The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital A Component Unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma

Auditor's Reports and Financial Statements June 30, 2014 and 2013



The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital A Component Unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma June 30, 2014 and 2013

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital Hobart, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital (the Hospital), a component unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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



Board of Trustees The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital Page 2

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Hospital as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 21, 2015, on our consideration of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BKD,LIP

Tulsa, Oklahoma January 21, 2015

The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital A Component Unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma Management's Discussion and Analysis Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital (the Hospital) provides an overview of the Hospital's financial activities for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital.

Financial Highlights

- Cash, short-term investments and noncurrent investments decreased in 2014 by \$197,064 or 2.3% and increased by \$756,640 or 9.7% in 2013.
- The Hospital's net position decreased by \$1,469,232 or 9.5% in 2014 and increased by \$1,043,121 or 7.2% in 2013.
- Patient accounts receivable decreased by \$226,796 or 12.8% in 2014 and increased by \$113,647 or 6.9% in 2013.
- The Hospital reported an operating loss of \$1,585,530 in 2014 and operating income of \$928,825 in 2013.

Using This Annual Report

The Hospital's financial statements consist of three statements—a balance sheet; a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position; and a statement of cash flows. These statements provide information about the activities of the Hospital, including resources held by the Hospital but restricted for specific purposes by creditors, contributors, grantors or enabling legislation. The Hospital is accounted for as a business-type activity and presents its financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

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

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

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

The Statement of Cash Flows

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

The Hospital's Net Position

The Hospital's net position is the difference between its assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheets. The Hospital's net position decreased by \$1,469,232 or 9.5% in 2014 and increased by \$1,043,121 or 7.2% in 2013 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

	2014	2013	2012
Assets			
Cash, short-term investments and noncurrent			
investments	\$ 8,343,930	\$ 8,540,994	\$ 7,784,354
Patient accounts receivable, net	1,543,087	1,769,883	1,656,236
Capital assets, net	4,840,219	5,079,500	5,543,072
Other current and noncurrent assets	442,316	1,041,380	751,447
Total assets	\$ 15,169,552	\$ 16,431,757	\$ 15,735,109
Liabilities	\$ 1,187,433	\$ 980,406	\$ 1,326,879
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	4,750,108	5,079,500	5,543,072
Unrestricted	9,232,011	10,371,851	8,865,158
Total net position	13,982,119	15,451,351	14,408,230
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 15,169,552	\$ 16,431,757	\$ 15,735,109

One significant change in the Hospital's assets for 2014 is the decrease in cash, short-term investments and noncurrent investments of \$197,064 or 2.3%. This decrease primarily relates to the Hospital purchasing additional capital assets from cash reserves in the amount of \$510,633. In addition, the Hospital saw a decrease in other current and noncurrent assets of \$599,064 or 57.5% related to a decrease in supplies inventory of \$141,560 and a decrease in amounts due from third-party payer in 2014 of \$480,000. In 2013, the Hospital recorded a receivable from third-party payer of \$480,000, while in 2014 the Hospital recorded a payable to third-party payer of \$254,700.

One significant change in the Hospital's assets for 2013 is the increase in cash, short-term investments and noncurrent investments of \$756,640 or 9.7%. This change is consistent with the Hospital's cash flows from operations, including receipt of \$215,000 in Medicaid Electronic Health Records Incentive Program payments and net benefit of participation in Oklahoma's Supplemental Hospital Offset Payment Program (SHOPP) of \$274,000 (see *Note 1*).

Operating Results and Changes in the Hospital's Net Position

In 2014, the Hospital's net position decreased by \$1,469,232 or 9.5% as shown in Table 2. This decrease is made up of several different components and represents a decrease of \$2,512,353 compared to the 2013 increase in net position of \$1,043,121.

In 2013, the Hospital's net position increased by \$1,043,121 or 7.2% as shown in Table 2. This increase is made up of several different components and represents an increase of \$322,918 compared to the 2012 increase in net position of \$720,203.

Table 2: Operating Results and Changes in Net Position

	2014	2013	2012
Operating Revenues			
Net patient service revenue	\$ 11,076,867	\$ 13,653,611	\$ 13,379,045
Other operating revenues	396,347	1,013,140	1,357,897
Total operating revenues	11,473,214	14,666,751	14,736,942
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and wages and employee benefits	8,111,170	8,312,110	7,994,875
Purchased services and professional fees	534,546	601,697	695,519
Depreciation	748,441	780,362	1,048,304
Supplies and other	3,664,587	4,043,757	4,349,728
Total operating expenses	13,058,744	13,737,926	14,088,426
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,585,530)	928,825	648,516
Nonoperating Revenues			
Investment income	116,298	114,296	71,687
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ (1,469,232)	\$ 1,043,121	\$ 720,203

Operating Income (Loss)

The first component of the overall change in the Hospital's net position is its operating income or loss—generally, the difference between net patient service and other operating revenues and the expenses incurred to perform those services. The Hospital reported an operating loss in 2014 and operating income in both 2013 and 2012.

The operating loss for 2014 increased by \$2,514,355 as compared to the operating income recorded in 2013. The primary components of the increased operating loss are:

- A decrease in net patient service revenue of approximately \$2,576,000 due to the temporary closure of the Hospital's operating room
- A decrease in other operating revenues of approximately \$616,000, which is due to the Hospital's recording of nearly \$855,000 in revenue related to its participation in the Medicare and Medicaid Electronic Health Records Incentive Programs in 2013 compared to only \$267,000 in 2014

The operating income for 2013 increased by \$280,309 as compared to 2012. The primary components of the increased operating income are:

- An increase in net patient service revenue of approximately \$275,000 due to Medicare payment and volume changes
- A decrease in other operating revenues of approximately \$345,000, which is due to the difference in first-year payments under the Medicare and Medicaid Electronic Health Records Incentive Programs recognized in 2012 of approximately \$1,248,000 and second-year payments of \$855,000 recognized in 2013
- An increase in employee benefits expense due to increases in employee health insurance of approximately \$278,000 for 2013 as compared to 2012
- A decrease in depreciation expense of approximately \$268,000 for 2013 as compared to 2012 due to certain capital assets becoming fully depreciated in 2012 and 2013
- Decreases in other operating expenses of approximately \$73,000 due to decreases in recruiting expense and \$168,000 due to decreases in medical supply costs

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist of investment income, which was consistent in 2014, and increased by \$42,609 or 59.4% for 2013 as compared to 2012 due primarily to unrealized gains on investments.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

In 2014, the Hospital's cash flows decreased by \$352,739, primarily driven by the Hospital's use of cash reserves for new capital asset purchases. In 2013, the Hospital's positive cash flows were consistent with operating income.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2014, the Hospital had \$4,840,219 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in *Note 5* to the financial statements. In 2014, the Hospital purchased new capital assets costing \$510,633. Overall, capital assets declined in 2014 as depreciation expense exceeded capital assets purchased.

At the end of 2013, the Hospital had \$5,079,500 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in *Note 5* to the financial statements. In 2013, the Hospital purchased new capital assets costing \$316,790. Overall, capital assets declined in 2013 as depreciation expense exceeded capital assets purchased.

Debt

At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Hospital had no outstanding long-term debt and issued no new long-term debt.

Contacting the Hospital's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our patients, suppliers, taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the Hospital's finances and to show the Hospital's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report and requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Hospital's Business Administration by telephoning 580.726.1900.

Assets

A3503	2014	2013
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 3,845,949	\$ 4,198,688
Short-term investments	521,411	4,043,231
Patient accounts receivable, net of allowance;		
2014 - \$1,634,000, 2013 - \$1,668,000	1,543,087	1,769,883
Estimated amounts due from third-party payer	-	480,000
Supplies	316,315	457,875
Prepaid expenses and other	126,001	103,505
Total current assets	6,352,763	11,053,182
Noncurrent Investments	3,976,570	299,075
Capital Assets, Net	4,840,219	5,079,500
Total assets	\$ 15,169,552	\$ 16,431,757
Liabilities and Net Position		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 239,674	\$ 263,042
Accrued expenses	693,059	717,364
Estimated amounts due to third-party payer	254,700	
Total current liabilities	1,187,433	980,406
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	4,750,108	5,079,500
Unrestricted	9,232,011	10,371,851
Total net position	13,982,119	15,451,351
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 15,169,552	\$ 16,431,757

The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital A Component Unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue, net of provision for uncollectible		
accounts; 2014 – \$1,900,824, 2013 – \$2,321,760	\$ 11,076,867	\$ 13,653,611
Other	396,347	1,013,140
Total operating revenues	11,473,214	14,666,751
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages	6,798,323	6,891,892
Employee benefits	1,312,847	1,420,218
Purchased services and professional fees	534,546	601,697
Medical supplies and drugs	635,245	917,212
Supplies and other	3,029,342	3,126,545
Depreciation	748,441	780,362
Total operating expenses	13,058,744	13,737,926
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,585,530)	928,825
Nonoperating Revenues		
Investment income	116,298	114,296
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenses		
and Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(1,469,232)	1,043,121
Net Position, Beginning of Year	15,451,351	14,408,230
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 13,982,119	\$ 15,451,351

The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital A Component Unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
Operating Activities		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 12,678,363	\$ 13,394,460
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(4,197,472)	(4,526,548)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(8,135,475)	(8,412,870)
Other receipts (payments), net	(243,653)	373,140
Net cash provided by operating activities	101,763	828,182
Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(420,522)	(316,790)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	5,397	
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(415,125)	(316,790)
Investing Activities		
Purchases of investments	(3,750,000)	(102,769)
Proceeds from disposition of investments	3,649,860	330,302
Interest on investments	60,763	68,627
Proceeds from repayment of loan receivable		130,952
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(39,377)	427,112
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(352,739)	938,504
Cash, Beginning of Year	4,198,688	3,260,184
Cash, End of Year	\$ 3,845,949	\$ 4,198,688
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,585,530)	\$ 928,825
Depreciation	748,441	¢ 920,023 780,362
Gain on sale of capital assets	(3,924)	-
Accrued self-insurance costs	(25,000)	50,000
Provision for uncollectible accounts	1,900,824	2,321,760
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Patient accounts receivable, net	(1,674,028)	(2,435,407)
Supplies and prepaid expenses	119,064	59,115
Estimated amounts due from and to third-party payer	734,700	(785,504)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(112,784)	(90,969)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 101,763	\$ 828,182
Supplemental Cash Flows Information		
Capital asset acquisitions included in accounts payable	\$ 90,111	\$-

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

Nature of Operations and Reporting Entity

The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital (the Hospital) is a public trust organized under the provisions of Title 60 of the Oklahoma statutes. Kiowa County, Oklahoma (the County) is the Hospital's beneficiary. The Hospital is a component unit of the County, and the Board of County Commissioners appoints members to the Board of Trustees of the Hospital.

The Hospital primarily earns revenues by operating a 38-bed, short-term acute care hospital. The Hospital also operates a home health agency and physician clinics in the same geographical area.

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The financial statements of the Hospital have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange transaction takes place, while those from government-mandated nonexchange transactions are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Operating revenues and expenses include exchange transactions and program-specific, government-mandated nonexchange transactions. Government-mandated nonexchange transactions that are not program-specific and investment income are included in nonoperating revenues and expenses. The Hospital first applies restricted net position when an expense or outlay is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash Equivalents

The Hospital considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Hospital held no cash equivalents.

Risk Management

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; medical malpractice; and employee health, dental and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters other than employee health claims. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years.

The Hospital is self-insured for a portion of its exposure to risk of loss from employee health claims. Annual estimated provisions are accrued for the self-insured portion of employee health claims and include an estimate of the ultimate costs for both reported claims and claims incurred but not yet reported.

Investments and Investment Income

Investments in non-negotiable certificates of deposit are carried at amortized cost. All other investments are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined using quoted market prices.

Investment income includes dividend and interest income, realized gains and losses on investments carried at other than fair value and the net change for the year in the fair value of investments carried at fair value.

Patient Accounts Receivable

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

Supplies

Supply inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined using the first-in, first-out method, or market.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition, or fair value at the date of donation if acquired by gift. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset. The following estimated useful lives are being used by the Hospital:

Land improvements	5–25 years
Buildings and improvements	5–40 years
Equipment	3–25 years

Compensated Absences

Hospital policies permit most employees to accumulate paid leave benefits that may be realized as paid time off or, in limited circumstances, as a cash payment. Expense and the related liability are recognized as paid leave benefits are earned whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash.

Expense and the related liability for sick leave benefits are recognized when earned to the extent the employee is expected to realize the benefit in cash determined using the termination payment method. Sick leave benefits expected to be realized as paid time off are recognized as expense when the time off occurs and no liability is accrued for such benefits employees have earned but not yet realized.

Compensated absence liabilities are computed using the regular pay and termination pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date plus an additional amount for compensation-related payments, such as Social Security and Medicare taxes, computed using rates in effect at that date.

Net Position

Net position of the Hospital is classified in two components. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets. Unrestricted net position is the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets.

Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payers that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payers and others for services rendered and includes estimated retroactive revenue adjustments and a provision for uncollectible accounts. Retroactive adjustments are considered in the recognition of revenue on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and such estimated amounts are revised in future periods as adjustments become known.

Charity Care

The Hospital provides care without charge or at amounts less than its established rates to patients meeting certain criteria under its charity care policy. Because the Hospital does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, these amounts are not reported as net patient service revenue.

Income Taxes

As an essential government function of the County, the Hospital is generally exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and a similar provision of state law. However, the Hospital is subject to federal income tax on any unrelated business taxable income.

Supplemental Hospital Offset Payment Program

On January 17, 2012, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved the State of Oklahoma's Supplemental Hospital Offset Payment Program (SHOPP). The SHOPP program is retroactive back to July 1, 2011, and is currently scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2017. The SHOPP program is designed to assess Oklahoma hospitals a supplemental hospital offset fee which will be placed in pools after receiving federal matching funds. The total fees and matching funds will then be allocated to hospitals as directed by legislation.

During the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Hospital had the following activity related to the SHOPP program:

	 2014	2013		
SHOPP funds received SHOPP assessment fees paid	\$ 523,000 332,000	\$	563,000 289,000	
Net SHOPP benefit	\$ 191,000	\$	274,000	

The annual amounts to be received and paid by the Hospital over the term of the SHOPP program are subject to change annually based on various factors involved in determining the amount of federal matching funds. Based on the current information available, the annual benefit to the Hospital over the term of the SHOPP program is not expected to be materially different than the net amounts received in 2014. The SHOPP revenue is recorded as part of net patient service revenue and the SHOPP assessment fees are recorded as part of other expenses in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Electronic Health Records Incentive Program

The Electronic Health Records Incentive Program, enacted as part of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, provides for one-time incentive payments under both the Medicare and Medicaid programs to eligible hospitals that demonstrate meaningful use of certified electronic health records (EHR) technology. Payments under the Medicare program are generally made for up to four years based on a statutory formula. Payments under the Medicaid program are generally made for up to four years based on a statutory formula, as determined by the state, which is approved by CMS. Payment under both programs are contingent on the Hospital continuing to meet escalating meaningful use criteria and any other specific requirements that are applicable for the reporting period. The final amount for any payment year is determined based on an audit by the administrative contractor. Events could occur that would cause the final amounts to differ materially from the initial payments under the program.

The Hospital recognizes revenue ratably over the reporting period starting at the point when management is reasonably assured it will meet all of the meaningful use objectives and any other specific grant requirements applicable for the reporting period.

In 2013, the Hospital completed the second-year requirements under the Medicaid program and in October 2013, the Hospital attested to meeting the second-year requirements under the Medicare program. The Hospital recognized revenues associated with the Medicare and Medicaid Electronic Health Records Incentive Programs during the years ended June 30 as follows:

	2014		
Medicare Hospital Program Revenue Medicaid Hospital Program Revenue	\$ 267,000	\$	640,000 215,000
Total	\$ 267,000	\$	855,000

Revenue from these programs is included in other revenue within operating revenues in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Subsequent to year-end, the Hospital completed the third-year requirements under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The Hospital is expected to receive approximately \$580,000 and \$60,000 under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, respectively, during the 2015 fiscal year.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2013 financial statements to conform to the 2014 presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on the changes in financial position.

Note 2: Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payers that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. These payment arrangements include:

- **Medicare** Inpatient acute care services and substantially all outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors. Inpatient skilled nursing services are paid at prospectively determined per diem rates that are based on the patients' acuity and utilization of services. Home health services are paid at prospectively determined rates per 60-day episode that are based on a patient's acuity and utilization of services at tentative rates with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare administrative contractor. The Hospital's Medicare cost reports have been audited by the Medicare administrative contractor through June 30, 2012.
- **Medicaid** Inpatient and outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid using prospectively determined rates or established fees. These payment rates vary based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors.

Approximately 65% of net patient service revenue is from participation in the Medicare and statesponsored Medicaid programs for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, excluding revenue related to the Hospital's participation in the SHOPP program. Laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are complex and subject to interpretation and change. As a result, it is reasonably possible that recorded estimates will change materially in the near term.

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

The 2014 net patient service revenue increased approximately \$250,000 due to final settlements in excess of amounts previously estimated.

Note 3: Deposits, Investments and Investment Income

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure a government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Hospital's deposit policy for custodial credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of state law. State law requires that all deposits of public trusts be insured with federal depository insurance or collateralized.

At June 30, 2014 and 2013, none of the Hospital's bank balances of \$7,827,451 and \$8,064,111, respectively, were exposed to custodial credit risk. At June 30, 2014 and 2013, all of the Hospital's bank balances in excess of FDIC limits were collateralized by irrevocable letters of credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Investments

At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Hospital had the following investments and maturities:

					Jun	e 30, 2014				
		Maturities in Years								
Туре	Fa	air Value		Less than 1		1–5		6–10		ore n 10
Exchange-traded funds										
Bonds	\$	204,088	\$	-	\$	27,927	\$	176,161	\$	-
Equities		74,615		74,615		-		-		-
Real estate investment trust		161,653		161,653		-		-		-
		440,356	\$	236,268	\$	27,927	\$	176,161	\$	_
Equities		180,109								
	\$	620,465								

				Jun	e 30, 2013			
			Ν	/laturi	ties in Yea	rs		
Туре	Fa	air Value	Less than 1		1–5		6–10	ore n 10
Exchange-traded funds								
Bonds	\$	196,306	\$ -	\$	27,532	\$	168,774	\$
Equities		60,208	60,208		-		-	
Real estate investment trust		155,417	 155,417		-		-	
		411,931	\$ 215,625	\$	27,532	\$	168,774	\$
Equities		151,745						
	\$	563,676						

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk of exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates. The Hospital's policy does not address interest rate risk. The Hospital's investments in exchange-traded funds (ETF) other than bond ETFs, the real estate investment trust (REIT) and equities are presented as investments with a maturity of less than one year because they are redeemable in full immediately.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Hospital's investments in bond ETFs were not rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investors Service.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty the Hospital will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Hospital's investment policy does not address how investments are to be held.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Hospital places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Hospital's investment in Cole Credit Property Trust III, Inc. (a REIT) constituted 26% and 28%, respectively, of its total investments.

Foreign Currency Risk – This risk relates to adverse effects on the fair value of an investment from changes in exchange rates. The Hospital had no investments denominated in foreign currency at June 30, 2014 and 2013.

Summary of Carrying Values

The carrying values of deposits and investments shown above are included in the accompanying balance sheets as follows:

	 2014	2013
Carrying value		
Deposits	\$ 7,723,465	\$ 7,977,318
Investments	 620,465	 563,676
	\$ 8,343,930	\$ 8,540,994
Included in the following balance sheet captions		
Cash	\$ 3,845,949	\$ 4,198,688
Short-term investments	521,411	4,043,231
Noncurrent investments – other	 3,976,570	 299,075
	\$ 8,343,930	\$ 8,540,994

Investment Income

Investment income for the years ended June 30 consisted of:

		2013		
Interest and dividend income Net increase in fair value of investments	\$	60,763 55,535	\$	68,627 45,669
	\$	116,298	\$	114,296

Note 4: Patient Accounts Receivable

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

	2014		2013		
Medicare	\$	996,385	\$	998,159	
Medicaid		74,468		105,336	
Other third-party payers		332,370		617,214	
Patients		1,773,864		1,717,174	
		3,177,087		3,437,883	
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts		1,634,000		1,668,000	
	\$	1,543,087	\$	1,769,883	

Note 5: Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the years ended June 30 was:

	2014								
		ginning alance	А	dditions	Dis	posals	Trans	sfers	Ending Balance
Land	\$	63,206	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 63,206
Land improvements		87,313		-		-		-	87,313
Buildings and improvements		5,256,315		162,419		-		-	5,418,734
Equipment		8,615,631		88,810		(9,825)		-	8,694,616
Construction in progress		139,952		259,404		_		-	399,356
	1	4,162,417		510,633		(9,825)			 14,663,225
Less accumulated depreciation									
Land improvements		84,325		354		-		-	84,679
Buildings and improvements		2,665,282		150,719		-		-	2,816,001
Equipment		6,333,310		597,368		(8,352)		-	 6,922,326
		9,082,917		748,441		(8,352)		-	 9,823,006
Capital assets, net	\$	5,079,500	\$	(237,808)	\$	(1,473)	\$	-	\$ 4,840,219

	2013					
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Ending Balance	
Land	\$ 63,206	5 \$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 63,206	
Land improvements	87,313	- 3	-	-	87,313	
Buildings and improvements	5,125,363	3 130,952	-	-	5,256,315	
Equipment	8,474,645	5 140,986	-	-	8,615,631	
Construction in progress	95,100) 44,852		-	139,952	
	13,845,627	7 316,790			14,162,417	
Less accumulated depreciation						
Land improvements	83,873	3 452	-	-	84,325	
Buildings and improvements	2,212,482	2 452,800	-	-	2,665,282	
Equipment	6,006,200) 327,110	-		6,333,310	
	8,302,555	5 780,362			9,082,917	
Capital assets, net	\$ 5,543,072	2 \$ (463,572)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,079,500	

Note 6: Medical Malpractice Coverage and Claims

The Hospital purchases medical malpractice insurance under a claims-made policy on a fixed premium basis. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require a health care provider to accrue the expense of its share of malpractice claim costs, if any, for any reported and unreported incidents of potential improper professional service occurring during the year by estimating the probable ultimate costs of the incidents. Based upon the Hospital's claims experience, \$10,000 has been accrued as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and is included in accrued expenses in the accompanying balance sheets. It is reasonably possible that this estimate could change materially in the near term.

Note 7: Employee Health Coverage and Claims

Substantially all of the Hospital's employees and their dependents are eligible to participate in the Hospital's employee health insurance plan. The Hospital is self-insured for health claims of participating employees and dependents up to an annual amount of \$40,000 and aggregate amount of approximately \$900,000. Commercial stop-loss insurance coverage is purchased for claims in excess of the aggregate annual amount. A provision is accrued for self-insured employee health claims, including both claims reported and claims incurred but not yet reported. The accrual is estimated based on consideration of prior claims experience, recently settled claims, frequency of claims and other economic and social factors. It is reasonably possible that the Hospital's estimate will change by a material amount in the near term.

Activity in the Hospital's accrued employee health claims liability during 2014 and 2013 is summarized as follows:

	2014			2013		
Balance, beginning of year	\$	100,000	\$	50,000		
Current year claims incurred and changes in estimates for claims incurred in prior years		819,500		938,401		
Claims and expenses paid		(844,500)		(888,401)		
Balance, end of year	\$	75,000	\$	100,000		

Note 8: Charity Care

In support of its mission, the Hospital voluntarily provides free care to patients who lack financial resources and are deemed to be medically indigent. Because the Hospital does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, they are not reported in net patient service revenue. In addition, the Hospital provides services to other medically indigent patients under certain government-reimbursed public aid programs. Such programs pay providers amounts which are less than established charges for the services provided to the recipients and many times the payments are less than the cost of rendering the services provided.

Uncompensated costs relating to these services are as follows:

	 2014		
Charity allowances State Medicaid	\$ 201,000 390,000	\$	238,000 308,000
	\$ 591,000	\$	546,000

The cost of charity care is estimated by applying the ratio of cost to gross charges to the gross uncompensated charges. In addition to uncompensated costs, the Hospital also commits significant time and resources to endeavors and critical services which meet otherwise unfilled community needs. Many of these activities are sponsored with the knowledge that they will not be self-supporting or financially viable. Such programs include health screenings and assessments, home health programs, community educational services and various support groups.

Note 9: Pension Plans

The Hospital contributes to an IRC Section 401(a) retirement plan for the exclusive benefit of eligible employees and their beneficiaries. To be eligible for the plan, an employee must be 21 years of age and have completed at least 1,000 hours of service during the last year. Employees become vested in this plan over a seven-year period. Pension expense is recorded for the amount of the Hospital's required contributions, determined in accordance with the terms of the plan. The plan is administered by a board of trustees. The plan provides retirement and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are contained in the plan document and were established and can be amended by action of the Hospital's governing body. The Hospital made no contributions to the plan in 2014 and 2013.

The Hospital also sponsors a defined contribution plan under the rules of IRC Section 457(b) for the exclusive benefit of eligible employees and their beneficiaries. To be eligible for the plan, an employee must be 21 years of age and have completed at least 1,000 hours of service during the last year. This plan is maintained for employee contributions only. The plan is administered by a board of trustees. The plan provides retirement and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are contained in the plan document and were established and can be amended by action of the Hospital's governing body. Contribution rates for plan members expressed as a percentage of covered payroll were 4.6% for 2014 and 2.9% for 2013. Contributions actually made by plan participants aggregated approximately \$257,000 and \$201,000 for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Note 10: Contingencies

Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Hospital is, from time to time, subject to allegations that may or do result in litigation. Some of these allegations are in areas not covered by the Hospital's commercial insurance; for example, allegations regarding employment practices or performance of contracts. The Hospital evaluates such allegations by conducting investigations to determine the validity of each potential claim. Based upon the advice of legal counsel, management records an estimate of the amount of ultimate expected loss, if any, for each. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

Note 11: Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

The *Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act* (PPACA) will substantially reform the United States health care system. The legislation impacts multiple aspects of the health care system, including many provisions that change payments from Medicare, Medicaid and insurance companies. Starting in 2014, the legislation requires the establishment of health insurance exchanges, which will provide individuals without employer-provided health care coverage the opportunity to purchase insurance. It is anticipated that some employers currently offering insurance to employees will opt to have employees seek insurance coverage through the insurance exchanges. It is possible the reimbursement rates paid by insurers participating in the insurance exchanges may be substantially different than rates paid under current health insurance products. Another significant component of the PPACA is the expansion of the Medicaid program to a wide range of newly eligible individuals. In anticipation of this expansion, payments under certain existing programs, such as Medicare disproportionate share, will be substantially decreased. Each state's participation in an expanded Medicaid program is optional.

The state of Oklahoma has currently indicated it will not expand the Medicaid program, which may result in revenues from newly covered individuals not offsetting the Hospital's reduced revenue from other Medicare/Medicaid programs.

The PPACA is extremely complex and may be difficult for the federal government and each state to implement. While the overall impact of the PPACA cannot currently be estimated, it is possible it will have a negative impact on the Hospital's net patient service revenue. In addition, it is possible the Hospital will experience payment delays and other operational challenges during PPACA's implementation.

Note 12: Risks and Uncertainties

Current Economic Conditions

The current economic environment presents hospitals with unprecedented circumstances and challenges, which in some cases have resulted in large declines in the fair value of investments and other assets, constraints on liquidity and difficulty obtaining financing. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared using values and information currently available to the Hospital.

Current economic conditions, including the high unemployment rate, have made it difficult for certain of the Hospital's patients to pay for services rendered. As employers make adjustments to health insurance plans or more patients become unemployed, services provided to self-pay and other payers may significantly impact net patient service revenue, which could have an adverse impact on the Hospital's future operating results. Further the effect of economic conditions on the state may have an adverse effect on cash flows related to the Medicaid program.

Given the volatility of current economic conditions, the values of assets and liabilities recorded in the accompanying financial statements could change rapidly, resulting in material future adjustments in investment values and allowances for accounts receivable that could negatively impact the Hospital's ability to meet debt covenants or maintain sufficient liquidity.

Note 13: Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year-end, the Hospital sold two residential properties included in capital assets, net, at June 30, 2014. The sales price of the properties totaled approximately \$357,000.

Also subsequent to year-end, the Hospital approved and expended approximately \$900,000 related to capital projects.



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Trustees The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital Hobart, Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the basic financial statements of The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital (the Hospital), which comprise the balance sheet as of June 30, 2014, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 21, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Hospital is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting (internal control). In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Hospital's internal control to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



Board of Trustees The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Hospital's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the Hospital's management in a separate letter dated January 21, 2015.

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 Hospital's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BKD,LIP

Tulsa, Oklahoma January 21, 2015

The Kiowa County Hospital Authority d/b/a Elkview General Hospital A Component Unit of Kiowa County, Oklahoma Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended June 30, 2014

Reference Number

Finding

No matters are reportable.