

Patricia A. Aronica, M.D. Chief Medical Examiner

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Raman Baldzizhar, M.D. Associate Medical Examiner

July 13, 2020

Ms. Jennifer Manning Budget Director Martin County Administration Center 2401 SE Monterey Road Stuart, FL 34996

Dear Jennifer,

Enclosed is a copy of the completed Office of the Medical Examiner, District 19 audit report for year ended 9/30/2019.

Should you have any questions, please give me a call.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Christine Canard

Operations Manager

Christine Canard

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FLORIDA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

September 30, 2019

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FLORIDA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

September 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page <u>Number</u> |
|--|-----------------------|
| REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS | 1-2 |
| MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS | 3-7 |
| BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Government-wide Financial Statements Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities | 8 9 |
| Fund Financial Statements Balance Sheet – General Fund Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of | 10 |
| Governmental Activities Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – General Fund | 11 12 |
| Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – | 13 |
| Budget and Actual – General Fund | 14 |
| Notes to Financial Statements | 15-24 |
| INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 | 25-26 |

Certified Public Accountants PL

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Dr. Roger E. Mittleman
Office of the Medical Examiner,
Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida
Fort Pierce, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida (the "Medical Examiner") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, 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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



Dr. Roger E. Mittleman
Office of the Medical Examiner,
Nineteenth Judicial District

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida, as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management Discussion and Analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such 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. 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated June 24, 2020 on our consideration of the Medical Examiner's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations and contracts. 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 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 Medical Examiner's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Berger, Toombs, Elam, Gaines & Frank Certified Public Accountants PL

Derger Josephs Glam J. Daired + Frank

Fort Pierce, Florida

June 24, 2020

Introduction

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Medical Examiner, Florida financial performance provides an overall review of the Medical Examiner's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Medical Examiner's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements in order to enhance their understanding of the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida financial performance. This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto, which follow this section.

The Medical Examiner is located on the Main Campus of Indian River State College. Its purpose is to investigate medical legal deaths thoroughly to identify the cause and manner of death and to issue a standard autopsy protocol. Consultations of experts in the forensic sciences are made as appropriate to the individual case.

Using This Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 8 and 9) provide information about the activities of the Medical Examiner as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Medical Examiner's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 10. For governmental activities, these statements tell how the Medical Examiner's services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Medical Examiner's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Medical Examiner's most financially significant funds.

Reporting the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the Medical Examiner as a whole begins on page 8. One of the most important questions asked about the Medical Examiner's finances is "Is the Medical Examiner as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the Medical Examiner as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual 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 Medical Examiner's net position and changes in them. You can think of the Medical Examiner's net position, the difference between assets (what the Medical Examiner owns) and liabilities (what the Medical Examiner owes), as one way to measure the Medical Examiner's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Medical Examiner's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Medical Examiner has one activity.

* Governmental activities: all of the Medical Examiner's services are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements

Our analysis of the Medical Examiner's only fund begins on page 10. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the fund, not the Medical Examiner as a whole.

Governmental funds: All of the Medical Examiner's services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified* accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term* view of the Medical Examiner's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Medical Examiner's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between the governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation found beside the fund financial statements.

Reporting the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida as a Whole (Continued)

Total Medical Examiner net position at the end of the fiscal year 2019 and 2018 remains unchanged at \$1,215. Our analysis below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the Medical Examiner's governmental activities.

Net Position

Net position consists of unrestricted funds in the amount of \$1,215 and can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints.

Table 1 Net Position Governmental Activities

| | September 30, 2019 | September 30, 2018 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Current assets Capital assets, net | \$ 1,649,353 50,597 | \$ 1,155,511 36,444 |
| Total Assets | 1,699,950 | 1,191,955 |
| Current liabilities Non-current liabilities | 1,506,037 192,698_ | 968,522 222,218 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,698,735_ | 1,190,740 |
| Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted | 50,597 (49,382) | 36,444 (35,229) |
| Total Net Position | \$ 1,215 | \$ 1,215 |

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities left net position unchanged as the Medical Examiner operates at "break-even" and reports excess funds under the caption "Due to other governments". These funds are owed to St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin and Okeechobee Counties and totaled \$1,324,429 and \$913,613 at September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Reporting the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida as a Whole (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Table 2 Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities

| | September 30, 2019 | September 30, 2018 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Revenues Operating grants and contributions Miscellaneous | \$ 1,489,638 334,885 | \$ 1,668,935 264,863 |
| Total Revenues | 1,824,523 | 1,933,798 |
| Expenses Public safety | 1,824,523_ | 1,933,798_ |
| Change in Net Position | - | - |
| Net position, beginning of period | 1,215 | 1,215_ |
| Net position, end of period | \$ 1,215 | \$ 1,215 |

Total revenues as of September 30, 2019 amounted to \$1,824,523, a decrease of \$(109,275) or 5.7% from the prior year. Operating grants and contributions, primarily Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee and St. Lucie Counties Funds, contributed \$1,489,638, a decrease of \$(179,297) or 10.7% from the prior year. Miscellaneous revenues, primarily representing cremation fees, totaled \$334,885, an increase of \$70,022 or 26.4% from the prior year.

The Medical Examiner's total expenses decreased for the fiscal year by \$(109,275) or 5.7% from the prior year. Depreciation equaled \$13,068. The accrued compensated leave liability decreased \$29,508 in the current year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Medical Examiner budget was adopted by each of the four counties, Indian River County, Martin County, Okeechobee County, and Saint Lucie County, for the year ended September 30, 2019

The budget exceeded expenditures due to lower wages and employee benefit costs than anticipated.

There were no amendments to the September 30, 2019 budget.

Reporting the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida as a Whole (Continued)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida does not expect any economic factors to have any significant effect on the financial position or results of operations in fiscal year 2020.

Contacting the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and members with a general overview of the Medical Examiner's finances and to show the Medical Examiner's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, 2500 South 35th Street, Fort Pierce, Florida 34981.

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2019

| | Governmental Activities | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Assets | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and investments | \$ | 1,567,467 |
| Accounts receivable | | 34,034 |
| Accrued interest receivable | | 4,126 |
| Due from other governments | | 43,726 |
| Total Current Assets | | 1,649,353 |
| Non-Current Assets | | |
| Capital Assets Being Depreciated: | | |
| Equipment | | 234,624 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | | (184,027) |
| Total Non-Current Assets | | 50,597 |
| Total Assets | | 1,699,950 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | | 150,348 |
| Unearned revenues | | 50 |
| Accrued compensated absences | | 31,210 |
| Due to other governments | | 1,324,429 |
| Total Current Liabilities | | 1,506,037 |
| Non-Current Liabilities | | |
| Accrued compensated absences | | 192,698 |
| Total Liabilities | | 1,698,735 |
| Net Position | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | | 50,597 |
| Unrestricted | | (49,382) |
| Total Net Position | \$ | 1,215 |

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

| | | | Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | Operating | |
| E diama/Dua sua ua | F. W | Grants and | Governmental |
| Functions/Programs Governmental Activities | Expenses | Contributions | Activities |
| Public safety | \$ (1,824,523) | \$ 1,489,638 | \$ (334,885) |
| | General Revenues Miscellaneous | • | 334,885 |
| | Change in Net | Position | - |
| | Net Position - Octo | ober 1, 2018 | 1,215 |
| | Net Position - Sept | tember 30, 2019 | \$ 1,215 |

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND September 30, 2019

| Assets Cash and investments Accounts receivable Accrued interest receivable | \$ 1,567,467 34,034 4,126 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Due from other governments | 43,726 |
| Total Assets | \$ 1,649,353 |
| Liabilities and Fund Balances | |
| Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued expenses Unearned revenues Due to other governments | \$ 150,348 50 1,497,740 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,648,138_ |
| Fund Balances Unassigned | 1,215_ |
| Total Liabilities and Fund Balances | \$ 1,649,353 |

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES September 30, 2019

| Total Governmental Fund Balances | \$ | 1,215 |
|--|------|-----------|
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because: | | |
| Amounts due to other governments are decreased to reflect the reduced costs since the Medical Examiner operates at "break-even". | | 173,311 |
| Capital assets being depreciated (equipment, \$234,624, and accumulated depreciation, \$(184,027)) used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported at the fund level. | | 50,597 |
| Accrued compensated absences are not payable in the current period and; therefore, are not reported at the fund level. | - | (223,908) |
| Net Position of Governmental Activities | _\$_ | 1,215 |

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

| Revenues Intergovernmental revenues Grant revenues Miscellaneous Total Revenues | \$ 1,530,839 2,460 334,885 1,868,184 |
|---|---|
| Expenditures Current Public safety Capital outlay Total Expenditures | 1,840,963 27,221 1,868,184 |
| Net Changes in Fund Balances | - |
| Fund Balances – October 1, 2018 | 1,215 |
| Fund Balances – September 30, 2019 | \$ 1,215 |

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

| Net Change in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds | \$ | - |
|--|-----|----------|
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because: | | |
| Operating contributions from other governments are adjusted to reflect the changes in revenues/expenses since the Medical Examiner operates at "break-even". | | (43,661) |
| Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount that depreciation, \$(13,068) was exceeded by capital outlay, \$27,221, in the current period. | | 14,153 |
| In the Statement of Activities, compensated absences are accrued whereas in governmental funds, compensated absence expenditures are reported when taken. This is the change in the current year accrual. | átt | 29,508 |
| Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities | \$ | |

Office of the Medical Examiner Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

| | Original Budget | Final Budget | Actual | Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| Revenues Intergovernmental revenues | \$ 2,316,139 | \$ 2,316,139 | \$ 1,530,839 | \$ (785,300) |
| Grant revenues | - | - | 2,460 | 2,460 |
| Miscellaneous | | | 334,885 | 334,885 |
| Total Revenues | 2,316,139 | 2,316,139 | 1,868,184 | (447,955) |
| Expenditures Current | | | | |
| Public safety | 2,311,139 | 2,311,139 | 1,840,963 | 470,176 |
| Capital outlay | 5,000 | 5,000 | 27,221 | (22,221) |
| | 2,316,139_ | 2,316,139 | 1,868,184 | 447,955 |
| Net Changes in Fund Balance | - | - | - | - |
| Fund Balances – October 1, 2018 | | | 1,215 | 1,215 |
| Fund Balances – September 30, 2019 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,215 | \$ 1,215 |

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida (the "Medical Examiner"), have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Medical Examiner's more significant accounting policies are described below.

1. Reporting Entity

The Medical Examiner is a political subdivision of the State of Florida. The Medical Examiner is appointed by the Governor for each Medical Examiner District from nominees submitted by the Medical Examiners Commission as defined in Chapter 406 of the Florida Statutes.

The Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District is jointly funded by St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin and Okeechobee Counties. None of the counties provide the majority funding and the accounting records for the Medical Examiner are maintained by the Saint Lucie County, Florida Board of County Commissioners. The only financial responsibility for the four counties is to fund their required percentage of the operating costs of the Medical Examiner.

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The basic financial statements of the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida, are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to financial statements

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

a. Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements report all non-fiduciary information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include all the governmental activities of the primary government. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

Governmental activities are supported by special assessments, rents and interest. Program revenues include charges for services, and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the statement of activities to present the net cost of each program.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an other financial source.

Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

b. Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the Medical Examiner is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Fund financial statements for the primary government's governmental funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

b. Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds

The Medical Examiner implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 54 – Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The Statement requires the fund balance for governmental funds to be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

The Medical Examiner has various policies governing the fund balance classifications.

Nonspendable Fund Balance – This classification consists of amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance – This classification consists of the Board of Supervisors' intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The assigned fund balances can also be assigned by the Medical Examiner's management company.

Unassigned Fund Balance – This classification is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. Unassigned fund balance is considered to be utilized first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Fund Balance Spending Hierarchy – For all governmental funds except special revenue funds, when restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances are combined in a fund, qualified expenditures are paid first from restricted or committed fund balance, as appropriate, then assigned and finally unassigned fund balances.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

b. Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are combined in a fund, qualified expenses are considered to be paid first from restricted resources, and then from unrestricted resources. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Medical Examiner considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Interest associated with the current fiscal period is considered to be an accrual item and so has been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

Under the current financial resources measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The reported fund balance is considered to be a measure of "available spendable resources". Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financial sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by non-current liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the year that resources are expended, rather than as fund assets.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. Basis of Presentation

a. Governmental Major Funds

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is the Medical Examiner's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

b. Non-current Governmental Assets/Liabilities

GASB Statement 34 requires that non-current governmental assets, such as equipment, and non-current governmental liabilities, such as accrued compensated absences, be reported in the governmental activities column in the governmental-wide statement of assets.

4. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

a. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column.

The Medical Examiner defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. The valuation basis for all assets is historical cost.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its useful life are not capitalized.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by utilizing the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various type of equipment are 5-10 years. Donated capital assets are capitalized at their estimated fair market value at the time of donation.

b. Budgets

An operating budget is prepared for the Medical Examiner and submitted to the four counties in the district for their approval in accordance with Section 3 of the interlocal agreement between the Medical Examiner and the four counties. The Medical Examiner utilizes the same basis of accounting for budgets as he does for revenues and expenditures in the general fund. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

c. Encumbrances

Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executory) contracts for goods and services. Encumbrances at year-end represent the estimated amount of the expenditures ultimately to result if unperformed contracts in process at year-end are completed. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. The Medical Examiner utilized an encumbrance system of accounting during the audit period to assist in budgetary control. The Medical Examiner does not reflect encumbrances on its financial statements.

NOTE B - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

"Total fund balances" of the Medical Examiner's governmental funds and "net position" of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position are both \$1,215. The results of the long-term focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet is illustrated below.

Due to other governments

The amount due to other governments caused by accumulated revenues exceeding expenses is reduced to cover the amount by which long-term liabilities exceed net capital assets.

\$ 173,311

Capital related items

When capital assets (equipment that is to be used in governmental activities) are purchased or constructed, the cost of those assets is reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the Statement of Net Position included those capital assets among the assets of the Medical Examiner as a whole.

 Cost of capital assets
 \$ 234,624

 Accumulated depreciation
 (184,027)

 Total
 \$ 50,597

NOTE B - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position (Continued)

Long-term liability transactions

Long-term liabilities applicable to the Medical Examiner's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities (both current and long-term) are reported in the Statement of Net Position. Balances at September 30, 2019 were:

Accrued compensated absences

\$ (223,908)

2. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Operating Statements and the Statement of Activities

The "net change in fund balances" for government funds and the "change in net position" for governmental activities reported in the Statement of Activities are both \$0. These two amounts are the same because the Medical Examiner is operated on a "break-even" basis. The differences that arise primarily from the long-term economic focus of the statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds are illustrated below.

Operating contributions

Operating contributions from other governments increased due to an adjustment to reflect the changes in revenues/expenses since the Medical Examiner operates at "break-even" noted below:

\$ (43,661)

Long-term liability transactions

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The amount listed below is the net of the prior and current fiscal years and are included in the Statement of Activities.

Accrued compensated absences

\$ 29,508

NOTE B - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Operating Statements and the Statement of Activities (Continued)

Capital related items

When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balances decrease by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net position decrease by the amount of depreciation charged for the year.

| Capital outlay | \$ 27,221 |
|----------------|--------------|
| Depreciation | (13,068) |
| Total | \$ 14,153 |

NOTE C -- CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the deposits of the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District may not be returned. The Medical Examiner's deposit policy for custodial credit risk is to follow the deposit policies maintained by the St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners as the custodian of the Medical Examiner's deposits. The St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Earnings from the pooled investments are allocated to the respective funds based on applicable cash participation by each fund. The investment pool is managed in such that all participating funds have the ability to deposit and withdraw cash as if they were demand deposit accounts. All the deposits were covered by the FDIC or collateralized in accordance with the "Florida Security for Public Deposits Act". Under the Act, every qualified public depository shall deposit with the State Treasurer eligible collateral having a market value equal to a percentage of any applicable deposit insurance. The collateral percentage ranges from 25% to 200%, depending on the credibility of the qualified public depository.

NOTE C - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

Currently the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District has investments in the pooled cash investments of the St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners (Board). investment policy approved by the Board manages exposure in the pooled cash investments to fair value losses from rising interest rates.

Cash reported on the combined balance sheet represents the Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District of St. Lucie County's portion of the pooled cash account of St. Lucie County Board of County Commissioners. As of September 30, 2019, the \$1,567,467 invested in pooled cash is uncategorized as it represents a proportionate share of the pool and not specific securities.

Credit Risk

The Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District manages credit quality risk through its investment in the pooled cash account of the Board. The investment policy of the Board which manages the investment of pooled cash monies limits the types of investments authorized and also limits the maturities of the investments.

NOTE D - CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2019 was as follows:

| | | Balance October 1, | | | | Balance otember 30, |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | - | 2018 | A | dditions | eletions | 2019 |
| Equipment Accumulated depreciation | \$ | 224,577 (188,133) | \$ | 27,221 (13,068) | \$ (17,174) 17,174 | \$ 234,624 (184,027) |
| Capital Assets, Net | \$ | 36,444 | \$ | 14,153 | \$ | \$ 50,597 |

Depreciation of \$13,068 was charged to public safety.

NOTE E - ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Accrued compensated absences reflect the liability of the Medical Examiner for accrued leave of its employees at year-end. Accrued compensated absences were \$223,908 and \$253,416 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Accrued compensated absences decreased by \$29,508 in the current year and are liquidated by the General Fund.

NOTE F - PENSION PLAN

All Office of the Medical Examiner qualified employees participate in the Florida Retirement System (the "System"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system (PERS) administered by the State of Florida Department of Administration.

Effective July 1, 2011, a 3% contribution from employees became mandatory under the provision of Chapter 121.71(3) Florida Statutes. This 3% employee contribution requirement applies to both Pension Plan and Investment Plan members, except those in DROP (Deferred Retirement Option Program), on a pretax basis. This Statute provision also affects the DROP annual interest rate, vesting period for all membership categories (excluding DROP), and the benefit calculation based on the effective employment date.

The employees of the Medical Examiner are deemed employees of Indian River State College for Florida Retirement System reporting. Therefore, all required pension plan disclosures are reflected by Indian River State College.

The System also provides disability and survivors' benefits. Benefits are established by State Statute. The Medical Examiner contributions for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were \$171,868, \$176,299, and \$136,453, respectively. The employee contribution portion for the year ended September 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were \$16,893, \$23,998, and \$19,654, respectively.

NOTE G - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Indian River State College provides office space and morgue facilities for one dollar a year under a lease agreement that is contained in Section 2 of the inter-local agreement signed by the four counties, the College and the Medical Examiner.

The accounting records of the Medical Examiner are maintained free of charge by the Saint Lucie County Board of County Commissioners.

NOTE H - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Dr. Roger Mittleman retired as the Medical Examiner for Judicial District 19, State of Florida on April 30, 2020. Dr. Patricia A. Aricona became the Interim Medical Examiner for Judicial District 19, State of Florida on May 1, 2020.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

Dr. Roger E. Mittleman Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida Fort Pierce, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 24, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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



Dr. Roger E. Mittleman Office of the Medical Examiner, Nineteenth Judicial District, Florida

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Medical Examiner's financial statements are free of 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*.

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.

Berger, Toombs, Elam, Gaines & Frank

Derair Joonbo Clam

Certified Public Accountants PL

Fort Pierce, Florida

June 24, 2020