

# Office of the Washington State Auditor Pat McCarthy

October 26, 2023

Board of Commissioners Arbor Health Morton, Washington

# Contracted CPA Firm's Audit Report on Financial Statements and Federal Single Audit

We have reviewed the audit report issued by a certified public accounting (CPA) firm on the financial statements and compliance with federal grant requirements of Arbor Health for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. The District contracted with the CPA firm for this audit and requested that we accept it in lieu of performing our own audit.

Based on this review, we have accepted this report in lieu of the audit required by RCW 43.09.260. The Office of the Washington State Auditor did not audit the accompanying financial statements or Arbor Health's compliance with federal grant agreements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on those financial statements or on compliance.

This report is being published on the Office of the Washington State Auditor website as a matter of public record.

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor

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Olympia, WA

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# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health

Basic Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports

December 31, 2022 and 2021



# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Table of Contents

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1-3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	
Statements of net position	4-5
Statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position	6
Statements of cash flows	7-8
Notes to basic financial statements	9-23
SINGLE AUDIT:	
AUDITORS' SECTION:	
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	24-25
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE	26-28
Schedule of audit findings and questioned costs	29
AUDITEE'S SECTION:	
Schedule of expenditures of federal awards	30
Summary schedule of prior year audit findings	31



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Commissioners Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Morton, Washington

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health (the District) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the District as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Basis for Opinion

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2022, the District adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### Required Supplementary Information

Management has not presented 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.

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, required by Title 2 U.S Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 10, 2023, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters for the year ended December 31, 2022. We issued a similar report for the year ended December 31, 2021, dated May 4, 2022, which has not been included with the 2022 financial compliance report. The purpose of those reports is solely 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 District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. Those reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dingus, Zarecor & Associates PLLC

Spokane Valley, Washington May 10, 2023

# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Statements of Net Position December 31, 2022 and 2021

ASSETS	2022	2021
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,055,654	\$ 11,725,281
Receivables:		
Patient accounts	3,847,526	4,060,729
Estimated third-party payor settlements	263,916	17,977
Taxes	26,181	20,833
Taxes restricted for debt service	26,426	23,503
Other	478,947	253,436
Inventories	253,658	351,872
Prepaid expenses and other	324,032	299,719
Total current assets	10,276,340	16,753,350
Noncurrent assets		
Cash and cash equivalents, limited as to use for capital acquisitions	402,970	396,319
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted for debt service	1,308,589	1,197,220
Investments	167,514	-
Capital assets, net	11,153,861	11,505,349
Total noncurrent assets	13,032,934	13,098,888
Total assets	\$ 23,309,274	\$ 29,852,238

# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Statements of Net Position (Continued) December 31, 2022 and 2021

LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION		2022	2021
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	723,709	\$ 760,577
Estimated third-party payor settlements		11,605	1,717,059
Accrued compensation and related liabilities		2,028,286	2,028,286
Electronic health records incentive payback		194,689	194,689
Current maturities of long-term debt		841,542	1,366,865
Paycheck Protection Program loan		-	152,685
Unearned CARES Act Provider Relief Fund		-	1,000,000
Medicare accelerated payments		-	3,343,822
Total current liabilities		3,799,831	10,563,983
Noncurrent liabilities  Long-term debt and lease liabilities, net current maturities		6,274,156	6,443,245
Total liabilities		10,073,987	17,007,228
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets		4,038,163	3,695,239
Restricted for debt service		1,335,015	1,220,723
Unrestricted		7,862,109	7,929,048
Total net position	-	13,235,287	12,845,010
Total liabilities and net position	\$	23,309,274	\$ 29,852,238

# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	2021
Operating revenues			
Net patient revenue	\$	33,993,944 \$	29,943,640
Grants	Ψ	61,386	367,783
Other		489,094	424,294
Total operating revenues		34,544,424	30,735,717
Operating expenses			
Salaries and wages		16,775,003	16,467,514
Employee benefits		3,914,495	4,143,761
Professional fees and purchased services		9,064,382	6,437,682
Supplies		2,796,004	2,386,071
Utilities		540,749	457,657
Leases and rentals		72,324	253,015
Repairs and maintenance		587,804	498,354
Depreciation and Amortization		1,576,074	1,271,919
Insurance		308,976	246,945
Other		1,420,956	1,240,479
Total operating expenses		37,056,767	33,403,397
Operating loss  Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(2,512,343)	(2,667,680)
CARES Act Provider Relief Fund		1,000,000	780,106
COVID-19 grants		252,684	7,311
Taxation for maintenance and operations		997,886	1,028,508
Taxation for bond principal and interest		837,666	1,133,723
Build America Bond subsidy		89,499	91,000
Gain on sale of assets		6), <del>1</del> ))	3,500
Interest income		162,902	26,097
Interest expense		(438,017)	(411,099)
Total nonoperating revenues, net		2,902,620	2,659,146
Total honoperating revenues, net		2,702,020	2,037,140
Change in net position before gain on forgiveness of			
Paycheck Protection Program loan		390,277	(8,534)
Gain on forgiveness of Paycheck Protection Program loan		-	2,697,915
Change in net position		390,277	2,689,381
Net position, beginning of year		12,845,010	10,155,629
Net position, end of year	\$	13,235,287 \$	12,845,010

# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from patient services	32,255,754	\$ 31,321,562
Cash received from grants	61,386	367,783
Cash received from other revenue	489,094	424,294
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	(20,868,572)	(20,381,275)
Cash paid to suppliers and contractors	(14,770,713)	(11,177,117)
Net cash from operating activities	(2,833,051)	555,247
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
Proceeds from CARES Act Provider Relief Fund	-	1,006,159
Proceeds from COVID-19 grants	252,684	7,311
Payment on Medicare accelerated payments	(3,343,822)	(1,978,011)
Cash received from taxation for maintenance and operations	992,538	1,032,852
Repayment of Paycheck Protection Program loan	(152,685)	-
Net cash from noncapital financing activities	(2,251,285)	68,311
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Cash received from taxation for bond principal and interest	834,743	1,135,665
Interest paid	(440,937)	(426,764)
Principal payments on long-term debt and lease liabilities	(1,639,994)	(1,340,570)
Payments for purchase of capital assets	(276,084)	(3,860,970)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	-	3,500
Cash received from Build America Bonds subsidy	59,613	44,930
Net cash from capital and related financing activities	(1,462,659)	(4,444,209)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investments	(167,514)	-
Interest received	162,902	26,097
Net cash from investing activities	(4,612)	26,097
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(6,551,607)	(3,794,554)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	13,318,820	17,113,374
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$	6,767,213	\$ 13,318,820

# Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Statements of Cash Flows (Continued) Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022		2021
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents				
to the Statements of Net Position				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,055,654	\$	11,725,281
Cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, limited as to use for capital acquisitions	J	402,970	Φ	396,319
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted for debt service		1,308,589		1,197,220
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,767,213	\$	13,318,820
Paganailiation of Onevating Loss to Not Cash				
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash from Operating Activities				
J. v				
Operating loss	\$	(2,512,343)	\$	(2,667,680)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided				
from operating activities				
Depreciation and amortization		1,576,074		1,271,919
Provision for bad debts		490,237		653,074
(Increase) decrease in current assets:				
Receivables:				
Patient accounts, net		(277,034)		(1,428,902)
Estimated third-party payor settlements		(245,939)		436,691
Other		(16,551)		242,948
Inventories		98,214		(39,122)
Prepaid expenses and other		(24,313)		(37,701)
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities:				, , ,
Accounts payable		(36,868)		176,961
Accrued compensation and related liabilities		(179,074)		230,000
Estimated third-party payor settlements		(1,705,454)		1,717,059
Net cash from operating activities	\$	(2,833,051)	\$	555,247

# Noncash Capital Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which resulted in recognizing eight new right-of-use lease assets totaling \$948,502.

#### 1. Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

#### a. Reporting Entity

Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 owns and operates Arbor Health (the District), a licensed 25-bed critical access hospital in Morton, Washington, and rural health clinics in Randle, Mossyrock, and Morton, Washington. The District provides healthcare services to patients in eastern Lewis County, Washington. The services provided include acute care, emergency room, physicians' clinic, and the related ancillary services (surgery, laboratory, imaging, therapy, etc.) associated with those services.

The District operates under the laws of the state of Washington relating to Washington municipal corporations. As organized, the District is exempt from the payment of federal income taxes. The Board of Commissioners consists of five community members elected to six-year terms.

Arbor Health Foundation (the Foundation) is a separate entity and was organized to assist the District in raising donated funds. The resources and operations were determined not to be significant to the District and, therefore, the Foundation is not reported as a component unit of the District in the accompanying financial statements.

#### b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

*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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Enterprise fund accounting** – The District's accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to proprietary funds of governments. The District uses enterprise fund accounting. Revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis using the economic resources measurement focus.

Cash and cash equivalents – All cash receipts are deposited directly to the District's depository accounts at banks. Periodically, these funds are transferred to the operating accounts held by the Lewis County Treasurer (County Treasurer). The County Treasurer acts as the District's treasurer. Warrants are issued against the cash placed with the County Treasurer, and the warrants are redeemed from a commercial bank by the County Treasurer. The County Treasurer invests cash in interest-bearing investments at the direction of the District. For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the District considers all cash and cash investments with original maturity dates of less than 90 days as cash and cash equivalents.

*Inventories* – Inventories are stated at cost on the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consist of pharmaceutical, medical-surgical, and other supplies used in the District's operation.

Assets restricted or limited as to use — Assets restricted or limited as to use include assets set aside by the Board of Commissioners for future capital improvements over which the Board retains control and could subsequently use for other purposes, and assets set aside for repayment of principal and interest on bond indebtedness and capital acquisitions.

#### 1. Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

#### b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

**Bond premiums and discounts** – The straight-line method is used to amortize the bond premiums and discounts over the period the related obligation is outstanding, which approximates the effective interest method.

Capital assets – The District capitalizes assets whose costs exceed \$5,000 and with estimated useful lives of at least one year; lesser amounts are expensed. The capital assets are reported at historical cost. Contributed capital assets are reported at their estimated fair value at the time of their donation. When such assets are disposed of, the related costs and accumulated depreciation or amortization is removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is classified in nonoperating revenues or expenses.

Compensated absences – Compensated absences consist of absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation and sick leave. The District records unpaid leave for compensated absences as an expense and liability when incurred. Accrued vacation, which may be accumulated up to 360 hours, is payable upon resignation, retirement, or death. There is no limit to the amount of sick leave employees may accumulate; however, it is not payable to the employees upon conclusion of their employment under any circumstance. In 2020, the District began providing paid sick leave, in accordance with Washington State law, to all nonbenefited employees.

Net position – Net position of the District is classified into three components. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by current balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets. Restricted net position is the net position that must be used for a particular purpose, as specified by creditors, grantors, or contributors external to the District. Unrestricted net position is the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted.

Operating revenues and expenses – The District's statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues result from exchange transactions, including grants for specific operating activities associated with providing healthcare services—the District's principal activity. Nonexchange revenues, including taxes and contributions received for purposes other than capital asset acquisition, are reported as nonoperating revenues. Operating expenses are all expenses incurred to provide healthcare services, other than financing costs. All other revenue and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses, such as interest.

**Restricted resources** – When the District has both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance a particular program, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources before unrestricted resources.

#### 1. Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

#### b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Grants and contributions – From time to time, the District receives grants from the state of Washington and others 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 are met. Grants and contributions may be restricted for either specific operating purposes or for capital purposes. Amounts restricted to capital acquisitions are reported after nonoperating revenues and expenses. Grants that are for specific projects, or purposes related to the District's operating activities, are reported as operating revenue. Grants that are used to subsidize operating deficits are reported as nonoperating revenue. Contributions, except for capital contributions, are reported as nonoperating revenue.

**Subsequent events** – Subsequent events have been reviewed through May 10, 2023, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Change in accounting principles – In July 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 87, Leases, which increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases previously classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible asset representing the lessee's right to use the leased asset, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The District adopted Statement No. 87 during the year ended December 31, 2022. See Notes 4 and 6 for additional information on the leases and related right-to-use assets recorded by the District.

When the District adopted GASB No. 87, *Leases*, the District elected the transition option to apply the new guidance as of that effective date without adjusting comparative periods presented. Adoption of the standard required the District to recognize lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of \$948,502 as of December 31, 2022. The adoption had no material impact on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The District did not restate the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, for GASB No. 87 due to insufficient resources available to do so and due to management's determination that the restatement would not provide significant benefit to the financial statement users.

Upcoming accounting standard pronouncements – In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The objectives of this statement are to (1) define a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA); (2) establish that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provide the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) require note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The new guidance is effective for the District's year ending December 31, 2023. Management is currently evaluating the effect this statement will have on the financial statements and related disclosures.

#### 2. Bank Deposits and Investments:

The Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 39, authorizes municipal governments to invest their funds in a variety of investments including federal, state, and local government certificates, notes, or bonds; the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool; savings accounts in qualified public depositories; and certain other investments. Amounts invested in the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool at December 31, 2022 and 2021, were approximately \$5,885,000 and \$12,858,000, respectively. The Washington State Local Government Investment Pool consists of investments in federal, state, and local government certificates and savings accounts in qualified public depositories.

Custodial credit risk — The risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of the deposits or investments that are in the possession of an outside party. All District deposits are entirely covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple-financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission, and all investments are insured, registered, or held by the District's agent in the District's name at qualified public depositories. The District's investment policy does not contain policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial risk for investments.

*Credit risk* – The risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is typically measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District does not have a policy specifically requiring or limiting investments of this type.

**Concentration of credit risk** – The inability to recover the value of deposits, investments, or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party caused by a lack of diversification (investments acquired from a single issuer). The District does not have a policy limiting the amount it may invest in any one issuer or multiple issuers.

*Interest rate risk* – The possibility that an interest rate change could adversely affect an investment's fair value. The District does not have a policy specifically managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from changing interest rates.

#### 3. Patient Accounts Receivable:

Patient accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for uncollectible accounts. In evaluating the collectibility of accounts receivable, the District analyzes its past history and identifies trends for each of its patient payor sources of revenue to estimate the appropriate allowance for uncollectible accounts and provision for bad debts. Management regularly reviews data about these major payor sources of revenue in evaluating the sufficiency of the allowance for uncollectible accounts. For receivables associated with services provided to patients who have third-party coverage, the District analyzes contractually due amounts and provides an allowance for uncollectible accounts and a provision for bad debts, if necessary (for example, for expected uncollectible deductibles and copayments on accounts for which the third-party payor has not yet paid, or for payors who are known to be having financial difficulties that make the realization of amounts due unlikely). For receivables associated with self-pay patients (which include both patients without insurance and patients with deductible and copayment balances due for which third-party coverage exists for part of the bill), the District records a significant provision for bad debts in the period of service on the basis of its past experience, which indicates that many patients are unable or unwilling to pay the portion of their bill for which they are financially responsible. The difference between the 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 District's allowance for uncollectible accounts for self-pay patients has not changed significantly from the prior year. The District does not maintain a material allowance for uncollectible accounts from third-party payors, nor did it have significant writeoffs from third-party payors.

Patient accounts receivable reported as current assets by the District consisted of the following amounts:

	2022	2021
Receivables from patients and their insurance carriers	\$ 1,416,985	\$ 1,765,335
Receivables from Medicare	2,544,867	2,331,435
Receivables from Medicaid	379,750	325,248
Receivables from 340B contract pharmacy	-	15,189
Total patient accounts receivable	4,341,602	4,437,207
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts	494,076	376,478
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$ 3,847,526	\$ 4,060,729

# 4. Capital Assets and Right-of-use Assets:

All capital assets other than land are depreciated by the straight-line method of depreciation using these asset lives:

Land improvements	8 to 25 years
Buildings and improvements	5 to 40 years
Equipment	3 to 25 years
Lease right-of-use equipment	2 to 10 years

Capital asset additions, retirements, transfers, and balances were as follows:

	D	Balance ecember 31,				E	Balance December 31,
		2021	Additions	Retirements	Transfers		2022
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized							
Land	\$	998,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	998,599
Construction in progress		112,334	-	-	(112,334)		_
Total capital assets not being							
depreciated or amortized		1,110,933	-	-	(112,334)		998,599
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized							
Land improvements		1,426,739	-	-	-		1,426,739
Buildings and improvements		20,685,975	69,435	-	-		20,755,410
Equipment		11,464,129	206,649	_	112,334		11,783,112
Lease right-of-use assets - equipment		-	948,502	-	-		948,502
Total capital assets being							
depreciated or amortized		33,576,843	1,224,586	-	112,334		34,913,763
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for							
Land improvements		(1,159,395)	(43,977)	-	-		(1,203,372)
Buildings and improvements		(13,048,210)	(611,511)	-	-		(13,659,721)
Equipment		(8,974,822)	(653,149)	-	-		(9,627,971)
Lease right-of-use assets - equipment		-	(267,437)	-	-		(267,437)
Total accumulated depreciation							
and amortization		(23,182,427)	(1,576,074)	-	-		(24,758,501)
Total capital assets being depreciated							
or amortized, net		10,394,416	(351,488)	-	-		10,155,262
Capital and lease right-of-use assets, net	\$	11,505,349	\$ (351,488)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	11,153,861

#### 4. Capital Assets and Right-of-use Assets (continued):

	D	Balance becember 31, 2020	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Е	Balance December 31, 2021
Capital assets not being depreciated	_						
Land	\$	998,599	\$ - -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	998,599
Construction in progress		492,571	178,177	-	(558,414)		112,334
Total capital assets not being							
depreciated		1,491,170	178,177	-	(558,414)		1,110,933
Capital assets being depreciated							
Land improvements		1,426,739	-	-	-		1,426,739
Buildings and improvements		17,436,121	2,945,943	-	303,911		20,685,975
Equipment		10,867,744	736,850	(394,968)	254,503		11,464,129
Total capital assets being							
depreciated		29,730,604	3,682,793	(394,968)	558,414		33,576,843
Less accumulated depreciation for							
Land improvements		(1,111,492)	(47,903)	-	-		(1,159,395)
Buildings and improvements		(12,459,419)	(588,791)	-	-		(13,048,210)
Equipment		(8,734,565)	(635,225)	394,968	-		(8,974,822)
Total accumulated							
depreciation		(22,305,476)	(1,271,919)	394,968	-		(23,182,427)
Total capital assets being							
depreciated, net		7,425,128	2,410,874	-	558,414		10,394,416
Capital assets, net	\$	8,916,298	\$ 2,589,051	\$ -	\$ -	\$	11,505,349

#### 5. Defined Contribution Retirement Plan:

The District has a tax-sheltered annuity (TSA) plan that is available to substantially all employees. The plan has been established by the District under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and is administered by Nationwide. The name of the plan is Lewis County Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Morton General Hospital 403(b) Plan (the Plan). The Plan is a defined contribution plan funded from both employee and employer contributions that are deposited in employee-controlled accounts. Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, for the Plan are established and may be amended by the District. Employees may contribute to the TSA immediately upon employment. After employees have completed 12 months of service (1,000 hours in the preceding 12-month period), have attained age 18, and are in the eligible class, the District will make contributions to the employee's account. The District's contribution is on a matching basis at a rate to be determined annually by the District, and the District maintains sole discretion of how much, if any, it will make as an employer contribution. Employee and employer contributions are 100 percent vested at the time they are paid. Pension expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were approximately \$566,000 and \$571,000, respectively. Employee contributions to the Plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were approximately \$1,023,000 and \$945,000, respectively.

The District owed approximately \$107,000 and \$121,000 to the Plan at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

# 6. Long-term Debt:

A schedule of changes in the District's long-term debt follows:

		Balance						Balance		Amounts
	D	ecember 31,					D	ecember 31,		Due Within
		2021		Additions		Reductions		2022		One Year
Long-term debt										
GE Government Finance, Inc note payable	\$	1,685,492	\$	_	\$	(296,791)	\$	1,388,701	\$	277,676
2005 LTGO bonds	*	840,000	*	_	•	(195,000)	*	645,000	-	205,000
2010 LTGO A bonds		340,000		_		(85,000)		255,000		90,000
2010 LTGO B bonds		4,130,000		_		-		4,130,000		-
2012 UTGO bonds		815,000		_		(815,000)		-		_
Bond premiums and discounts		(382)		_		(2,920)		(3,302)		_
Lease Liabilities		-		948,502		(248,203)		700,299		268,866
Total long-term debt	\$	7,810,110	\$	948,502	\$	(1,642,914)	\$	7,115,698	\$	841,542
	D	Balance ecember 31,					D	Balance ecember 31,		Amounts Due Within
		2020		Additions		Reductions		2021		One Year
Long-term debt										
GE Government Finance, Inc note payable	\$	1,976,062	\$	_	\$	(290,570)	\$	1,685,492	\$	271,865
2005 LTGO bonds	Ψ	1,025,000	Ψ	_	Ψ	(185,000)	Ψ	840,000	Ψ	195,000
2010 LTGO A bonds		425,000		_		(85,000)		340,000		85,000
2010 LTGO B bonds		4,130,000		_		(03,000)		4,130,000		-
2012 UTGO bonds		1,595,000		_		(780,000)		815,000		815,000
Bond premiums and discounts		15,283		_		(15,665)		(382)		-
1		,-50				(,-00)		(- 32)		
Total long-term debt and capital										

#### 6. Long-term Debt (continued):

**Long-term debt** – The terms and due dates of the District's long-term debt are as follows:

- GE Government Finance, Inc., note payable dated May 29, 2020, in the original amount of \$2,000,000, for the upgrade to the emergency power system and the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system in the operating room. The note is due in monthly installments of \$27,471, including interest at 2.12 percent, through June 2027.
- Limited tax general obligation (LTGO) bonds dated February 18, 2005, in the original amount of \$3,000,000; payable annually on December 1, with variable principal payments ranging from \$205,000 to \$225,000. Interest of 4.69 percent is payable semiannually through December 2025.
- LTGO series A bonds, dated October 28, 2010, in the original amount of \$1,090,000, payable annually on December 1, with variable principal payments ranging from \$70,000 to \$95,000. Interest of 4 percent is payable semiannually through December 2025. The District issued the bonds for an addition and remodel to the hospital.
- LTGO series B bonds (federally taxable Build America Bonds), dated October 28, 2010, in the original amount of \$4,130,000, payable annually on December 1, with variable principal payments starting in 2025, ranging from \$25,000 to \$495,000. Variable rate interest of 6.675 percent to 6.875 percent is payable semiannually through December 2035. The District issued the bonds for an addition and remodel to the hospital.
- The District recognized lease liability in the amount of \$948,502 with the implementation of GASB No. 87, noted in Note 1. Lease liability is comprised of equipment assets that have interest rates and payment amounts that are varied. Lease liabilities are due in monthly installments including principal and interest at varying amounts from \$200 to \$13,000, including interest at 6 percent through February 2027.

The District's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

All LTGO bonds are general obligations of the District and are secured by an irrevocable pledge of the District that it will have sufficient funds available to pay the bond principal and interest due by levying, each year, a maintenance and operations tax upon the taxable property within the District.

The UTGO bond is a direct and general obligation and is secured by an irrevocable pledge of the District that it will have sufficient funds available to pay the bond principal and interest due by levying each year a tax upon the taxable property within the District. Tax receipts limited for bond redemption and interest are used to pay the principal and interest each year. During the year ending December 31, 2022, the District fully paid off the Unlimited tax general obligation (UTGO) bond in the original amount of \$7,265,000.

#### 6. Long-term Debt (continued):

Years Ending		L	ΓGO Bonds				Lea	ase Liabilities							
December 31,	Principal		Interest	Totals		Principal		Principal		Principal		Principal		Interest	Totals
			***			•									
2023	295,000		320,998	615,998		268,866		34,711	303,577						
2024	310,000		307,670	617,670		245,950		18,901	264,851						
2025	320,000		293,669	613,669		138,663		5,822	144,485						
2026	335,000		280,228	615,228		39,929		1,723	41,652						
2027	350,000		278,559	628,559		6,891		52	6,943						
2028 - 2032	1,995,000		908,694	2,903,694		-		-	-						
2033 - 2035	1,425,000		198,688	1,623,688		-		-	-						
	\$ 5,030,000	\$	2,588,506	\$ 7,618,506	\$	700,299	\$	61,209	\$ 761,508						

<b>Years Ending</b>				Other					Total Long-term Debt						
December 31,		Principal Interest Totals Principal		Interest		Interest		Interest		Interest		Principal	Interest		Totals
2023	\$	277,676	\$	24,504	\$	302,180	\$	841,542 \$	380,213	S	1,221,755				
2024		309,122		20,528		329,650		865,072	347,099		1,212,171				
2025		315,729		13,921		329,650		774,392	313,412		1,087,804				
2026		322,478		7,172		329,650		697,407	289,123		986,530				
2027		163,696		1,010		164,706		520,587	279,621		800,208				
2028 - 2032		-		-		-		1,995,000	908,694		2,903,694				
2033 - 2035		-		-		-		1,425,000	198,688		1,623,688				
	\$	1,388,701	\$	67,135	\$	1,455,836	\$	7,119,000 \$	2,716,850	\$	9,835,850				

# 7. Paycheck Protection Program Note Payable:

In April 2020, the District was granted a loan from the Small Business Administration in the aggregate amount of \$2,850,600, pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) under Division A, Title I of the CARES Act, which was enacted March 27, 2020. The District applied for PPP loan forgiveness in November 2021 and was granted forgiveness in the amount of \$2,697,915. The remaining balance was paid back in March 2022.

#### 8. Net Patient Service Revenue:

The District recognizes patient service revenue associated with services provided to patients who have third-party payor coverage on the basis of contractual rates for the services rendered. For uninsured patients who do not qualify for charity care, the District recognizes revenue on the basis of its standard rates for services provided (or on the basis of discounted rates, if negotiated or provided by policy). On the basis of historical experience, a significant portion of the District's uninsured patients will be unable or unwilling to pay for the services provided. Thus, the District records a significant provision for bad debts related to uninsured patients in the period the services are provided. The District's provisions for bad debts and writeoffs did not change significantly from the prior year. The District has not changed its charity care or uninsured discount policies during fiscal years 2022 or 2021. Patient service revenue, net of contractual adjustments and discounts (but before the provision for bad debts), recognized in the period from these major payor sources, is as follows:

	2022	2021
Patient service revenue (net of contractual		
adjustments and discounts):		
Medicare	\$ 20,419,377	\$ 19,697,126
Medicaid	7,565,975	4,131,783
Other third-party payors	5,424,794	5,351,630
Patients	1,617,603	1,491,610
340B contract pharmacy	175,015	342,332
	35,202,764	31,014,481
Less:		
Charity care	718,583	417,767
Provision for bad debts	490,237	653,074
Net patient service revenue	\$ 33,993,944	\$ 29,943,640

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

• Medicare – The hospital has been designated a critical access hospital and the clinic a rural health clinic by Medicare and they are reimbursed for inpatient, outpatient, and clinic services on a cost basis as defined and limited by the Medicare program. The Medicare program's administrative procedures preclude final determination of amounts due to the District for such services until three years after the District's cost reports are audited or otherwise reviewed and settled upon by the Medicare administrative contractor. Nonrural health clinic physician services are reimbursed on a fee schedule.

#### 8. Net Patient Service Revenue (continued):

• Medicaid – The majority of Medicaid beneficiaries are covered through health maintenance organizations operated by commercial insurance companies. The District is reimbursed for inpatient and outpatient services on a prospectively determined rate that is based on historical revenues and expenses of the District. Reimbursement for inpatient and outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries is reimbursed on a cost basis as defined by the state of Washington. Medicaid swing-bed and nursing home services are reimbursed on a prospectively set rate per day. Rural health clinic services are reimbursed on a prospective rate per visit. Nonrural health clinic physician services are reimbursed on a fee schedule.

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

Laws and regulations governing Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by a material amount in the near term. Net patient service revenue increased by approximately \$159,000 and \$17,000 in 2022 and 2021, respectively, due to differences between original estimates and final settlements or revised estimates.

The District provides charity care to patients who are financially unable to pay for the healthcare services they receive. The District's policy is not to pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care. Accordingly, the District does not report these amounts in net operating revenues or in the allowance for uncollectible accounts. The District determines the costs associated with providing charity care by aggregating the applicable direct and indirect costs, including salaries and wages, benefits, supplies, and other operating expenses, based on data from its costing system. The costs of caring for charity care patients for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were approximately \$525,000 and \$301,000, respectively. The District did not receive any gifts or grants to subsidize charity services during 2022 and 2021.

#### 9. CARES Act Provider Relief Fund:

Since the start of the program the District received \$5,491,422 of funding from the CARES Act Provider Relief Fund, respectively. These funds are required to be used to reimburse the District for healthcare-related expenses or lost revenues that are attributable to coronavirus. The District has recorded these funds as unearned grant revenue until eligible expenses or lost revenues are recognized. During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District recognized \$1,000,000 and \$780,106 of grant revenue from these funds, respectively. The District had no remaining funds as of December 31, 2022.

#### 10. Property Taxes:

The Lewis County Treasurer acts as an agent to collect property taxes levied in the County for all taxing authorities. Taxes are levied annually on January 1 on property values assessed as of the prior January 1 and are intended to finance the District's activities of the same calendar year. Assessed values are established by the Lewis County Assessor at 100 percent of fair market values. A revaluation of all property is required every four years.

Taxes are due in two equal amounts by April 30 and October 31. The assessed property is subject to lien on the levy date and taxes are considered delinquent after October 31. Collections are distributed monthly to the District by the County Treasurer.

The District is permitted by law to levy up to \$0.75 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general District purposes. Washington State Constitution and Washington State Law, RCW 84.55.010, limit the rate. The District may also levy taxes at a lower rate. Further amounts of tax need to be authorized by the vote of the residents of Lewis County.

Taxes estimated to be collectible are recorded as revenue in the year of the levy. Taxes levied for operations are recorded as nonoperating revenue. Since state law allows for sale of property for failure to pay taxes, no estimate of uncollectible taxes is made.

The District's tax levies are comprised of the following:

2	n	1	1
L	u	L	L

	Assessed Value						_
			Real and				Total
	Levy Rate		Personal		Timber	Le	vy Amount
Bond	0.3594	\$	1,803,577,464	\$	523,933,295	\$	836,417
Maintenance and operation	0.3725	\$	1,825,804,569	\$	-	\$	680,029

2021

		Assessed Value					
			Real and				Total
	Levy Rate		Personal		Timber	Le	vy Amount
Bond	0.5455	\$	1,425,141,747	\$	77,660,181	\$	819,757
Maintenance and operation	0.4368	\$	1,444,874,066	\$	-	\$	631,157

As stated in note 6, during 2022 the District paid off the Unlimited tax general obligation (UTGO) bond. As a result, the District will no longer be receiving tax levies for bond repayment.

#### 11. Risk Management and Contingencies:

**Risk management** – The District 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; 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.

*Medical malpractice claims* – The District has professional liability insurance coverage with Physicians Insurance. The policy provides protection on a "claims-made" basis whereby claims filed in the current year are covered by the current policy. If there are occurrences in the current year, these will only be covered in the year the claim is filed if claims-made coverage is obtained in that year or if the District purchases insurance to cover prior acts. The current professional liability insurance provides \$1,000,000 per claim of primary coverage with an annual aggregate limit of \$5,000,000. The policy has no deductible per claim.

The District also has excess professional liability insurance with Physicians Insurance on a "claims-made" basis. The excess malpractice insurance provides \$4,000,000 per claim of primary coverage with an aggregate limit of \$4,000,000. The policy has no deductible per claim.

No liability has been accrued for future coverage for acts, if any, occurring in this or prior years. Also, it is possible that claims exceed coverage available in any given year.

Self-insurance risk pools – The District has a self-insured unemployment plan for its employees. The District participates in the Public Hospital District Unemployment Trust, which is a risk transfer pool administered by the Washington State Hospital Association. The District recognized a \$-0- and \$136,623 dividend from the Public Hospital District Unemployment Compensation Trust in 2022 and 2021, respectively, which was offset against unemployment expense. Payments by the District charged to unemployment expense prior to the dividend were approximately \$35,000 and \$34,000 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Industry regulations – The healthcare industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state, and local governments. These laws and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to, matters such as licensure, accreditations, government healthcare program participation requirements, reimbursement for patient services, and Medicare and Medicaid fraud and abuse. Government activity continues with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations of fraud and abuse statutes and regulations by healthcare providers. 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 District is in compliance with fraud and abuse statutes, as well as other applicable government laws and regulations. While no regulatory inquiries have been made, compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation, as well as regulatory actions unknown or unasserted at this time.

#### 12. Medical Self-insurance Plan:

In February 2018, the District began partially self-insuring the cost of employee healthcare benefits. The District self-insures the first \$80,000 in claims per eligible participant. The District also purchases annual stop-loss insurance coverage for all claims in excess of \$80,000 per participant. Accrued compensation and related liabilities on the statements of net position include an accrual for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are re-evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

Changes in the District's incurred but not reported liability are as follows:

	2022	2021
Claim liability, beginning of year	\$ 151,723	\$ 167,854
Current year claims and changes in estimates	1,803,683	1,804,562
Claims payments	(1,805,220)	(1,820,693)
Claim liability, end of year	\$ 150,186	\$ 151,723

#### 13. Concentration of Risks:

**Patient accounts receivable** – The District grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The majority of these patients are geographically concentrated in and around Lewis County.

The mix of receivables from patients was as follows:

	2022	2021
Medicare	48 %	40 %
Medicaid	14	13
Other third-party payors	31	41
Patients	7	6
	100 %	100 %

**Physicians** – The District is dependent on local physicians practicing in its service area to provide admissions and utilize hospital services on an outpatient basis. A decrease in the number of physicians providing these services or change in their utilization patterns may have an adverse effect on hospital operations.

*Collective bargaining units* – Effective July 1, 2021, the District renewed its contract with Carpenters' Industrial Council Local Union No. 2767. Approximately 43 percent of the District's employees are represented by the labor union under this collective bargaining agreement. The contract is effective through June 30, 2024.

Effective July 8, 2022, the District renewed its contracts with Washington State Nurses Association for registered nurses and licensed practical nurses. Approximately 11 percent of the District's employees are represented by the labor union under these collective bargaining agreements. The contracts are effective through March 31, 2025. Negotiations remain ongoing.







## 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

**Board of Commissioners** Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Morton, Washington

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 Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health (the District) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and have issued our report thereon dated May 10, 2023.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and 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*.

#### **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.

Dingus, Zarecor & Associates PLLC

Spokane Valley, Washington May 10, 2023



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Commissioners Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Morton, Washington

#### Report on Compliance for the District's Major Federal Program

#### Opinion on The Districts Major Federal Program

We have audited Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022. The District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of audit findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022.

#### Basis for Opinion on The Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal program.

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dingus, Zarecor & Associates PLLC

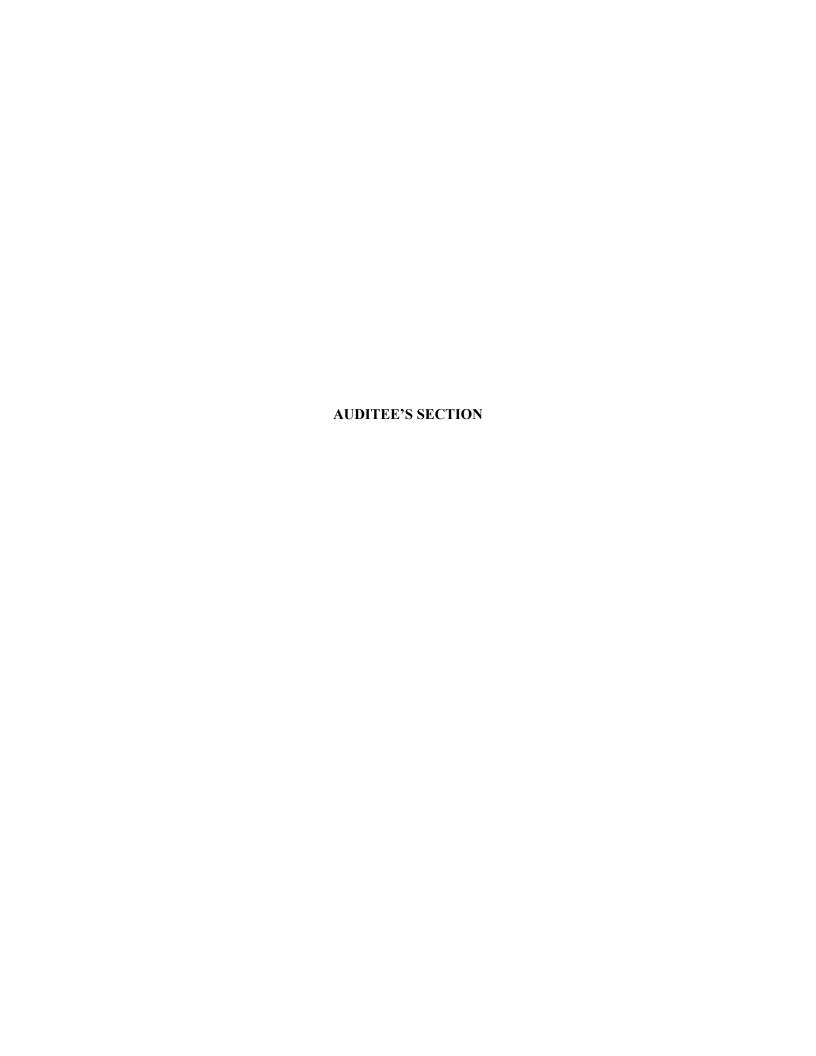
Spokane Valley, Washington May 10, 2023

Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended December 31, 2022

# $Section \ I-Summary \ of \ Auditors' \ Results$

T7.		04.4	
Hing	ncial	<b>Statements:</b>	

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
<ul><li>Internal control over financial reporting:</li><li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li><li>Significant deficiency(ies) identified?</li></ul>	
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	yes X no
Federal Awards:	
<ul> <li>Internal control over major federal programs:</li> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> <li>Significant deficiency(ies) identified?</li> <li>Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs and audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?</li> </ul>	
Identification of major federal program:	
Federal Assitance Listing Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
93.498	Provider Relief Fund
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B	3 programs: \$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	yes <u>X</u> no
Section II – Financial Statement Findings	
No matters were reported for 2022.	
Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Cos	ets
No matters were reported for 2022.	



Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assitance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Additional Award Identification	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Direct Programs:				
Provider Relief Fund and American Rescue Plan Rural Distribution	93.498		COVID-19	\$ 706,159
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Pass-through Programs From:				
Washington State Department of Health				
Rural Health Research Centers	93.155	HS26394	COVID-19	252,684
Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program	93.301	HSP25495-0		12,377
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Pass-through Programs				265,061
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				971,220
Total expenditures of federal awards				\$ 971,220

See accompanying independent auditors' report and notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

## Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards:

#### 1. Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. Amounts reported on the Schedule for Federal Assistance Listing Number 93.498 - Provider Relief Fund and American Rescue Plan Rural Distribution are based upon the December 31, 2022, Provider Relief Fund report. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the District.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Expenditures reported on this Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The District has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Lewis County Public Hospital District No. 1 doing business as Arbor Health Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022

2021-001 Inconsistency in Lost Revenue Methodology

Corrected