

<https://icanfundtheusa.com/> <https://rumble.com/search/all?q=tgh-embezzle>

Tampa General Hospital (**TGH**), and CPA firm KPMG, LLP, are always the **criminal** entities. Since **TGH** is a large subsidiary of Florida Health Sciences Center, Inc (**FHSC**), I use **TGH**.

To understand what I say in this document, you need to have **ALREADY** reviewed the 60...
...pages (on my website) in my first 8 books about the **criminal** entity **TGH**, and also on my...
...website, please review the **TGH-Embezzle** documents for H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center.

My previous documents have detailed mathematical accounting worksheets of this **crime**,...
...but this document is different, because here, I am concerned only with the **BIG PICTURE**.

This fraud centers around one issue: **Should "bad debt" be allowed as a TAX deduction?**

Question about **cash** transactions: For any entity (which means "For every entity"), what...
...are the possible types of **cash** revenues, and **cash** expenses? Oh, limited to just **cash**...?

Yes. Although I will discuss non-cash transactions, below, the purpose of this document is...
...to make the point that TAX RETURNS should include **only** transactions that **either DID**,...
...or **WILL**, result in a **change to cash** (either an increase in cash, or a decrease in cash).

Revenue can be cash, or credit: Before a customer leaves, they paid, or they did not pay.

If the "up-front" payment was via some type of "plastic payment" card, that still equals cash. Even though the entity pays a small fee, to process the "plastic payment," the **rest** is cash. Yes, it might take a few days for the "plastic payment to hit cash," but it still counts as cash.

Ok, so we have "up-front cash" (or "up-front **net** cash"), or we could also have a receivable?

Correct, but a third option can exist, which is that the revenue is known to be "earned," but...
...associated with, say, an indigent person, so that means that the revenue is "written on,"...
...and then immediately "written off" to, say, "Indigent Care," which is really just BAD DEBT.

If, after a certain period of time, a receivable is deemed uncollectible, it is usually written off...
...to "bad debt" expense, and Good Debt Revenue (**GDR**) offsets Bad Debt Expense (**BDE**).

The expense side is easier: You paid cash, or WILL pay cash, after the year ends, and in...
...the case of receivables & payables, any variation in subsequent net cash winds up being...
..."washed through net income" during the very next fiscal year (see page 2 of 2 below).

Transactions: We have cash, **ACCRUALS (receivables & payables)**, and also NON-cash:

- * Cash transactions, of course, DO belong on tax returns, because they DID occur.
- * Since **ACCRUAL** transactions WILL occur, they also DO belong on tax returns.
- * Non-cash transactions, like **GDR & BDE, SHALL NEVER** be permitted on **ANY** tax return.
- * For FULL disclosure, **GDR** and **BDE SHALL** be discussed **ONLY** in a "Comments" area.
- * This way, if someone is REALLY interested in GROSS values, then they can do the math.

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Clearing of prior year receivables, and payables, is on the Statements of Cash Flows report.

For revenue, & expense: **What line items should be on the audit report, & on the tax return?**

Audit Report:

1	REVENUE - Current Fiscal Year cash received for this year's revenue	+\$xxx
2	REVENUE - Current Fiscal Year cash not received = Accrued Receivables	+\$ xx
3	REVENUE - GOOD DEBT REVENUE that was written off below	+\$ x
	<hr/>	
	REVENUE - Total	+\$xxx
1	EXPENSE - Current Fiscal Year cash paid for this year's expenses	-\$xxx
2	EXPENSE - Current Fiscal Year cash not paid = Accrued Payables	-\$ xx
3	EXPENSE - BAD DEBT EXPENSE that was written on above	-\$ x
4	EXPENSE - BAD DEBT EXPENSE from PREVIOUS receivables	\$ x (+ or -)
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	EXPENSE - Total	-\$xxx

Tax Returns:

1	REVENUE - Current Fiscal Year cash received for this year's revenue	+\$xxx
2	REVENUE - Current Fiscal Year cash not received = Accrued Receivables	+\$ xx
3	REVENUE - GOOD DEBT REVENUE that was written off below	+\$0 - N/A
	<hr/>	
	REVENUE - Total	+\$xxx
1	EXPENSE - Current Fiscal Year cash paid for this year's expenses	-\$xxx
2	EXPENSE - Current Fiscal Year cash not paid = Accrued Payables	-\$ xx
3	EXPENSE - BAD DEBT EXPENSE that was written on above	-\$0 - N/A
4	EXPENSE - BAD DEBT EXPENSE from PREVIOUS receivables	\$ x (+ or -)
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	EXPENSE - Total	-\$xxx

Question:

Why is **BAD DEBT EXPENSE from PREVIOUS receivables** allowed on a tax return?

Answer:

Where did that **BAD DEBT EXPENSE from PREVIOUS receivables** come from?

It came from accrued receivables, from the **PREVIOUS** Fiscal Year (FY), not from **this** FY.

Had they known of that small value last year, then their line item for "Current Fiscal Year...
...cash **not** received = Accrued Receivables " would have been slightly different than it was.