929)
Estimated amounts due from third-party payers		44,516		(130,942)
Supplies		23,968		(36,291)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		(9,347)		(41,460)
Accounts payable		561,325		182,790
Accrued expenses		(2,529)		(31,587)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ ((1,109,081)	\$	(2,396,735)
Supplemental Cash Flows Information	¢		•	
Interest paid	\$	64,357	\$	37,079
Capital leases obligations incurred for capital assets	\$	-	\$	171,848

Note 1: Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations and Reporting Entity

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital (the Hospital) is an acute care hospital located in Rolling Fork, Mississippi. It was created by the Boards of Supervisors of Sharkey and Issaquena Counties (the Counties) to operate, control and manage matters concerning the Counties' health care functions. The Boards of Supervisors appoint the Board of Trustees of the Hospital. The Hospital may not issue debt, including capital lease obligations, without the Counties' approval. Since the Sharkey County Board of Supervisors appoints three of the Hospital's five board members, the Hospital is considered a component unit of Sharkey County.

The Hospital leases and operates a 54-bed skilled nursing facility in Rolling Fork, Mississippi. The lease is for nine years and expires on August 31, 2024. The skilled nursing facility is operated as a department of the Hospital.

The Sharkey-Issaquena Medical Foundation (the Foundation) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit health organization, established in order to promote and support the Hospital in the provision of health care. The Foundation is a separate legal entity but is financially integrated with the Hospital and is reported as a blended component unit of the Hospital and does not issue separate financial statements.

Certain contributions and operating expenses are not eliminated when the Foundation is presented as a blended component unit of the Hospital due to differing fiscal year-ends. As such, \$78,149 and \$27,941 of contributions have been received by the Hospital in 2019 and 2018, respectively, that were not eliminated. In addition, Foundation transfers to the Hospital occurring within the Foundation's fiscal years ended 2018 and 2017 of \$28,671 and \$78,268, included within operating expenses, have not been eliminated from 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The financial statements of the Hospital have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities 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. Operating revenues and expenses include exchange transactions and program-specific, government-mandated nonexchange transactions. Government-mandated nonexchange transactions that are not program specific (such as county appropriations), investment income and interest on capital assets-related debt are included in nonoperating revenues and expenses. The Hospital first applies restricted net position when an expense or outlay is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

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 the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

County Subsidies

The Hospital receives contributions from Sharkey and Issaquena Counties to subsidize operations and ambulance services.

Patient Accounts Receivable

The Hospital reports patient accounts receivable for services rendered at net realizable amounts from third-party payers, patients and others. The Hospital provides an allowance for uncollectible accounts based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions.

Supplies

Supplies inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Costs are determined using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO).

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition or, at acquisition value at date of donation if acquired by gift. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. Assets under capital lease obligations and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their respective estimated useful lives. The following estimated useful lives are being used by the Hospital:

Land improvements	10 years
Buildings and leasehold improvements	9 - 33 years
Equipment	5 - 15 years

Capital Asset Impairment

The Hospital evaluated capital assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate a significant, unexpected decline in the service utility of a capital asset has occurred. No asset impairment was recognized during the years ended September 30, 2019 or 2018.

Compensated Absences

The Hospital policies permit most employees to accumulate paid time off (PTO) benefits that may be realized as PTO or, in limited circumstances, as a cash payment. Expense and the related liability are recognized as PTO benefits when earned, whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash. PTO liabilities are computed using the regular pay and termination pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, plus an additional amount for compensation-related payments such as social security and Medicare taxes computed using rates in effect at that date.

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.

Net Position

Net position of the Hospital is classified in three components. 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. Restricted expendable net position is noncapital assets that must be used for a particular purpose, as specified by creditors, grantors or donors external to the Hospital. Unrestricted net position is remaining assets less remaining liabilities that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted expendable net position.

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 estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payers and others for services rendered and includes estimated retroactive revenue adjustments and a provision for uncollectible accounts. Retroactive adjustments are considered in the recognition of revenue on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered, and such estimated amounts are revised in future periods as adjustments become known.

Charity Care

The Hospital provides charity care to patients who are unable to pay for services. The amount of charity care is included in net patient service revenue and is not separately classified from the provision for uncollectible accounts.

Income Taxes

As an essential government function of the Counties, 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. However, the Hospital is subject to federal income tax on any unrelated business taxable income.

The Foundation

Sharkey Issaquena Medical Foundation was founded during 2010 as a legally separate, tax-exempt component unit of the Hospital. The Foundation's primary function is to raise and hold funds to support the Hospital and its programs and to promote community health. The Board of Directors of the Foundation is self-perpetuating.

Although the Hospital does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of the Foundation's resources and related income are held for the benefit of the Hospital. Because these resources held by the Foundation will be primarily used by, or for the benefit of, the Hospital, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the Hospital and is blended in the Hospital's financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2018 financial statements to conform to the 2019 presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on the changes in financial position.

Note 2: 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. These payments include:

• Medicare - Certain inpatient acute care and skilled nursing services are paid at prospectively determined rates per discharge based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors. Certain services are paid based on cost-reimbursement methodologies subject to certain limits. Physician services are paid based upon established fee schedules. Outpatient services are paid using prospectively determined rates.

Effective August 1, 2019, the Hospital became certified as a critical access hospital (CAH) for Medicare reimbursement purposes. As a CAH, the Medicare program reimburses the Hospital for inpatient and outpatient services under a cost reimbursement methodology. The designation as a CAH did not change how the skilled nursing facility is reimbursed.

The Hospital is reimbursed for certain services at tentative rates with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare administrative contractor.

• Medicaid - Inpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are generally paid based upon a prospective-payment system based on All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (APR-DRG). Outpatient services are also paid on a prospective-payment system using Ambulatory Payment Classifications (APC), similar to the Medicare payment model. The Hospital is reimbursed for retroactively determined items at tentative rates, with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits by the State of Mississippi Medicaid Program. Skilled nursing services are reimbursed based on the Hospital's specific cost-based per diem rate adjusted by certain factors, including patient severity. Certain categories of costs are subject to reimbursement ceilings established based on statewide medians.

Beginning 2015, the Division of Medicaid (DOM) implemented the Mississippi Hospital Access Payment (MHAP) program. The program is administered by DOM through the Mississippi Coordinated Access Network (MSCAN) coordinated care organizations (CCO). The CCO subcontract with the hospitals throughout the state for distribution of MHAP for the purpose of protecting patient access to hospital care. The Hospital also participates in a voluntary disproportionate share program (DSH) available to certain qualifying hospitals in the state Medicaid program. The Hospital recognized MHAP/DSH revenue of approximately \$709,000 and \$400,000 in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

There can be no assurances that the MHAP and DSH programs will remain in effect in future years, or that the Hospital will continue to participate in the programs at reimbursement levels experienced to date.

Approximately 81% of net patient service revenue was from participation in the Medicare and state-sponsored Medicaid programs for both years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. State laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are complex and subject to interpretation and change. As a result, it is reasonably possible that recorded estimates will change materially in the near term.

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.

Note 3: 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 collateral for public entities' deposits in financial institutions is held in the name of the State Treasurer under a program established by the Mississippi State Legislature and is governed by Section 27-105-5, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). Under this program, the entity's funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the State Treasurer. Financial institutions holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

	2019	2018
Amount insured by FDIC Amount collateralized by securities held in	\$ 325,456	\$ 354,477
collateral pool	1,891,389	1,871,332
Total depository balances	\$ 2,216,845	\$ 2,225,809
Carrying value	\$ 2,203,285	\$ 2,183,389
Included in the following balance sheet captions		
Cash	\$ 111,501	\$ 107,229
Certificate of deposit	2,091,784	2,076,160
	\$ 2,203,285	\$ 2,183,389

At September 30, 2019 and 2018, the Hospital's deposits were fully secured as follows:

Note 4: Patient Accounts Receivable

The Hospital grants credit without collateral to its patients, many of whom are area residents and are insured under third-party payer agreements. Patient accounts receivable at September 30, 2019 and 2018, consisted of:

	2019	2018
Medicare	\$ 958,759	\$ 737,798
Medicaid	221,059	404,804
Other third-party payers	814,205	880,993
Patients	1,922,250	1,255,053
	3,916,273	3,278,648
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(2,444,747)	(1,565,670)
	\$ 1,471,526	\$ 1,712,978

Note 5: Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, was:

	2019				
	Beginning Balance			Ending Balance	
	¢ 5.750	¢	¢	¢ 5.750	
Land	\$ 5,750	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,750	
Land improvements	86,180	-	-	86,180	
Buildings and leasehold improvements	2,478,252	-	-	2,478,252	
Fixed equipment	913,814	-	-	913,814	
Major moveable equipment	1,926,659	123,987	-	2,050,646	
Minor equipment	281,118	22,617	-	303,735	
EHR equipment	462,834			462,834	
	6,154,607	146,604		6,301,211	
Less accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	69,037	7,693	-	76,730	
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,632,995	49,177	-	1,682,172	
Fixed equipment	753,553	42,795	-	796,348	
Major moveable equipment	1,619,733	90,453	-	1,710,186	
Minor equipment	112,997	43,503	-	156,500	
EHR equipment	458,601	2,902	-	461,503	
	4,646,916	236,523	-	4,883,439	
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,507,691	\$ (89,919)	\$ -	\$ 1,417,772	

	2018				
	Beginning		Disposals/	Ending	
	Balance	Additions	Transfers	Balance	
Land	\$ 5,750	\$-	\$-	\$ 5,750	
Land improvements	86,180	-	-	86,180	
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,713,677	764,575	-	2,478,252	
Fixed equipment	913,814	-	-	913,814	
Major moveable equipment	1,744,810	181,849	-	1,926,659	
Minor equipment	208,863	72,255	-	281,118	
EHR equipment	462,834	-	-	462,834	
Construction in progress	749,074		(749,074)		
	5,885,002	1,018,679	(749,074)	6,154,607	
Less accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	61,345	7,692	-	69,037	
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,583,933	49,062	-	1,632,995	
Fixed equipment	710,758	42,795	-	753,553	
Major moveable equipment	1,556,230	63,503	-	1,619,733	
Minor equipment	73,880	39,117	-	112,997	
EHR equipment	433,076	25,525	-	458,601	
	4,419,222	227,694		4,646,916	
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,465,780	\$ 790,985	\$ (749,074)	\$ 1,507,691	

Note 6: Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the Hospital for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Beginning Balance	Additions Deductions		Ending Balance	Current Portion		
2019 Leases payable to finance companies	\$ 245,121	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ (108,988)	\$ 136,133	\$ 62,484		
2018 Leases payable to finance companies	<u>\$ 160,700</u>	\$ 171,848	\$ (87,427)	\$ 245,121	<u>\$ 108,897</u>		

Leased equipment under capital leases at September 30, 2019 and 2018, includes the following:

	2019			2018	
Capital assets Less accumulated depreciation	\$	474,272 (285,551)	\$	736,706 (441,553)	
	\$	188,721	\$	295,153	

The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under the capital leases, including interest at rates of 0.00% to 12.0%, maturing between 2020 and 2023, together with the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2019.

	Capital Lease Obligations		
2020	\$	70,239	
2021		34,597	
2022		28,772	
2023		16,645	
		150,253	
Less amount representing interest		(14,120)	
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$	136,133	

Note 7: Line of Credit

The Hospital periodically borrows funds from a bank to finance operations on an interim basis. The line of credit has a maximum balance of \$2,096,550 and bears interest at 3.0% for the years 2019 and 2018. The line of credit matures January 21, 2021. The line of credit is collateralized by the certificate of deposit held by the financial institution. The following is a summary of line-of-credit transactions for the years ended September 30.

	2019	2018
Beginning balance	\$ 1,187,394	4 \$ -
Additions	865,19	3 2,376,539
Deductions		- (1,189,145)
Ending balance	\$ 2,052,592	2 \$ 1,187,394

Effective November 4, 2019, the Hospital entered into a note payable with the Bank of Anguilla with a principal balance of \$176,830 and an initial 6% interest rate. The note payable expires on November 4, 2024, and is due on demand at the lender's request. While the note payable is outstanding, the Hospital will pay monthly payments of \$3,419 over the five year term.

Note 8: Operating Lease

The Hospital leases a facility to operate a nursing home under a noncancelable lease. The lease term is for approximately nine years, beginning January 1, 2016 and ending August 31, 2024, with no option for renewal. The monthly rental amount is \$17,650 and is due at the beginning of each month.

Future minimum lease payments at September 30, 2019, were:

2020	\$ 211,800
2021	211,800
2022	211,800
2023	211,800
2024	 194,150
	\$ 1,041,350

Lease expense totaled approximately \$211,800 for both years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

Note 9: Significant Commitments

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Hospital entered into a contract with TruBridge to manage its general ledger software and other business and IT services under a noncancelable commitment. The contract term is for seven years expiring May 2022. The monthly rental is 8.5% of certain cash collections as defined by the contract. The contract expense for 2019 and 2018 was \$378,000 and \$381,000, respectively.

Note 10: Malpractice Insurance

The Hospital's malpractice insurance coverage is a claims-made policy. Should the claims-made policy not be renewed or replaced with equivalent insurance, claims based on occurrences during its term, but reported subsequently, will be uninsured. 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 this estimate could change materially in the near term.

Note 11: Employee Benefit Plan

The Hospital contributes to a defined contribution pension plan covering substantially all employees. Pension expense is recorded for the amount of the Hospital's contributions, which the Board of Trustees has the discretion to vary from year to year. The plan is administered by a board of trustees appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of Sharkey and Issaquena Counties. The plan provides retirement and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are contained in the Plan Document and were established and can be amended by action of the Hospital's governing body. The Hospital matches 100% of the first 3% of employee contributions to the Plan. Contributions actually made by plan members and the Hospital aggregated approximately \$98,000 and \$78,000 during 2019 and \$85,000 and \$68,000 during 2018, respectively.

Note 12: Related Party Transactions

The Hospital maintains the majority of its bank accounts and certificate of deposit with a local bank through which it has also obtained a line of credit. A member of the Hospital's Board of Trustees is also a member of the Board of Directors with the bank.

Note 13: Condensed Combining Information

The following tables include condensed combining balance sheet information for the Hospital and its blended component unit as of September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	2019				
	Sharkey-	Sharkey			
	Issaquena	Issaquena			
	Community	Medical			
	Hospital	Foundation	Eliminations	Total	
Assets					
Current assets	\$ 1,930,470	\$ 104,684	\$ -	\$ 2,035,154	
Capital assets, net	1,417,772	-	-	1,417,772	
Other assets	2,170,540			2,170,540	
	*	• • • • • • • •	.	* • • • • • • • • •	
Total assets	\$ 5,518,782	\$ 104,684	\$ -	\$ 5,623,466	
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	\$ 4,192,678	\$-	\$-	\$ 4,192,678	
Long-term liabilities	73,649			73,649	
Total liabilities	4,266,327			4,266,327	
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	1,281,639	-	-	1,281,639	
Restricted - expendable	1,511	-	-	1,511	
Unrestricted	(30,695)	104,684	_	73,989	
Total net position	1,252,455	104,684		1,357,139	
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 5,518,782	\$ 104,684	\$ -	\$ 5,623,466	

	2018				
	Sharkey-	Sharkey			
	Issaquena	Issaquena			
	Community	Medical			
	Hospital	Foundation	Eliminations	Total	
Assets					
Current assets	\$ 2,256,015	\$ 75,456	\$ -	\$ 2,331,471	
Capital assets, net	1,507,691	-	-	1,507,691	
Other assets	2,154,916			2,154,916	
Total assets	\$ 5,918,622	\$ 75,456	\$ -	\$ 5,994,078	
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	\$ 2,940,826	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,940,826	
Long-term liabilities	136,224			136,224	
Total liabilities	3,077,050			3,077,050	
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	1,262,570	-	-	1,262,570	
Restricted - expendable	6,100	-	-	6,100	
Unrestricted	1,572,902	75,456		1,648,358	
Total net position	2,841,572	75,456		2,917,028	
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 5,918,622	\$ 75,456	\$ -	\$ 5,994,078	

The following tables include condensed combining statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position information for the Hospital and its blended component unit for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Year Ended September 30, 2019					
	Sharkey- Issaquena Community Hospital	Sharkey Issaquena Medical Foundation	Eliminations	Total		
	nospital	roundation	Linimations	Total		
Operating Revenues						
Net patient service revenue	\$ 11,048,572	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,048,572		
Other	7,650			7,650		
Total operating revenues	11,056,222			11,056,222		
Operating Expenses						
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	6,990,342	-	-	6,990,342		
Supplies and other	6,005,676	32,624	(3,954)	6,034,346		
Depreciation	236,523			236,523		
Total operating expenses	13,232,541	32,624	(3,954)	13,261,211		
Operating Loss	(2,176,319)	(32,624)	3,954	(2,204,989)		
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
County subsidies	539,927	-	-	539,927		
Interest income	15,654	168	-	15,822		
Noncapital grants and gifts	45,258	61,684	(3,954)	102,988		
Interest expense	(64,357)			(64,357)		
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	536,482	61,852	(3,954)	594,380		
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenses Before Capital Contributions	(1,639,837)	29,228	-	(1,610,609)		
Capital Grants and Gifts	50,720			50,720		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(1,589,117)	29,228	-	(1,559,889)		
Net Position, Beginning of Year	2,841,572	75,456		2,917,028		
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,252,455	\$ 104,684	\$ -	\$ 1,357,139		

	Year Ended September 30, 2018						
	Sharkey- Issaquena Community Hospital	Sharkey Issaquena Medical Foundation	Eliminations	Total			
Operating Revenues							
Net patient service revenue	\$ 10,387,174	\$-	\$ -	\$ 10,387,174			
Other	35,600			35,600			
Total operating revenues	10,422,774			10,422,774			
Operating Expenses							
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	6,420,592	-	-	6,420,592			
Supplies and other	5,767,514	196,095	(7,820)	5,955,789			
Depreciation	227,694			227,694			
Total operating expenses	12,415,800	196,095	(7,820)	12,604,075			
Operating Loss	(1,993,026)	(196,095)	7,820	(2,181,301)			
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)							
County subsidies	494,833	-	-	494,833			
Interest income	39,377	313	-	39,690			
Noncapital grants and gifts	18,400	81,987	(7,820)	92,567			
Interest expense	(37,079)	-	-	(37,079)			
Other	26,818			26,818			
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	542,349	82,300	(7,820)	616,829			
Deficiency of Revenues Over Expenses Before Capital Contributions	(1,450,677)	(113,795)	-	(1,564,472)			
Capital Grants and Gifts	21,608			21,608			
Decrease in Net Position	(1,429,069)	(113,795)	-	(1,542,864)			
Net Position, Beginning of Year	4,270,641	189,251		4,459,892			
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 2,841,572	\$ 75,456	\$ -	\$ 2,917,028			

The following tables include condensed combining statements of cash flows information for the Hospital and its blended component unit for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

	Year Ended September 30, 2019							
		Sharkey- Issaquena Community Hospital		Sharkey Issaquena Medical Foundation		Eliminations		Total
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	\$	(1,080,410)	\$	(32,625)	\$	3,954	\$	(1,109,081)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Financing Activities		29		169		-		198
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		1,299,359		61,684		(3,954)		1,357,089
Net Cash Used In Capital and Related Financing Activities		(243,934)						(243,934)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash		(24,956)		29,228		-		4,272
Cash, Beginning of Year		31,773		75,456				107,229
Cash, End of Year	\$	6,817	\$	104,684	\$	-	\$	111,501

	Year Ended September 30, 2018							
	Sharkey- Issaquena Community Hospital		Sharkey Issaquena Medical Foundation		Eliminations			Total
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	\$	(2,208,460)	\$	(196,095)	\$	7,820	\$	(2,396,735)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		3,739		313		-		4,052
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		1,847,629		81,987		(7,820)		1,921,796
Net Cash Used In Capital and Related Financing Activities		(195,110)						(195,110)
Decrease in Cash		(552,202)		(113,795)		-		(665,997)
Cash, Beginning of Year	1	583,975		189,251		-		773,226
Cash, End of Year	\$	31,773	\$	75,456	\$	-	\$	107,229

Note 14: Contingencies

Medical Malpractice Claims

Estimates related to the accrual for medical malpractice claims are described in Note 1 and 10.

Admitting Physicians

The Hospital is served by Jackson Rural Health Clinic consisting of two physicians whose patients comprised approximately 99% of the Hospital's admissions for both years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018.

Investigation

The Hospital is the subject of an investigation regarding specific third-party payer program billing issues. Management believes the Hospital's medical records fully support the codes used and billings submitted and intends to vigorously defend the Hospital should any assertions to the contrary be made. No provision has been made in the financial statements for any adverse outcome that might ultimately result from this matter, as the amount of any such loss is not reasonably estimable. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Hospital is, from time to time, subject to allegations that may or do result in litigation. Some of these allegations are in areas not covered by the Hospital's commercial insurance; for example, allegations regarding employment practices or performance of contracts. The Hospital evaluates such allegations by conducting investigations to determine the validity of each potential claim. Management has consulted with legal counsel and estimates that these matters will be resolved without a material impact on the operations or financial position of the Hospital. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

Note 15: Going Concern

The Hospital has incurred recurring losses and negative cash flows from operations. As a result, the Hospital obtained a promissory note from the Bank of Anguilla (lender), effective November 4, 2019, to sustain operating cash flows during the Hospital's conversion to critical access, which began August 1, 2019. The lender may, at its option, give notice to the Hospital that amounts are immediately due and payable. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Hospital will continue as a going concern; however, the financial condition of the Hospital raises substantial doubt about the Hospital's ability to do so. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result should the Hospital be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 16: Subsequent Events

Letter of Intent

Subsequent to September 30, 2019, the Hospital signed a letter of intent to explore entering into a lease agreement with Delta Regional Medical Center to lease the Hospital for a term of 15 years, with an option to review for an additional 5 years. The Hospitals are currently completing due diligence and, if entered into, would expect to complete the lease agreement during the 2020 fiscal year.

Economic Environment

In late 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) was reported to have surfaced in China. Subsequent to year-end, the spread of COVID-19 began to cause some business disruption through reduced patient revenue, specifically related to elective procedures and physician office visits. As the economy adjusts to the pandemic caused by COVID-19, certain changes in availability of supplies and equipment, reduction in patient visits and other yet undetermined impacts will affect the operations of the Hospital. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration. The Hospital expects this matter could negatively impact its financial condition and operating results. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act

In response to COVID-19, on March 27, 2020, the CARES Act (the Act) was signed into law, representing approximately \$2 trillion in allocations, the largest stimulus bill in history. There are several provisions in the CARES Act that may provide additional funding to the Hospital.

- <u>Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund</u> The Act includes \$100 billion for eligible health care providers for health care related expenses or lost revenues associated with COVID-19. The Hospital has received approximately \$3,628,000 of funding from this program.
- <u>Accelerating Payments to Providers</u> The law expands and enhances the current Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) accelerated payment policy to help get payments to hospitals more quickly. CMS has in place an accelerated payment policy for extraordinary circumstances, and the Act is enhancing that policy to include:
 - Prepayment of up to 125% of expected Medicare payments for six-month period for CAHs

• Recoupment will begin 120 days from receipt of the accelerated payments, with any outstanding balances to be repaid within one year. Balances outstanding after one year would be assessed interest until repaid in full.

The Hospital has received approximately \$1,182,000 of funding from this program.

• <u>Paycheck Protection Program</u> - The Act allocated \$349 billion to the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to create the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPP program allows for entities to apply for loans through eligible financial institutions to provide economic relief to entities adversely impacted by the COVID-19 Emergency Declaration. These loans may be eligible for loan forgiveness on covered costs incurred for the eightweek period from February 15, 2020 through June 30, 2020, such as payroll costs, qualified mortgage interest payments, qualified rent or utility payments.

The Hospital has received approximately \$1,375,000 of funding from this program.



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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital Rolling Fork, Mississippi

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital (the Hospital) which comprise the balance sheet as of September 30, 2019, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 21, 2020.

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 opinion 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.

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 a 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. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section 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 have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2019-001 and 2019-002 that we consider to be material weaknesses.



Board of Trustees Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital Page 36

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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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 Hospital'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 Hospital's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BKD,LIP

Jackson, Mississippi May 21, 2020

Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended September 30, 2019

Reference Number	Finding	
2019-001	<i>Criteria or Specific Requirement</i> - Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.	
	<i>Condition</i> - Management does not have detailed, consistent month-end or year-end close processes to ensure the general ledger accounts are reconciled and financial statements are fairly stated.	
	 <i>Effect</i> The financial statements lack consistency from month to month and may not reflect the actual results of operations of the Hospital The financial statements may contain errors which are not detected Misappropriation of assets may occur and not be detected 	
	 <i>Cause</i> - The Hospital does not have a detailed, consistent month-end or year-end close process to: Review, analyze and value the collectability of patient accounts receivable Ensure timely posting of charges and cash receipts Reconciliation of general ledger accounts Journal entries are not reviewed and approved by supervisor with adequate supporting information 	
	 <i>Recommendation</i> - We recommend the following: Management develop a valuation model that can be consistently applied that reflects and appropriately estimates cash collections of accounts receivable Management establish procedures to ensure all revenues are recorded in the proper period Management reconcile all general ledger accounts on a monthly basis Management develop and review detail monthly and year-end close processes and checklist 	
	<i>Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions</i> - Management is aware of this situation and will consider and add processes to analyze the valuation of accounts receivable and to reconcile account balances monthly.	

Schedule of Findings and Responses

Year Ended September 30, 2019

Reference		
Number	Finding	

2019-002 *Criteria or Specific Requirement* - Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.

Condition - The Hospital relies on its auditors to prepare the external financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, auditors cannot be considered part of the Hospital's internal control structure and, because of limitations of the Hospital's small accounting staff, the design of the Hospital's internal control structure does not otherwise include procedures for the preparation of external financial statements.

Effect - Potentially material misstatements in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected by the Hospital's internal control structure.

Cause - The Hospital has not designed internal control procedures for preparing external financial statements.

Recommendation - Management should continue to assess the cost versus the benefits of improving internal controls over financial reporting.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions - Management will continue to consider the costs versus benefits of improving controls over financial statement preparation.

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Year Ended September 30, 2019

Reference Number	Finding	Status
2018-001	<i>Criteria or Specific Requirement</i> - Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.	Unresolved. See Finding 2019-001.
	<i>Condition</i> - Management does not have detailed, consistent month-end or year-end close processes to ensure the general ledger accounts are reconciled and financial statements are fairly stated.	
	 <i>Effect</i> The financial statements lack consistency from month to month and may not reflect the actual results of operations of the Hospital. The financial statements may contain errors which are not detected Misappropriation of assets may occur and not be detected. Cause - The Hospital does not have a detailed, consistent 	
	 month-end or year-end close process to: Review, analyze and value the collectability of patient accounts receivable Ensure timely posting of charges and cash receipts Reconciliation of general ledger accounts 	

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Year Ended September 30, 2019

Reference Number	Finding	Status
2018-002	<i>Criteria or Specific Requirement</i> - Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial report.	Unresolved. See Finding 2019-002.
	<i>Condition</i> - The Hospital relies on its auditors to prepare the external financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, auditors cannot be considered part of the Hospital's internal control structure and, because of limitations of the Hospital's small accounting staff, the design of the Hospital's internal control structure does not otherwise include procedures for the preparation of external financial statements.	
	<i>Effect</i> - Potentially material misstatements in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected by the Hospital's internal control structure.	
	Cause - The Hospital has not designed internal control procedures for preparing external financial statements.	

Other Information

Sharkey-Issaquena Community Hospital A Component Unit of Sharkey County Schedule of Surety Bonds for Officials and Employees Year Ended September 30, 2019

Name	Position	Company	Amount
Steven Keever	Hospital Staff/Administration	Western Sunstr	¢ 100.000
Steven Keever	Hospital Staff/Administration	Western Surety	\$ 100,000
Lynne Moses	Medical Foundation	Western Surety	100,000
Charles Darden, Jr.	Trustee	Western Surety	100,000
Matthew Sharpe	Trustee	Western Surety	100,000
Ben Bryant	Trustee	Western Surety	100,000
Susie Evans	Trustee	Western Surety	100,000
Rebecca Coates	Hospital Staff/CFO	Western Surety	100,000
Gene Boykin	Trustee	Western Surety	100,000