



STATE OF INDIANA
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS
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February 6, 2024

Board of Directors
Overdose Lifeline, Inc.
Marion County, Indiana

We have reviewed the audit report of Overdose Lifeline, Inc., which was opined upon by Pile CPAs, Independent Public Accountants, for the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. Per the *Independent Auditor's Report* the financial statements included in the report present fairly the financial condition of Overdose Lifeline, Inc. as of December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations for the period then ended, on the basis of accounting described in the report.

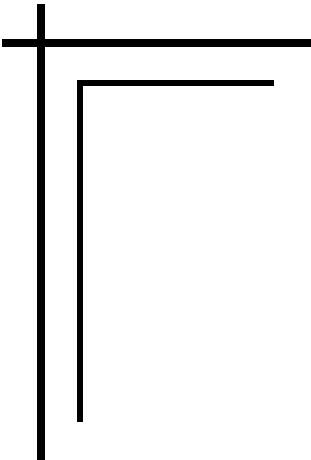
We call your attention to the findings included in the report on pages 29 through 37. Please see the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for complete details related to the findings. Management's Corrective Action Plan appears at the end of the report.

In our opinion, Pile CPAs prepared the audit report in accordance with the guidelines established by the Indiana State Board of Accounts.

The audit report is filed with this letter in our office as a matter of public record.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tammy R. White".

Tammy R. White, CPA
Deputy State Examiner



**OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARY**

FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Organization"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the related consolidated statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (collectively, the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards (Government Auditing Standards)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Organization 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.

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 Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the date of this report.

Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - continued

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 GAAS and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting amatorial 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 Organization'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 Organization'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.

Other Matters

Our audit were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Other Matters - continued

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 September 19, 2023, on our consideration of the Organization'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. The purpose of that report 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 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 Organization's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Pile CPAs

September 19, 2023

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2022

2022

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,491,513
Certificates of deposit		204,398
Grants receivable		1,573,505
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts - 2022: \$41,112		22,345
Other current assets		283,236
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,574,997</u>

INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

Grants receivable, net of current		87,425
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		69,943
Investments, at fair value		6,747
Property and equipment, net		714,699
		<u>878,814</u>

TOTAL ASSETS **\$ 4,453,811**

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Current portion of right-of-use operating lease liabilities	\$	43,705
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		722,639
Deferred revenue		47,963
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>814,307</u>

RIGHT-OF-USE OPERATING LEASE LIABILITY,

net of current portion		<u>26,471</u>
------------------------	--	---------------

NET ASSETS

Without donor restrictions		2,633,644
With donor restrictions		979,389
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>3,613,033</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS **\$ 4,453,811**

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Without Donor Restrictions</u>	<u>With Donor Restrictions</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</u>			
Grants	\$ 6,216,348	\$ 958,771	\$ 7,175,119
Contributions	374,319	10,020	384,339
Contributions of nonfinancial assets	<u>586,238</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>586,238</u>
	<u>7,176,905</u>	<u>968,791</u>	<u>8,145,696</u>
Special events:			
Special event revenue	89,097	-	89,097
Special event revenue, nonfinancial assets	2,508	-	2,508
Less direct benefit costs	<u>26,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,894</u>
	<u>64,711</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,711</u>
Training and education income	268,401	-	268,401
Conference income	98,990	-	98,990
Investment income (loss):			
Interest and dividends, net of expenses	719	-	719
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(727)	-	(727)
Other income	70,514	-	70,514
Net assets released from restrictions	<u>425,412</u>	<u>(425,412)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>863,309</u>	<u>(425,412)</u>	<u>437,897</u>
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	<u>8,104,925</u>	<u>543,379</u>	<u>8,648,304</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Program services	7,955,153	-	7,955,153
Supporting services	<u>429,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>429,361</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>8,384,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,384,514</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(279,589)	543,379	263,790
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
Beginning of year	<u>2,913,233</u>	<u>436,010</u>	<u>3,349,243</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 2,633,644</u>	<u>\$ 979,389</u>	<u>\$ 3,613,033</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Program Services</u>			<u>Supporting Activities</u>				
	<u>Harm Reduction</u>	<u>Training & Education</u>	<u>Recovery</u>	<u>Total Program</u>	<u>General and Admin.</u>	<u>Fund-Raising</u>	<u>Total Supporting</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bad debt	\$ -	\$ 31,500	\$ -	\$ 31,500	\$ -	\$ 9,612	\$ 9,612	\$ 41,112
Bank fees	217	558	134	909	124	183	307	1,216
Camp expenses	-	-	232,901	232,901	-	-	-	232,901
Depreciation	732	732	4,390	5,854	731	731	1,462	7,316
Dues and subscriptions	-	-	-	-	10,529	-	10,529	10,529
Education and training	-	1,163	-	1,163	-	-	-	1,163
Employee benefits	3,084	7,929	1,909	12,922	1,762	2,616	4,378	17,300
Insurance	2,930	7,534	1,813	12,277	1,674	2,485	4,159	16,436
Marketing expenses	14,519	14,520	14,530	43,569	14,520	14,510	29,030	72,599
Naloxone and harm reduction supplies	6,760,746	-	-	6,760,746	-	-	-	6,760,746
Occupancy	19,180	19,179	19,180	57,539	19,066	19,180	38,246	95,785
Office expenses	13,054	12,523	4,680	30,257	7,466	7,091	14,557	44,814
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	1,598	-	1,598	1,598
Payroll taxes	3,770	9,693	2,333	15,796	2,154	3,197	5,351	21,147
Postage and shipping	31,421	-	-	31,421	1,000	1,000	2,000	33,421
Preventure training expense	-	82,138	-	82,138	-	-	-	82,138
Professional development	1,402	3,607	868	5,877	802	-	802	6,679
Professional fees	24,484	24,485	24,485	73,454	24,485	3,500	27,985	101,439
Program expenses	2,921	7,510	5,838	16,269	-	101,333	101,333	117,602
Salaries and wages	47,157	121,262	29,193	197,612	26,947	40,000	66,947	264,559
Subcontractors	95,993	143,990	79,995	319,978	75,465	27,824	103,289	423,267
Travel	5,482	14,096	3,393	22,971	3,132	4,644	7,776	30,747
	<u>\$ 7,027,092</u>	<u>\$ 502,419</u>	<u>\$ 425,642</u>	<u>\$ 7,955,153</u>	<u>\$ 191,455</u>	<u>\$ 237,906</u>	<u>\$ 429,361</u>	<u>\$ 8,384,514</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended December 31, 2022

2022

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Change in net assets	\$ 263,790
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	7,316
Realized and unrealized (gain) loss on investments	727
Provision for bad debts	41,112
Net change in operating lease right-of-use assets / liabilities	233
(Increase) decrease in:	
Grants and accounts receivables	(1,447,899)
Other current assets	119,210
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	703,250
Deferred revenue	(356,722)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(668,983)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of property and equipment	(710,677)
Purchase of investments	(51)
Investment in certificates of deposit	(408,538)
Maturities in certificates of deposit	<u>408,076</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(711,190)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,380,173)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Beginning	<u>2,871,686</u>
Ending	<u>\$ 1,491,513</u>

**SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES
OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

Cash paid for amounts in lease liabilities:	
Operating cash outflows-payments on operating leases	<u>\$ 18,580</u>
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease obligations:	
Operating leases	<u>\$ 87,824</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Organization") is an Indiana non-profit dedicated to helping individuals, families, and communities affected by the disease of addiction/substance use disorder through advocacy, education and support. The Organization also operates a supportive recovery house for pregnant and parenting women ages 18+ recovering from substance use disorder.

A summary of the Organization's significant accounting policies follows:

A. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Organization and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Heart Rock, LLC. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

B. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

C. Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared to focus on the entity as a whole and to present transactions according to the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This has been done by classification of fund transactions and balances into two categories of net assets:

Net Assets without Donor Restrictions: These net assets generally result from revenues generated by receiving contributions that have no donor restrictions, providing services, and receiving interest from operating investments, less expenses incurred in providing program-related services, raising contributions, and performing administrative functions.

Net Assets with Donor Restrictions: These net assets result from gifts of cash and other assets that are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets, either temporarily or permanently, until the donor restriction expires, that is until the stipulated time restriction ends or the purpose of the restriction is accomplished, the net assets are restricted.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Organization's cash and cash equivalents consist of checking and money market funds. The Organization maintains its cash in bank accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. To date, there have been no losses on such accounts.

E. Certificates of deposit

Certificates of deposit are valued based on original cost plus accrued interest.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

F. Concentration of Risks

The Organization relies on grant organizations and public support for the majority of its revenue. Accordingly, the Organization is dependent on the continuation of this support for funding current programs. In 2022, approximately 70% of the Organization's total revenue was from one donor.

There are limited distributors of naloxone products, thereby limiting the ability of the Organization to negotiate and/or choose vendors. Purchases from one company represented approximately 81% of the Organization's total purchases of Naloxone and harm reduction supplies, or approximately 66% of total expenses, for the year ended December 31, 2022.

G. Accounts Receivable

The Organization follows the allowance method for accounting for uncollectible accounts. Management established an allowance for bad debts of \$41,112 for the year ended December 31, 2022

The Organization's policy for determining when receivables are past due is on a case-by-case basis. Uncollectible accounts are reported in accordance with the policy described above when it is determined the amounts have become uncollectible. Amounts are considered uncollectible at the time management believes satisfactory payment arrangements cannot be made.

H. Grants Receivable

Grants receivable are primarily grant funds receivable from government agencies and other public grantors and are reported at net realizable value. All amounts are expected to be collected, and none are considered uncollectible as of the year ended December 31, 2022.

I. Investments

The Organization accounts for investments with readily determinable fair values in the statement of financial position at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis, and dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Purchases and sales of investments are recorded on the trade date. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are determined using the specific identification method. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the statement of activities.

Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

J. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Donated property and equipment is recorded at fair value. The Organization's capitalization policy is \$1,000 for assets purchased with an estimated useful life of three years or more. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives for furniture and equipment range from 3 to 7 years and buildings and improvements range from 10 to 39 years.

Expenditures for property and equipment and for renewals or betterments which extend the originally estimated economic life of the assets are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense. When an asset is retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in the statement of activities.

The Organization reviews long-lived assets, including property and equipment, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be fully recoverable. If impairment is present, the carrying value of the impaired asset is reduced to its fair value. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there was no impairment loss recognized on long-lived assets.

K. Support and Revenue

The Organization receives support from private contributions and grants, and recognizes this support when cash or an unconditional promise to give is received. Conditional promises to give - that is, those with a measurable performance or other barrier and a right of return - are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been met. Contributions and grants recognized are recorded as net assets without donor restrictions or net assets with donor restrictions depending upon the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions.

The Organization reports gifts of cash and other assets as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated amounts. When a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is satisfied, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restriction.

A portion of the Organization's revenue is derived from cost-reimbursable federal and state grants, which are conditioned upon certain performance requirements and/or the incurrence of allowable qualifying expenses. Amounts received are recognized as revenue when the Organization has incurred expenditures in compliance with specific contract or grant provisions. Amounts received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures are reported as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position. Grant expenditures are subject to audit and acceptance by the granting agency, and adjustments could be required as a result of such audit. Management believes that any liability for reimbursements which may arise as a result of these audits would not be material.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

K. Support and Revenue - continued

Program income is recognized as income during the period in which the program is provided. Money received due to early registrations and costs incurred related to programs are deferred until the programs are completed. Such deferred income and expenses are recognizable within one year.

L. Contributions of Nonfinancial Assets

Contributions of nonfinancial assets include program supplies, fixed assets, and other goods which are recorded at the respective fair values of the goods or services received. Professional services are valued at estimated fair value based on current rates for similar professional services.

The Organization also receives donated services from unpaid volunteers who perform a variety of tasks that support the Organization's activities. No amounts have been recognized for these services in the statement of activities since the criteria for recognition have not been satisfied.

M. Functional Expenses

Salaries and related expenses are charged to program services based on the estimated time spent by personnel on the related programs. Direct expenses are charged to the various programs based upon costs incurred when specifically identifiable with a program. All other costs are allocated to functions based on the usage of square footage within the Organization's operating facility.

N. Leases

Effective January 1, 2022, the Organization adopted the provisions of ASC Topic 842, Leases. The standard requires lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets as a right-of-use ("ROU") asset representing the right to use an underlying asset and a lease liability representing the obligation to make lease payments over the lease term, measured on a discounted basis. Topic 842 also requires additional disclosure of key quantitative and qualitative information for leasing arrangements. Similar to the previous lease guidance, the standard retains a distinction between finance leases (similar to capital leases in Topic 840, Leases) and operating leases, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. The Organization adopted Topic 842, Leases, on January 1, 2022, using the optional transition method as provided by Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2018-11, which eliminates the requirement to restate the prior-period financial statements. Under this transition provision, the Organization has applied Topic 842 to reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2022, while prior periods continue to be reported and disclosed in accordance with the Organization's historical accounting treatment under ASC Topic 840, Leases.

The Organization elected the "package of practical expedients" under the transition guidance within Topic 842, in which the Organization does not reassess (1) the historical lease classification, (2) whether any existing contracts at transition are or contain leases, or (3) the initial direct costs for any existing leases.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

N. Leases - continued

The Organization has not elected to adopt the “hindsight” practical expedient, and therefore will measure the ROU asset and lease liability using the remaining portion of the lease term upon adoption of ASC 842 on January 1, 2022.

The Organization determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception, which is the date on which the terms of the contract are agreed to, and the agreement creates enforceable rights and obligations. A contract is or contains a lease when (i) explicitly or implicitly identified assets have been deployed in the contract and (ii) the Organization obtains substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of that underlying asset and directs how and for what purpose the asset is used during the term of the contract. The Organization also considers whether its service arrangements include the right to control the use of an asset.

The Organization made an accounting policy election available under Topic 842 not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases with a term of 12 months or less. For all other leases, ROU assets and lease liabilities are measured based on the present value of future lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date of the lease, or January 1, 2022, for existing leases upon the adoption of Topic 842. The ROU assets also include any initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date and are reduced by any lease incentives. Absent an implicit rate to determine the present value of lease payments, the Organization made an accounting policy election available to non-public companies to utilize a risk-free borrowing rate, which is aligned with the lease term at the lease commencement date, or remaining term for leases existing upon the adoption of Topic 842, or uses an incremental borrowing rate.

Future lease payments may include fixed rent escalation clauses or payments that depend on an index (such as the consumer price index), which is initially measured using the index or rate at lease commencement. Subsequent changes of an index and other periodic market-rate adjustments to base rent are recorded in variable lease expense in the period incurred. Residual value guarantees or payments for terminating the lease are included in the lease payments only when it is probable they will be incurred.

The Organization has made an accounting policy election to account for lease and non-lease components in its contracts as a single lease component for its real estate and equipment asset classes. The non-lease components typically represent additional services transferred to the Organization, such as common area maintenance for real estate, which are variable in nature and recorded in variable lease expense in the period incurred.

Adoption of Topic 842 did not result in the recording of additional ROU assets and lease liabilities related to the Organization’s operating leases at January 1, 2022. The adoption of the new lease standard did not materially impact consolidated net earnings or consolidated cash flows and did not result in a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of net assets.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

O. Tax Status

The Organization is exempt from federal and state income taxes on its related activities under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for federal and state income taxes has been made.

The Organization files the required federal and state information returns. Whenever tax returns are filed, the filing organization must evaluate the merits of its tax positions and determine if they will be ultimately sustained. Those tax positions for the Organization include maintaining their tax-exempt status and the taxability of any unrelated business income. The Organization believes these positions are sustainable. Although the Organization has not incurred any interest and penalties associated with these positions, it is their policy to expense them in the statement of activities.

P. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Q. Evaluation of Subsequent Events

The Organization has evaluated subsequent events through September 19, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 RECENTLY ADOPTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-02, Topic 842, Leases. The standard requires all leases with lease terms over 12 months to be capitalized as a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet at the date of the lease commencement. Leases are classified as either finance or operating, and this distinction is relevant for the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of income. This standard was adopted for the Organization on January 1, 2022.

In September 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-07, Presentation and Disclosures by Not-for-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets (Topic 958), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted, and is intended to improve transparency in the reporting of contributed nonfinancial assets, also known as gifts in-kind, for not-for-profit organizations. The ASU requires a not-for-profit organization to present contributed nonfinancial assets as a separate line item in the statement of activities, apart from the contributions of cash and other financial assets, along with expanded disclosure requirements. The Organization adopted and implemented this pronouncement on January 1, 2022 using the prospective method of application. The adoption of ASU 2020-07 resulted in no material changes to the recognition of collections.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 3 LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY

The Organization is substantially supported by restricted contributions. Because a donor's restriction requires resources to be used in a particular manner or in a future period, the Organization must maintain sufficient resources to meet those responsibilities to its donors. Thus, certain financial assets may not be available for general expenditure within one year.

As part of the Organization's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. The table below represents financial assets available for general expenditures within one year at December 31:

Financial assets at year-end:	<u>2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,491,513
Certificates of deposit	204,398
Grants and accounts receivables	1,595,850
Investments	<u>6,747</u>
Total financial assets	<u>3,298,508</u>
Less amounts not available to be used within one year:	
Donor-imposed restrictions	<u>(979,389)</u>
Financial assets not available to be used within one year	<u>(979,389)</u>
Financial assets available to meet general expenditures within one year	<u>\$ 2,319,119</u>

NOTE 4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following at December 31:

	<u>2022</u>
Land	\$ 63,055
Buildings and improvements	585,897
Equipment	<u>73,200</u>
	722,152
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>7,453</u>
	<u>\$ 714,699</u>

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 5 INVESTMENTS

Investments are presented in the financial statements at fair value. Investments at December 31 are comprised of the following:

	<u>2022</u>		
	Net		
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Unrealized Gains (Losses)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Money market funds	\$ 87	\$ -	\$ 87
Mutual Funds	6,860	(200)	6,660
	<u>\$ 6,947</u>	<u>\$ (200)</u>	<u>\$ 6,747</u>

Net return on investments is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>
Investment income, net of related expenses of \$0	\$ 719
Unrealized gain (loss)	<u>(727)</u>
	<u>\$ (8)</u>

NOTE 6 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Organization utilizes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- **Level 1** Quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange.
- **Level 2** Observable inputs other than Level 1 including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in less active markets, or other observable inputs that can be corroborated by observable market data.
- **Level 3** Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity for financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, there were no changes to the Organization's valuation techniques that had, or are expected to have, a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 6 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS - continued

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value:

Money market funds: Valued at the net asset value ("NAV") of share held at year-end.

Mutual funds: Valued at the net asset value ("NAV") of share held at year-end.

Assets measured at fair values as of December 31 are summarized as follows:

	2022			
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Money market funds	\$ 87	\$ -	\$ 87	\$ -
Mutual Funds:				
Equity fund	<u>6,660</u>	<u>6,660</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,747</u>	<u>\$ 6,660</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 7 RELATED PARTIES

The Organization leased property, and later purchased, from one board member's company during 2022. The Organization paid this related party a total of \$678,941 in 2022.

NOTE 8 OPERATING LEASES

The Organization is obligated under one operating lease for their office space with monthly payments ranging from \$3,716 to \$3,809 through July 2024. The Organization also has four short-term lease agreements. One short-term lease related to the Organization's office space prior to moving to the office space leased under the operating lease agreement. The Organization paid \$1,673 to \$ 2,938 a month in the old office space through July 2022. One short-term lease related to added office space commencing in November 2022 and ending in July 2023, with payments of \$644 throughout the term of the lease. The final two short-term leases are for two properties for the Women's Recovery Center. The Organization made monthly payments of \$2,000 for one property and \$3,000 for the other property through November 2022, when the property was purchased by the Organization. Short-term lease payments are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are not included with lease liabilities due to their nature.

Operating lease cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The components of lease expense are as follows for the year ended December 31, 2022:

Operating lease cost	\$ 18,813
Short-term lease cost	56,794
Variable lease cost	<u>20,178</u>
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 95,785</u>

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 8 OPERATING LEASES - continued

Other lease information:

Weighted-average remaining lease term - operating leases	1.58 years
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases	2.9%

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	<u>Office Lease</u>
2023	\$ 45,057
2024	26,663
Thereafter	-
	<hr/>
	71,720
Less imputed interest	(1,544)
Total present value of lease liabilities	<hr/> <u>\$ 70,176</u>

NOTE 9 CONTRIBUTED NONFINANCIAL ASSETS

For the year ended December 31, contributed nonfinancial assets recognized in the statement of activities included:

	<u>2022</u>
Naloxone and harm reduction supplies	\$ 586,238
Donated services	2,000
Special event supplies	508
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 588,746</u>

NOTE 10 NET ASSETS

Net assets consist of the following:

	<u>2022</u>
Without donor restrictions	<u>\$ 2,633,644</u>
With donor restrictions:	
Education and prevention	\$ 172,945
Harm reduction	21,310
Recovery	779,211
Scholarships	5,923
Total with donor restrictions	<hr/> <u>\$ 979,389</u>

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass- Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided to Sub- Recipients	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				
Opioid STR	93.788			
Pass-Through Grantor:				
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction		68008 67559	\$ - -	\$ 641,988 592,950
Community Programs to Improve Minority Health Grant Program	93.137			
Pass-Through Grantor:				
The Trustees of Indiana University		1346-01	-	<u>6,000</u>
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			<u>-</u>	<u>1,240,938</u>
U.S Department of the Treasury				
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027			
Pass-Through Grantors:				
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction		66387	\$ -	3,950
Consolidated City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, by and through its Office of Public Health and Safety		N/A	-	<u>30,561</u>
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			<u>-</u>	<u>34,511</u>

See Notes to the Schedule of
Expenditures of Federal Awards.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass- Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided to Sub- Recipients	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants/ Entitlement Grants	14.218			
Pass-Through Grantor: City of Indianapolis		N/A	\$ -	<u>646,596</u>
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>-</u>	<u>646,596</u>
Total expenditures of federal awards			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,922,045</u>

See Notes to the Schedule of
Expenditures of Federal Awards.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying consolidated schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Organization") under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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 Organization, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Organization.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the 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. Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

NOTE 3 INDIRECT COST RATE

The Organization has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary

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 consolidated financial statements of Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Organization"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we considered the Organization's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization'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 consolidated financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompany Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2022-001 and 2022-002 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Organization's consolidated 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 consolidated financial statement. 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*.

Organization's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Organization's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying consolidated schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Organization's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

Pile CPAs

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 19, 2023

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM
AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Organization") 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 Organization's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Organization's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Consolidated Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, The Organization 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 Each 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Organization 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 each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Organization'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 Organization's federal programs.

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM
AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Auditor's Responsibility 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 Organization'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 GAAS, *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 Organization's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *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 Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization'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.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying Consolidated Schedule of Findings and Questions Costs as items 2022-003 and 2022-006. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM
AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Other Matters - continued

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Organization's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying Consolidated Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The Organization's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 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 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. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Consolidated Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2022-003, 2022-004, 2022-005, and 2022-006 to be material weaknesses.

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.

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM
AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance - continued

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Organization's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying Consolidated Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The Organization's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

Pile CPAs

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 19, 2023

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the year ended December 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified
Internal Control over financial reporting	
• Material weakness identified?	Yes
• Significant deficiency identified?	None Reported
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	No

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major programs:	
• Material weakness identified?	Yes
• Significant deficiency identified?	None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
• Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes

Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program</u>
93.788	US Department of Health and Human Services Opioid STR

Dollar Threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs	\$ 750,000
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Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No
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II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Finding 2022-001 Financial Close Process

Type of Finding:

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Condition and Context:

The auditors noted a lack of a strong financial close process which led to several material audit adjustments that were proposed during the audit and recorded by the client to properly reflect various financial statement accounts.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS - continued

Criteria:

Management is responsible for adopting sound accounting policies and establishing and maintaining a system of internal control for the fair presentation of the basis financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Cause:

Personnel responsible for the month-end close and financial statement reporting process lack the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience regarding the applicable requirements dictated under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Effect:

The impact resulting from an inadequate financial close process has several profound effects. First, the deficiency compromises the reliability and integrity of financial statements, raising concerns about the accuracy of reported financial data and information. Second, the lack of an effective financial close process contributes to delays in the preparation and issuance of financial statements, impeding the organization's ability to provide financial statement users with timely information. Third, inaccurate financial reporting hinders effective resource allocation and budgeting, potentially leading to misguided financial decisions and mismanagement of funds. Finally, inadequate financial reporting processes could lead to non-compliance with federal reporting requirements and regulations.

Questioned Costs:

There were no questioned costs identified.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the Organization review their current financial statement close process paying special attention to all balance sheet reconciliations and general ledger review of expense transactions. Considering the amount of activity on a monthly basis we recommend reconciling balance sheet accounts on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Views of Responsible Officials:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Operating Officer ("COO") recognize the existence of gaps in the financial accounting practices at the organization during the year ending 2022. A transition occurred between independent bookkeepers during the year causing these discrepancies. The Executive Team recognized the need to hire staff and put new policies and processes in place. The Organization began this process in October of 2022 with the hiring of a Finance Manager. Additionally, a transition occurred in the first quarter of 2023 to a new independent bookkeeper with strong training in nonprofit accounting. The Organization will adopt all GAAP nonprofit accounting practices in 2023.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS - continued

Views of Responsible Officials - continued

New processes have been adopted to reconcile the financial statements weekly. The Finance Manager and Bookkeeper meet weekly for additional oversight. Balance sheet accounts are reconciled monthly and presented to the COO and Board Treasurer.

Finding 2022-002 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Preparation

Type of Finding:

Material Weakness over Financial Reporting.

Condition and Context:

During the audit, it was identified that the Organization encountered deficiencies in preparing an accurate and complete Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards ("SEFA"). The SEFA is a critical component of the organization's reporting process, as it provides a summary of federal funds expended and aids in assessing compliance with federal regulations. The Organization's failure to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the SEFA indicates shortcomings in its reporting practices. It was observed that the SEFA presented inaccuracies and omissions, compromising the completeness and reliability of reported information. The SEFA did not accurately reflect all federal awards received and expended during the audit period, and relevant details such as award numbers, funding sources, and program titles were either missing or misstated. These deficiencies reflect a lack of adherence to reporting requirements.

Criteria:

Federal regulations and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") mandate the preparation of a comprehensive and accurate SEFA, which provides transparent disclosure of federal funds expended, including the source of funds, program titles, award numbers, and expenditure amounts.

Cause:

Personnel responsible for SEFA preparation and reporting lack the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience regarding federal reporting requirements.

Effect:

Failure to prepare an accurate SEFA has several implications. First, the discrepancies in the SEFA could lead to misrepresentation of the extent and nature of federal funds received and expended, potentially misleading stakeholders. Second, the failure to accurately report federal awards and expenditures could result in non-compliance with federal reporting requirements, jeopardizing the organization's eligibility for future federal funding. Finally, an incomplete SEFA hinders transparency and accountability by obscuring the sources of federal funds and the programs they support, making it difficult to track the organization's use of grant funds.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS - continued

Questioned Costs:

There were no questioned costs identified.

Recommendation:

We recommended that the Organization's management establish documented procedures for the preparation, review, and validation of the SEFA to ensure consistency and accuracy in future reporting. Second, management should implement controls to ensure accurate and complete recording of federal awards and corresponding expenditures in the SEFA. Finally, the Organization should procure training for personnel responsible for financial reporting, emphasizing the importance of accurate SEFA preparation and compliance with federal reporting requirements.

Views of Responsible Officials:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and the COO acknowledge the finding related to the preparation of the SEFA. Leadership is confident the addition of a staff person dedicated to grants management will ensure the proper tracking of federal awards and reporting for preparation of the SEFA in future audits. The new Grants Manager will be acquiring training and knowledge to develop an appropriate tracking mechanism.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

Finding 2022-003 Expenditure of Funds Outside Contract Period

Type of Finding:

Noncompliance and Material Weakness in Internal Control over Compliance.

Condition and Context:

In the course of testing direct disbursements for adherence to appropriate cutoffs concerning the contract's period of performance, it was discovered that the Organization incurred a substantial amount of expenditures on contracts prior to the official contract start date. These disbursements took place without acquiring proper authorization for making disbursements prior to the contract's commencement. Despite the unique nature of Naloxone inventory being treated as a prepaid asset due to its delayed usage, the majority, if not all, of the Naloxone units were fully expended before the contract officially commenced.

Criteria:

Federal regulations and GAAP mandate adherence to specific expenditure periods aligned with the contract's performance period. Proper internal controls require organizations to establish effective mechanisms to prevent disbursements outside of the contract's valid timeframe and to obtain necessary approvals when deviations occur.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS - continued

Cause:

The Organization lacks a robust control environment that emphasizes the importance of adhering to contract periods and obtaining proper authorizations for expenditures outside of these periods. Additionally, the Organization lacks regular monitoring and review processes for disbursements that prevents the Organization to identify and address untimely expenditures.

Effect:

The combination of expending funds outside of the contract period could carry several repercussions. Incurring expenses prematurely might result in the improper utilization of funds, potentially leading to the organization's inability to meet programmatic objectives. Further, incurring expenses ahead of contract initiation can lead to misalignment between costs and program activities, skewing financial reporting and program evaluation.

Questioned Costs:

Known questioned costs of \$297,944 were identified.

Recommendation:

Based on our findings, we recommend that the auditee implement robust internal controls to prevent expenditures outside of contract periods by developing mechanisms to ensure that disbursements align with contract start and end dates. If operational necessity dictates that funds be spent prior to a contract's commencement, the Organization should establish a clear and documented approval process to obtain formal approval from the pass-through entity.

Views of Responsible Officials:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding of expending funds outside the contract period. This finding is connected to the purchase of the emergency medication naloxone. The Organization decided to purchase with no assurance of reimbursement in order to eliminate the lack of emergency medication in an overdose epidemic. The Organization had verbal approval but did not secure approval in writing. Numerous policies will be adopted in 2023 to ensure this does not occur again. Some of these policies include the transition to an experienced nonprofit bookkeeper, training for Finance and Grants Management and tracking mechanisms, monthly grants tracking meetings to ensure inventory and spending, and the adoption of a clear and documented approval process should spending, outside a contract period, be required.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS - continued

Finding 2022-004 Failure to Establish Documented Procurement Policy

Type of Finding:

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Procurement.

Condition and Context:

The Organization failed to have a formal, documented procurement policy. There was no written policy in place that detailed the steps to be followed for procurement processes, including requirements for soliciting bids or proposals, evaluating vendor qualifications, selecting vendors, and ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations. A comprehensive procurement policy is a crucial internal control mechanism that governs the acquisition of goods and services. This deficiency indicates a gap in the organization's internal controls and compliance framework, potentially leading to increased risks related to procurement activities.

Criteria:

Federal regulations and GAAP require organizations that receive federal funds to establish and maintain effective internal controls, including a documented procurement policy. A procurement policy outlines the procedures, thresholds, and guidelines for acquiring goods and services, ensuring transparency, competition, and cost-effectiveness while preventing fraud, waste, and abuse.

Cause:

The Organization had not recognized the significance of a well-structured procurement policy in safeguarding federal funds and ensuring compliance. This lack of awareness led to inadequate attention being given to the establishment of such a policy.

Effect:

The absence of a documented procurement policy exposes the Organization to several risks and potential consequences. First, without established guidelines, there is a higher likelihood of inconsistent procurement practices, leading to inefficiencies and increased costs. Second, the absence of a defined procurement process could result in a lack of transparency and accountability in vendor selection and contract award decisions. Third, failure to adhere to federal regulations and GAAP regarding procurement procedures could lead to noncompliance issues and potential loss of federal funding. Finally, the lack of a procurement policy increases the Organization's vulnerability to fraudulent activities, collusion, and other misuse of funds.

Questioned Costs:

There were no questioned costs identified.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS - continued

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Organization promptly develop and implement a comprehensive procurement policy in line with federal regulations and GAAP. The policy should address key aspects of procurement, including vendor selection, competitive bidding, conflict of interest, approval processes, contract management, and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The policy should also outline roles and responsibilities for personnel involved in the procurement process.

Views of Responsible Officials:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding related to a procurement policy. In 2023 the Organization adopted a comprehensive procurement policy in line with federal regulations and GAAP.

Finding 2022-005 Internal Control Over Debarment

Type of Finding:

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Compliance.

Condition and Context:

An effective internal control system was not in place at the Organization to ensure compliance with requirements related to reviewing the debarment and suspension status of qualifying vendors before issuing federal funds.

Criteria:

Management is responsible for establishing internal controls to prevent making cumulative payments in excess of \$25,000 to any party which is debarred, suspended, otherwise excluded from, or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs by any Federal department or agency.

Cause:

The Organization had not established an effective system of internal controls that would have ensured compliance with the grant agreement and the requirement to review federal debarment or suspended status for all qualifying vendors in excess of this threshold.

Effect:

The failure to establish an internal control system could enable noncompliance to go undetected. Noncompliance with the grant agreement leading to payments made to debarred entities could have resulted in the loss of federal funds to the Organization.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS - continued

Questioned Costs:

There were no questioned costs identified.

Recommendation:

We recommended that the Organization's management establish and implement a system of internal controls and maintain adequate supporting documentation to ensure all qualifying vendors are reviewed for federal debarment and suspension status before payments are paid to the vendors.

Views of Responsible Officials:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding related to an internal control to prevent payments to any vendor that is debarred, suspended or otherwise ineligible to receive federal funding. In 2023 the Organization adopted a process to ensure all potential vendors are qualified utilizing the SAM.gov system and internal tracking and record keeping.

Finding 2022-006 Report Preparation and Submission

Type of Finding:

Noncompliance and Material Weakness in Internal Control over Compliance.

Condition and Context:

It was discovered that the Organization demonstrated deficiencies in reporting accuracy and completeness, as well as a failure to comply with state law by not filing a required annual report. Upon review of the Organization's reporting practices, it was observed that three out of the five reports selected for testing contained discrepancies, inaccuracies, or incomplete reporting metrics. These discrepancies raise concerns about the reliability of the Organization's reported data, which can impact decision-making, program effectiveness, and the organization's ability to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities. Furthermore, the Organization failed to file the mandatory annual report as required by Indiana Code 5-11-1-4, further indicating a deficiency in compliance with local regulations.

Criteria:

Federal regulations and GAAP require organizations that receive federal funds to maintain accurate and complete records and reports. Additionally, state laws and regulations dictate the filing of annual reports to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with local requirements.

Cause:

The Organization lacks well-defined and standardized reporting procedures, leading to inconsistencies in data collection, compilation, and reporting. Further, the Organization lacks robust mechanisms to verify and validate the accuracy and completeness of the data before it is included in reports.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - continued

For the year ended December 31, 2022

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS - continued

Effect:

The combination of inaccurate and incomplete reporting metrics and the failure to file the annual report has several implications for the Organization. First, inaccurate and incomplete reporting metrics undermine the credibility of the Organization's financial and programmatic information, potentially leading to misinformed decisions and jeopardizing stakeholder trust. Second, inaccurate reporting may hinder the organization's ability to effectively manage its programs, evaluate outcomes, and allocate resources appropriately. Third, the failure to file the required annual report constitutes non-compliance with state law, which could result in legal penalties, loss of privileges, and reputational damage. Finally, incomplete reporting obscures the Organization's financial and operational performance, impeding transparency and accountability to both internal and external stakeholders.

Questioned Costs:

There were no questioned costs identified.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Organization promptly develop and implement a reporting review process, which should identify the necessary reporting metrics dictated by the terms and conditions of their federal award documents. Second, the Organization should establish robust procedures for verifying and validating data before it is included in reports. Third, the Organization should immediately rectify the failure to file the annual report and implement procedures to ensure timely and compliant submission of all required reports in the future. Finally, the Organization should strengthen internal controls related to reporting to prevent recurrence of inaccuracies and incomplete metrics and ensure compliance with state reporting requirements.

Views of Responsible Officials:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding related to reporting deficiencies. The Organization has adopted internal policies to address this to include a grants management tracking system that records reporting requirements and a checks and balance system. The required annual report process has been initiated and a 2023 report will be filed in the month of October 2023.

OVERDOSE LIFELINE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

Year ended December 31, 2022

There is no prior year single audit upon which to report.



OverdoseLifeline

Corrective Action Plan Year Ended December 31, 2022

September 19, 2023

Overdose Lifeline, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Organization") respectfully submits the following corrective action plan ("CAP") for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Independent Public Accounting Firm

Pile CPAs
One Indiana Square, Suite 1200
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Audit Period

Year ended December 31, 2022

The findings from the December 31, 2022 consolidated schedule of findings and questioned costs are discussed below. The findings are numbered consistently with the numbers assigned in the schedule.

Finding 2022-01 Financial Close Process

Condition: The auditors noted a lack of a strong financial close process which led to several material audit adjustments that were proposed during the audit and recorded by the client to properly reflect various financial statement accounts.

Corrective Actions Taken or Planned: The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Operating Officer ("COO") recognize the existence of gaps in the financial accounting practices at the organization during the year ending 2022. A transition occurred between independent bookkeepers during this year causing these discrepancies. The Executive Team recognized the need to hire staff and put new policies and processes in place. The Organization began this process in October of 2022 with the hiring of a Finance Manager. Additionally, a transition occurred in the first quarter of 2023 to a new independent bookkeeper with strong training in nonprofit accounting. The Organization will adopt all GAAP nonprofit accounting practices in 2023. New processes have been adopted to reconcile the financial statements weekly. The Finance Manager and Bookkeeper meet weekly for additional oversight. Balance sheet accounts are reconciled monthly and presented to the COO and Board Treasurer.

Finding 2022-02 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Presentation

Condition: During the audit, it was identified that the Organization encountered deficiencies in preparing an accurate and complete Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards ("SEFA"). The SEFA is a critical component of the organization's reporting process, as it provides a summary of federal funds expended and aids in assessing compliance with federal regulations. The organization's failure to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the SEFA indicates shortcomings in its reporting practices. It was



1100 W 42nd Street, Suite 385
Indianapolis, IN 46208

observed that the SEFA presented inaccuracies and omissions, compromising the completeness and reliability of reported information. The SEFA did not accurately reflect all federal awards received and expended during the audit period, and relevant details such as award numbers, funding sources, and program titles were either missing or misstated. These deficiencies reflect a lack of adherence to reporting requirements.

Corrective Actions Taken or Planned: The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and the COO acknowledge the finding related to the preparation of the SEFA. Leadership is confident the addition of a staff person dedicated to grants management will ensure the proper tracking of federal awards and reporting for preparation of the SEFA in future audits. The new Grants Manager will be acquiring training and knowledge to develop an appropriate tracking mechanism.

Finding 2022-03 Expenditure of Funds Outside Contract Period

Condition: In the course of testing direct disbursements for adherence to appropriate cutoffs concerning the contract's period of performance, it was discovered that the Organization incurred a substantial amount of expenditures on contracts prior to the official contract start date. These disbursements took place without acquiring proper authorization for making disbursements prior to the contract's commencement. Despite the unique nature of Naloxone inventory being treated as a prepaid asset due to its delayed usage, the majority, if not all, of the Naloxone units were fully expended before the contract officially commenced.

Corrective Actions Taken or Planned: The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and the COO acknowledge the finding of expending funds outside the contract period. This finding is connected to the purchase of the emergency medication naloxone. The Organization decided to purchase with no assurance of reimbursement in order to eliminate the lack of emergency medication in an overdose epidemic. The Organization had verbal approval but did not secure approval in writing. Numerous policies will be adopted in 2023 to ensure this does not occur again. Some of these policies include the transition to an experienced nonprofit bookkeeper, training for Finance and Grants Management and tracking mechanisms, monthly grants tracking meetings to ensure inventory and spending, and the adoption of a clear and documented approval process should spending, outside a contract period, be required.

Finding 2022-04 Failure to Establish Documented Procurement Policy

Condition: The Organization failed to have a formal, documented procurement policy. There was no written policy in place that detailed the steps to be followed for procurement processes, including requirements for soliciting bids or proposals, evaluating vendor qualifications, selecting vendors, and ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations. A comprehensive procurement policy is a crucial internal control mechanism that governs the acquisition of goods and services. This deficiency indicates a gap in the organization's internal controls and compliance framework, potentially leading to increased risks related to procurement activities.

Corrective Actions Taken or Planned: The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding related to a procurement policy. In 2023 the Organization adopted a comprehensive procurement policy in line with federal regulations and GAAP.

Finding 2022-05 Internal Control over Debarment

Condition: An effective internal control system was not in place at the Organization to ensure compliance with requirements related to reviewing the debarment and suspension status of qualifying vendors before issuing federal funds.

Corrective Actions Taken or Planned:

The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding related to an internal control to prevent payments to any vendor that is debarred, suspended or otherwise ineligible to receive federal funding. In 2023 the Organization adopted a process to ensure all potential vendors are qualified utilizing the SAM.gov system and internal tracking and record keeping.

Finding 2022-06 Report Preparation and Submission

Condition: It was discovered that the Organization demonstrated deficiencies in reporting accuracy and completeness, as well as a failure to comply with state law by not filing a required annual report. Upon review of the Organization's reporting practices, it was observed that three out of the five reports selected for testing contained discrepancies, inaccuracies, or incomplete reporting metrics. These discrepancies raise concerns about the reliability of the organization's reported data, which can impact decision-making, program effectiveness, and the organization's ability to fulfill its fiduciary responsibilities. Furthermore, the Organization failed to file the mandatory annual report as required by Indiana Code 5-11-1-4, further indicating a deficiency in compliance with local regulations.

Corrective Actions Taken or Planned: The Organization's Board and Executive Team consisting of the CEO and COO acknowledge the finding related to reporting deficiencies. The Organization has adopted internal policies to address this to include a grants management tracking system that records reporting requirements and a checks and balance system. The required annual report process has been initiated and a 2023 report will be filed in the month of October 2023.

If there are any questions regarding this plan, please call the undersigned at (844) 554-3354.

Sincerely,



Justin Phillips
CEO & Founder