Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma

Auditor's Reports and Financial Statements September 30, 2013 and 2012



Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma September 30, 2013 and 2012

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Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Board of Control Harper County Community Hospital Buffalo, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of Harper County Community Hospital (the Hospital), a component unit of Harper County, Oklahoma, which comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2013 and 2012, 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 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



Board of Control Harper County Community Hospital Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of Harper County Community Hospital as of September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance 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 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 March 4, 2014, 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 March 4, 2014

Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma Management's Discussion and Analysis Years Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Harper County Community Hospital (the Hospital) provides an overview of the Hospital's financial activities for the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital.

Financial Highlights

- Cash, cash equivalents and short-term certificates of deposit decreased in 2013 by \$290,079 or 23% and increased in 2012 by \$475,851 or 60%.
- The Hospital's net position decreased in 2013 by \$92,210 or 5% and increased in 2012 by \$66,261 or 4%.
- In fiscal 2013 and 2012, the Hospital invested in capital assets costing \$1,054,921 and \$111,895, respectively.
- The Hospital reported operating losses of \$690,593 in 2013 and \$627,196 in 2012.
- The Hospital's unrestricted appropriations from Harper County, Oklahoma, decreased \$63,041 or 10% in 2013 compared to 2012 and increased \$35,830 or 6% in 2012 compared to 2011.

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 and cash equivalents 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 and cash equivalents 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 sheet. The Hospital's net position decreased by \$92,210 or 5% in 2013 and increased by \$66,261 or 4% in 2012 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

	2013	2012	2011
Assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term			
certificates of deposit	\$ 981,055	\$ 1,271,134	\$ 795,283
Patient accounts receivable, net	455,396	410,805	367,865
Other current assets	362,133	298,546	643,290
Capital assets, net	1,415,319	448,211	428,942
Total assets	\$ 3,213,903	\$ 2,428,696	\$ 2,235,380
Liabilities			
Long-term debt (including current maturities)	\$ 325,849	\$ 149,356	\$ 126,132
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	1,131,649	430,725	326,894
Total liabilities	1,457,498	580,081	453,026
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	433,423	298,855	302,810
Unrestricted	1,322,982	1,549,760	1,479,544
Total net position	1,756,405	1,848,615	1,782,354
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 3,213,903	\$ 2,428,696	\$ 2,235,380

A significant change in the Hospital's financial position in 2013 was an increase in capital assets and a corresponding increase in long-term debt, primarily due to the purchase of electronic health records (EHR) technology and a new CT scanner during the year.

One significant change in the Hospital's financial position in 2012 was an increase in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments and a corresponding decrease in other current assets, primarily due to the receipt of the Medicaid EHR Incentive Program payment during 2012, which was accrued at September 30, 2011.

Operating Results and Changes in the Hospital's Net Position

In 2013, the Hospital's net position decreased by \$92,210 or 5% as shown in Table 2. This decrease is made up of several different components and represents a decline of \$158,471 compared with the increase in net position for 2012 of \$66,261. The Hospital's change in net position decreased from \$566,184 in 2011 to \$66,261 in 2012, a decrease of \$499,923 or 88%.

Table 2: Operating Results and Changes in Net Position

	2013	2012	2011
Operating Revenues			
Net patient service revenue	\$ 3,148,154	\$ 3,050,119	\$ 2,833,442
Other operating revenues	88,955	49,753	503,765
Total operating revenues	3,237,109	3,099,872	3,337,207
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and wages and employee benefits	2,682,287	2,434,700	2,256,065
Purchased services and professional fees	418,597	426,770	382,641
Depreciation	87,813	89,786	78,264
Other operating expenses	739,005	775,812	683,511
Total operating expenses	3,927,702	3,727,068	3,400,481
Operating Loss	(690,593)	(627,196)	(63,274)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
County appropriations – unrestricted	596,476	659,517	623,687
Investment income	3,802	3,920	4,051
Interest expense	(10,087)	(5,724)	(8,135)
Noncapital gifts	8,192	35,744	9,855
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	598,383	693,457	629,458
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ (92,210)	\$ 66,261	\$ 566,184

Operating Losses

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. In each of the past three years, the Hospital has reported an operating loss. This is consistent with the Hospital's recent operating history as the Hospital was formed and is operated primarily to serve residents of Harper County, Oklahoma, and the surrounding area. Harper County levies sales taxes which are provided to the Hospital as unrestricted appropriations to assist with operations and capital improvements.

The operating loss increased by \$63,397 for 2013 as compared to 2012. The primary components of the changes in operating losses for 2013 are:

- An increase in net patient service revenue of \$98,035 or 3% as compared to 2012 caused primarily by an increase of activity at both Buffalo Family Health Clinic and Laverne Family Health Clinic over the prior year.
- An increase in other operating revenues of \$39,202 or 79% primarily due to receipt of the Medicaid EHR payment for Buffalo Family Health Clinic of \$21,250.
- An increase in salaries and wages and employee benefits of \$247,587 or 10% due to an increase in the number of employees as well as the addition of a new physician late in 2012.

The operating loss increased by \$563,922 for 2012 as compared to 2011. The primary components of the changes in operating losses for 2012 are:

- A decrease in other operating revenues of \$454,012 or 90% as compared to 2011 caused primarily by the recognition of an EHR incentive program payment in the amount of \$450,000 in 2011.
- An increase in salaries and wages and employee benefits of \$178,635 or 8% due to an increase in number of employees and increases in employee health insurance.
- An increase in other operating expenses of \$92,301 or 14% due to additional expenses required for the operation of the CT scanner.
- An increase in purchased services and professional fees of \$44,129 or 12% primarily due to increased costs for emergency room coverage by contracted physicians.

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist primarily of unrestricted county appropriations, noncapital gifts, investment income and interest expense. County appropriations from sales taxes decreased by \$63,041 or 10% in 2013 compared to 2012 and increased by \$35,830 or 6% in 2012 compared to 2011.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

Changes in the Hospital's cash flows are consistent with changes in operating losses and nonoperating revenues and expenses for 2013 and 2012 as discussed earlier.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

In 2013 and 2012, the Hospital acquired new capital assets costing \$1,054,921 and \$111,895, respectively. In 2013, \$167,000 was acquired through incursion of a capital lease obligation. In 2012, the Hospital financed with a certain vendor and borrowed \$67,625 for equipment purchases.

Debt

During 2013, the Hospital incurred two new notes payable totaling \$51,335 and a capital lease arrangement for \$167,000. Additionally, the Hospital added \$21,197 to an existing note payable for capital additions. During 2012, the Hospital incurred a new note payable for \$67,625 and a financing arrangement with a vendor for \$15,950.

Contacting the Hospital's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Hospital's 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 administration office by telephoning 580.735.2555.

Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma Balance Sheets September 30, 2013 and 2012

Assets

	2013	2012		
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 782,046	\$ 667,640		
Short-term certificates of deposit	199,009	603,494		
Patient accounts receivable, net of allowance;				
2013 - \$737,000, 2012 - \$786,000	455,396	410,805		
Estimated amounts due from third-party payers	120,000	105,000		
Supplies and prepaid expenses	184,149	148,418		
Other receivables	57,984	45,128		
Total current assets	1,798,584	1,980,485		
Capital Assets, Net	1,415,319	448,211		
Total assets	\$ 3,213,903	\$ 2,428,696		
Liabilities and Net Position				
Current Liabilities				
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 88,804	\$ 45,241		
Accounts payable	787,885	136,597		
Accrued expenses	343,764	294,128		
Total current liabilities	1,220,453	475,966		
Long-Term Debt	237,045	104,115		
Total liabilities	1,457,498	580,081		
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	433,423	298,855		
Unrestricted	1,322,982	1,549,760		
Total net position	1,756,405	1,848,615		
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 3,213,903	\$ 2,428,696		

Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue, net of provision for uncollectible		
accounts; 2013 – \$217,154, 2012 – \$341,126	\$ 3,148,154	\$ 3,050,119
Other	88,955	49,753
Total operating revenues	3,237,109	3,099,872
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages	2,239,224	2,011,783
Employee benefits	443,063	422,917
Purchased services and professional fees	418,597	426,770
Medical supplies and drugs	107,516	97,836
Supplies and other	631,489	677,976
Depreciation	87,813	89,786
Total operating expenses	3,927,702	3,727,068
Operating Loss	(690,593)	(627,196)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
County appropriations – unrestricted	596,476	659,517
Investment income	3,802	3,920
Interest expense	(10,087)	(5,724)
Noncapital gifts	8,192	35,744
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	598,383	693,457
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenses and Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(92,210)	66,261
Net Position, Beginning of Year	1,848,615	1,782,354
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,756,405	\$ 1,848,615

Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

	2013	2012
Operating Activities		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 3,088,563	\$ 3,296,577
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(1,198,092)	(1,163,185)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(2,632,651)	(2,303,355)
Other receipts and payments, net	78,455	52,593
Net cash used in operating activities	(663,725)	(117,370)
Noncapital Financing Activities		
Noncapital appropriations – Harper County	583,620	669,542
Noncapital gifts	8,192	35,744
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	591,812	705,286
Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Principal paid on long-term debt	(63,039)	(60,351)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(10,087)	(5,724)
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	10,500	-
Purchase of capital assets	(231,874)	(117,535)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable to bank	72,532	67,625
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(221,968)	(115,985)
Investing Activities		
Interest on investments	3,802	3,920
Net sales (purchases) of certificates of deposit	404,485	(433,280)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	408,287	(429,360)
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	114,406	42,571
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	667,640	625,069
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 782,046	\$ 667,640

	 2013	2012
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in		
Operating Activities		
Operating loss	\$ (690,593)	\$ (627,196)
Depreciation	87,813	89,786
(Gain) loss on disposal of capital assets	(10,500)	2,840
Provision for uncollectible accounts	217,154	341,126
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Patient accounts receivable, net	(261,745)	(384,066)
Estimated amounts due from or to third-party payers	(15,000)	289,398
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	44,877	125,421
Supplies and prepaid expenses	 (35,731)	 45,321
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (663,725)	\$ (117,370)
Supplemental Cash Flows Information		
Capital asset acquisitions included in accounts payable	\$ 656,047	\$ -
Capital lease obligations incurred for capital assets	\$ 167,000	\$ -
Financing arrangement incurred for capital assets	\$ -	\$ 15,950

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

Nature of Operations and Reporting Entity

Harper County Community Hospital (the Hospital) is a critical access hospital located in Buffalo, Oklahoma. The Hospital is a component unit of Harper County, Oklahoma (the County). The Board of County Commissioners of Harper County, Oklahoma, appoints members to the Board of Control of the Hospital. The Hospital primarily earns revenues by providing inpatient, outpatient and emergency care services to patients in northwestern Oklahoma and also operates physician clinics in the same geographic 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 (principally, unrestricted county appropriations) 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 (such as unrestricted county appropriations), investment income and interest on capital assets-related debt 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 is 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 September 30, 2013 and 2012, cash equivalents consisted of certificates of deposit.

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. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years.

Investments and Investment Income

Investments consist of certificates of deposit, which are carried at amortized cost. Investment income consists of interest income.

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. Assets under capital lease obligations are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their respective estimated useful lives. The following estimated useful lives are being used by the Hospital:

Land improvements	10-20 years
Buildings	5–50 years
Equipment	3–20 years

Compensated Absences

Hospital policies permit many employees to accumulate vacation 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 vacation benefits are earned whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash. 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.

County Appropriations

Effective May 1, 1990, the citizens of Harper County, Oklahoma, approved a 1% sales tax for the operations and capital improvements of county health care facilities. The previous tax expired April 30, 2013. On May 6, 2012, the voters of the County approved an extension of the sales tax beginning May 1, 2013 and expiring April 30, 2018. The County appropriates these amounts monthly to the Hospital. The Hospital received approximately 16% and 17% in 2013 and 2012, respectively, of its financial support from county appropriations related to the sales tax. Revenue from county appropriations is recognized in the year in which the sales taxes are earned.

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 and a similar provision of state law. However, the Hospital is subject to federal income tax on any unrelated business taxable income. At September 30, 2013 and 2012, no provision has been made for tax on unrelated business taxable income.

Electronic Health Records Incentive Programs

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. Critical access hospitals (CAH) are eligible to receive incentive payments in the cost reporting period beginning in the federal fiscal year in which meaningful use criteria have been met. The Medicare incentive payment is for qualifying costs of the purchase of certified EHR technology multiplied by the Hospital's Medicare share fraction, which includes up to a 20% incentive. This payment is an acceleration of amounts that would have been received in future periods based on reimbursable costs incurred, including depreciation. If meaningful use criteria are not met in future periods, the Hospital is subject to penalties that would reduce future payments for services. Payments under the Medicaid program are generally made for up to four years based upon a statutory formula, as determined by the state, which is approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The final amount for any payment year under both programs is determined based upon an audit by the fiscal intermediary. Events could occur that would cause the final amounts to differ materially from the initial payments under the program.

The Hospital recognizes the incentive payment revenue when management is reasonably assured meaningful use will be achieved and the earning process is complete. Management believes the incentive payments reflect a change in how "allowable costs" are determined in CAHs for providing services to Medicare beneficiaries. In 2011, the Hospital completed the first-year requirements under Medicaid.

In 2013, the Hospital met criteria for attestation for its clinic operations and recognized approximately \$21,000 of revenue for Medicare, which is included in other revenue in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

In 2013, the Hospital began complying with the first-year requirements under Medicare for its hospital operations, but because the meaningful use criteria for attestation have not been met, no revenue has been recognized in the 2013 financial statements.

Supplemental Hospital Offset Payment Program

On January 17, 2012, 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.

CAHs are excluded from paying the supplemental hospital offset fee but are still eligible to receive SHOPP funds. During 2013 and 2012, the Hospital received approximately \$24,000 and \$47,000, respectively, in SHOPP funds. The annual amounts to be received 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 net benefit to the Hospital over the term of the SHOPP program is not expected to be materially different than the amounts received in 2013. The SHOPP revenue is recorded as part of net patient service revenue in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net 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. The payment arrangements include:

- **Medicare** The Hospital is reimbursed based on a cost reimbursement methodology for inpatient and outpatient services provided to Medicare program beneficiaries as a CAH. The Hospital is reimbursed 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 the year ended September 30, 2011.
- **Medicaid** The Hospital has also been reimbursed for services rendered to patients covered by the state Medicaid program at prospectively determined rates per discharge and fee schedules with no retroactive adjustments. The payment rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors.

Approximately 56% and 60% of net patient service revenues are from participation in the Medicare and state-sponsored Medicaid programs for the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. 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.

Note 3: 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 does not have a formal policy to address custodial credit risk.

At September 30, 2013 and 2012, none of the Hospital's bank balances of \$1,043,649 and \$1,319,854, respectively, were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Summary of Carrying Values

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

	 2013	2012		
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term certificates of deposit	\$ 782,046 199,009	\$	667,640 603,494	
	\$ 981,055	\$	1,271,134	

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 September 30, 2013 and 2012, consisted of:

	2013			2012		
Medicare	\$	247,378	\$	157,094		
Medicaid		68,030		27,452		
Other third-party payers		117,314		143,108		
Patients		759,674		869,151		
		1,192,396		1,196,805		
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts		737,000		786,000		
	\$	455,396	\$	410,805		

Note 5: Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the years ended September 30 was:

	2013									
	Beginning Balance		Additions		Disposals		Transfers		Ending Balance	
Land	\$	8,875	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,875
Land improvements		38,373		-		-		-		38,373
Buildings	5	36,276		21,107		-		-		557,383
Equipment	1,3	15,759		1,033,814		(189,900)		-		2,159,673
	1,8	99,283		1,054,921		(189,900)				2,764,304
Less accumulated depreciation										
Land improvements		26,383		2,998		-		-		29,381
Buildings	3	47,459		17,955		-		-		365,414
Equipment	1,0	77,230		66,860		(189,900)		-		954,190
	1,4	51,072		87,813		(189,900)				1,348,985
Capital assets, net	\$ 4	48,211	\$	967,108	\$	-	\$	_	\$	1,415,319

	2012									
	Beginning Balance A		Additions Disposals		Transfers		Ending Balance			
Land Land improvements Buildings Equipment	\$ 8,87 38,37 536,27 1,225,74	73 76	\$	- - 111,895	\$	(21,883)	\$	- - -	\$	8,875 38,373 536,276 1,315,759
Less accumulated depreciation	1,809,27			111,895		(21,883)		-		1,899,283
Land improvements Buildings Equipment	23,38 331,21 1,025,73	2		2,998 16,247 70,541		(19,043)		- - -		26,383 347,459 1,077,230
Capital assets, net	1,380,32 \$ 428,94		\$	89,786 22,109	\$	(19,043) (2,840)	\$		\$	1,451,072 448,211

Note 6: Medical Malpractice 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, the Hospital accrued \$10,000 at September 30, 2012, which was paid during fiscal 2013 when the known claim was settled. At September 30, 2013, based upon the Hospital's claims experience, no such accrual has been made. It is reasonably possible that this estimate could change materially in the near term.

Note 7: Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the Hospital for the years ended September 30:

	2013									
	Beginning Balance		Additions		Deductions		Ending Balance		Current Portion	
Note payable to bank (E)	\$	23,057	\$	-	\$	(10,797)	\$	12,260	\$	11,250
Note payable to bank (F)		36,923		21,197		(9,921)		48,199		10,616
Financing arrangement (G)		11,962		-		(5,316)		6,646		5,168
Note payable to bank (H)		62,394		-		(16,289)		46,105		16,754
Note payable to bank (I)		-		32,060		(1,837)		30,223		7,569
Note payable to bank (J)		-		19,275		(1,436)		17,839		3,571
Capital lease obligations		15,020		167,000		(17,443)		164,577		33,876
	\$	149,356	\$	239,532	\$	(63,039)	\$	325,849	\$	88,804

	2012									
	Beginning Balance		Additions		Deductions		Ending Balance		Current Portion	
Note payable to bank (A)	\$	6,746	\$	-	\$	(6,746)	\$	-	\$	-
Note payable to bank (B)		1,569		-		(1,569)		-		-
Note payable to bank (C)		14,628		-		(14,628)		-		-
Note payable to bank (D)		4,320		-		(4,320)		-		-
Note payable to bank (E)		34,071		-		(11,014)		23,057		10,756
Note payable to bank (F)		45,922		-		(8,999)		36,923		9,405
Financing arrangement (G)		-		15,950		(3,988)		11,962		5,004
Note payable to bank (H)		-		67,625		(5,231)		62,394		16,218
Capital lease obligation		18,876				(3,856)		15,020		3,858
	\$	126,132	\$	83,575	\$	(60,351)	\$	149,356	\$	45,241

Notes Payable to Banks and Financing Arrangement

- (A) Bank note payable dated June 26, 2007, in the original amount of \$39,620 has monthly payments of \$769, including interest at 6% and matured and was paid off in 2012. The note is unsecured.
- (B) Bank note payable dated April 17, 2007, in the original amount of \$129,450 has monthly payments of \$2,473, including interest at 6.0% and matured and was paid off in 2012. The note is unsecured.

- (C) Bank note payable dated November 30, 2006, in the original amount of \$41,004 with monthly payments of \$793, including interest at 5.5% and matured and was paid off in 2012. The note is unsecured.
- (D) Bank note payable dated June 2, 2009, in the original amount of \$18,398 has monthly payments of \$552, including interest at 5% and matured and was paid off in 2012. The note is secured by certain equipment.
- (E) Bank note payable dated November 11, 2010, in the original amount of \$42,442 has monthly payments of \$968, including interest at 4.5% and matures in fiscal 2015. The note is unsecured.
- (F) Bank note payable dated June 30, 2011, in the original amount of \$48,955 was refinanced on January 7, 2013, for an additional \$21,197 with monthly payments of \$1,073, including interest at 5.00% and matures in 2018. The note is secured by certain equipment.
- (G) Financing arrangement with vendor dated November 18, 2011, payable quarterly beginning January 15, 2012, in the amount of \$2,060, which includes \$731 of warranty expense, principal and imputed interest at 3.25%, and matures in 2015. The arrangement is secured by certain equipment.
- (H) Bank note payable dated June 8, 2012, in the original amount of \$67,625, has monthly payments of \$1,506, including interest at 3.25% and matures in 2016. The note is secured by certain equipment.
- (I) Bank note payable dated July 10, 2013, in the original amount of \$32,060, has monthly payments of \$731, including interest at 4.50% and matures in 2017. The note is secured by certain equipment.
- (J) Bank note payable dated May 14, 2013, in the original amount of \$19,275, has monthly payments of \$362, including interest at 4.75% and matures in 2018. The note is secured by certain equipment.

Year Ending September 30,	Fotal to be Paid	Р	rincipal	Interest		
2014	\$ 60,963	\$	54,928	\$	6,035	
2015	46,540		42,616		3,924	
2016	38,211		35,982		2,229	
2017	23,790		22,904		886	
2018	 4,922		4,842		80	
	\$ 174,426	\$	161,272	\$	13,154	

The debt service requirements as of September 30, 2013, are as follows:

Capital Lease Obligations

The Hospital is obligated under two leases for equipment items that are accounted for as capital leases. Assets under capital lease at September 30, 2013 and 2012, totaled \$188,590 and \$21,590, net of accumulated depreciation of \$17,089 and \$5,655, respectively. The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under the capital leases, including interest at rates of 5.16% to 8.00% together with the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2013:

Year Ending September 30,	
2014	\$ 43,221
2015	43,221
2016	39,414
2017	37,968
2018	25,313
Total minimum lease payments	189,137
Less amount representing interest	 24,560
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$ 164,577

Note 8: Operating Leases

Rental expense under month-to-month and other operating lease agreements totaled approximately \$39,000 for the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Note 9: Pension Plan

In fiscal 2007, the Hospital began contributing to a defined contribution pension plan covering substantially all employees. Pension expense is recorded for the amount of the Hospital's contributions determined in accordance with the terms of the plan. The plan is administered by a third-party administrator. 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 and the Hospital expressed as a percentage of covered payroll were 6% and 3% for 2013 and 7% and 4% for 2012, respectively. Contributions actually made by plan members and the Hospital aggregated approximately \$88,000 and \$42,000 during 2013 and \$87,000 and \$49,000 during 2012, respectively.

Note 10: 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 related to these services are as follows:

	 2013		2012		
Charity allowances Medicaid	\$ \$ 33,000 111,000		6,000		
	\$ 144,000	\$	6,000		

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.

Note 11: 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 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 12: 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 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.



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 Control Harper County Community Hospital Buffalo, 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 Harper County Community Hospital (the Hospital), a component unit of Harper County, Oklahoma, which comprise the balance sheet as of September 30, 2013, 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 March 3, 2014.

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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses and therefore there can be no assurance that all material weaknesses have been identified. However, as discussed in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 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. 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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2013-1 to be a material weakness.



Board of Control Harper County Community Hospital

Compliance

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*.

The Hospital's Response to the Finding

The Hospital's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Hospital's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Other Matters

We noted certain matters that we reported to the Hospital's management in a separate letter dated March 3, 2014.

The purpose of this communication 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 compliance. This communication 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 March 3, 2014

Harper County Community Hospital A Component Unit of Harper County, Oklahoma Schedule of Findings and Responses Year Ended September 30, 2013

Reference Number	Finding
2013-1	Criteria or Specific Requirement – Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.
	Condition – One employee's duties are not adequately segregated among access, accounting and monitoring functions in the purchases, cash disbursements and accounts payable transactions cycle (outflows) and in the revenue, cash receipts and accounts receivable transactions cycle (inflows).
	Context – The chief executive officer has access rights allowing this individual to perform nearly all user activities in the accounting system and also has access to assets and reconciling responsibilities in the outflows and inflows transaction cycles.
	Effect – Potentially material misstatements in the financial statements or material misappropriation of assets due to error or fraud could occur and not be prevented or detected in a timely manner.
	Cause – Duties in the outflows and inflows accounting transactions cycles are not adequately segregated and monitoring or other compensating controls are insufficient.
	Recommendation – Management should periodically evaluate the costs versus the benefits of further segregation of duties or addition of monitoring or other compensating controls and implement those changes it deems appropriate for which benefits are determined to exceed costs.
	Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions – Management concurs with the finding and recommendation. Management will perform the suggested evaluation and make any changes deemed appropriate that are cost beneficial within the next year.