



Financial Statements
December 31, 2019 and 2018

**Keefe Memorial Health Service District,
dba Keefe Memorial Hospital**

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Keefe Memorial Health Service District
dba Keefe Memorial Hospital
Cheyenne Wells, Colorado

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Keefe Memorial Health Service District, dba Keefe Memorial Hospital (Hospital), which comprise the statements of net position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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 Hospital'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 Hospital'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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net position of Keefe Memorial Health Service District, dba Keefe Memorial Hospital as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 7 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated July 9, 2020 on our consideration of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Fargo, North Dakota
July 9, 2020

The following discussion and analysis presents the highlights of Keefe Memorial Hospital's financial activities and financial position for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The analysis focuses on significant financial issues and major financial activities and the resulting changes in financial position and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

Keefe Memorial Hospital Highlights

Keefe Memorial Hospital (Hospital) is a small rural health facility in Cheyenne Wells, Colorado. This facility provides vital health care service in an under-served area on the eastern plains of Colorado.

Financial Highlights

- The Hospital's total net position increased by \$1,113,231 during the year ended December 31, 2019 \$37,452 during the year ended December 31, 2018, and \$260,893 during the year ended December 31, 2017, resulting in an ending net position of \$9,732,606, \$8,619,375 and \$8,581,923, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and 2017.
- Operating revenues totaled \$6,206,136, \$5,113,808, and \$4,997,365 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017. This represents a 21% increase in operating revenues in 2019 and a 2% increase in revenues in 2018.
- Operating expenses totaled \$6,537,963, \$6,532,552, and \$6,236,041 for the years ended of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and 2017. This represents an increase in expenses of 0.1% in 2019 and 5% in 2018. Employee salaries, wages, and benefits decreased by \$92,819 or 4% for the 2019 year over the 2018 year and \$264,063 or 7% for the 2018 year over the 2017 year. Professional fees and purchased services increased by \$71,259 or 5% for the 2019 year over the 2018 year and \$456,896 or 43% for the 2018 year over the 2017 year.
- The Hospital incurred operating losses of \$331,827 , \$1,418,744, and \$1,238,676 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.
- Nonoperating revenues totaled \$1,445,058, \$1,340,511, and \$1,403,205 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and 2017. Nonoperating revenues consist primarily of property taxes which totaled \$1,348,951, \$1,306,434, and \$1,324,357 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Overview of Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts – Management's Discussion and Analysis, the basic financial statements, and other supplementary information. Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and provide an overview of the Hospital's financial activities. Notes to the basic Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. Other Supplementary Information includes the Schedule of Revenue and Expenses – Budget to Actual.

Hospital Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Hospital's finances, in a manner similar to private sector business. The statements are prepared utilizing the accrual basis of accounting, which presents the flow of economic resources. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the Hospital's Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position and classifies them as current and non-current. It also provides the basis for evaluation of the capital structure of the Hospital and for assessing its liquidity and financial flexibility. Over time, increases and decreases in Net Position serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Hospital is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents information showing the results of operations, contributions and grants during the fiscal year. All changes in revenues and expenses are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Some revenues and expenses are reported in the statement that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (for example, uncompensated absences) or result from past cash flows (for example, prepaid insurance). This statement measures the Hospital's operations and can be used to determine whether the Hospital has been able to recover all of its operating costs from patient services and other operating revenues sources. The Statement of Cash Flows is to provide information about the Hospital's cash from operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing and investing activities. It provides answers to questions, such as what the Hospital's sources of cash, uses of cash, and the change in the cash balances during the reporting period. The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the financial statements. The notes also present certain required supplemental information such as capital asset activity and long-term contracts and commitments.

Financial Reporting Entity

The Hospital is a Health Service District and has no component units of its own using the criteria as set forth in generally accepted accounting principles. The determination to include separate governmental entities is based on the criteria of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 14 as amended by GASB Statement 39 and GASB Statement 61.

Condensed Statements of Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current Assets	\$ 8,308,183	\$ 6,897,372	\$ 6,812,440
Capital Assets, net	<u>3,215,308</u>	<u>3,623,984</u>	<u>3,616,313</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 11,523,491</u>	<u>\$ 10,521,356</u>	<u>\$ 10,428,753</u>
Current Liabilities	\$ 421,627	\$ 509,149	\$ 474,863
Long-Term Debt	76,182	186,714	205,160
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,293,076</u>	<u>1,206,118</u>	<u>1,166,807</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,790,885</u>	<u>1,901,981</u>	<u>1,846,830</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	3,027,879	3,334,117	3,321,306
Unrestricted	<u>6,704,727</u>	<u>5,285,258</u>	<u>5,260,617</u>
Total net position	<u>9,732,606</u>	<u>8,619,375</u>	<u>8,581,923</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	<u>\$ 11,523,491</u>	<u>\$ 10,521,356</u>	<u>\$ 10,428,753</u>

The total condensed statement of net position indicates an increase in total assets of \$1,002,135 in 2019 and an increase of \$92,603 in 2018. Total liabilities decreased by \$198,054 in 2019 and increased by \$15,840 in 2018. Deferred inflows of resources increased by \$86,958 in 2019 and decreased by \$39,311 in 2018. Net position increased by \$1,113,231 and \$37,452, respectively, during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Operating Revenues	\$ 6,206,136	\$ 5,113,808	\$ 4,997,365
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and wages	2,585,228	2,682,768	2,947,263
Professional fees and purchased services	1,587,907	1,516,648	1,059,752
Employee benefits	611,316	606,595	606,163
Other	1,753,512	1,726,541	1,622,863
Total operating expenses	<u>6,537,963</u>	<u>6,532,552</u>	<u>6,236,041</u>
Operating Loss	(331,827)	(1,418,744)	(1,238,676)
Nonoperating Revenues, Net	<u>1,445,058</u>	<u>1,340,511</u>	<u>1,403,205</u>
Revenues in Excess of Expenses Before Capital Grants and Contributions	1,113,231	(78,233)	164,529
Capital Grants and Contributions	<u>-</u>	<u>115,685</u>	<u>96,364</u>
Change in Net Position	1,113,231	37,452	260,893
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>8,619,375</u>	<u>8,581,923</u>	<u>8,321,030</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 9,732,606</u>	<u>\$ 8,619,375</u>	<u>\$ 8,581,923</u>

Net position increased during the year ended December 31, 2019 primarily due to an increase in operating revenues of \$1,092,328, an increase in operating expenses of \$5,411 along with a increase in property tax revenue of \$42,517, as well as an increase in supplementary payments of \$701,495. Net position increased during the year ended December 31, 2018 primarily due to an increase in operating revenues of \$116,443 and an increase in operating expenses of \$296,511, along with a decrease in property tax revenue of \$17,293. Salaries and benefits were approximately 52% and 65% of net patient service revenue during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

Changes in the Hospital's operating cash flows are consistent with changes in operating income and nonoperating revenues and expenses discussed earlier.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

At December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Hospital's investment in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation was \$3,215,308, \$3,623,984 and \$3,616,313. A breakdown of capital assets is as follows:

	2019	2018	2017
Land	\$ 11,258	\$ 11,258	\$ 11,258
Construction in progress	3,000	-	62,159
Building and improvements	4,607,089	4,607,089	4,601,167
Equipment	5,606,805	5,529,510	4,996,705
Total	10,228,152	10,147,857	9,671,289
Accumulated depreciation	(7,012,844)	(6,523,873)	(6,054,976)
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,215,308	\$ 3,623,984	\$ 3,616,313

Certain equipment is financed under capital leases with net present value of lease payments due of \$187,429 and \$289,867 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide the citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors and creditors of Keefe Memorial Hospital a general overview of the Hospital's finances and to demonstrate the Hospital's accountability. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Keefe Memorial Health Service District, PO Box 578, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado 80810.

Keefe Memorial Hospital
Statements of Net Position
December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,328,844	\$ 2,475,911
Short-term investments	3,237,936	1,721,160
Receivables		
Patient, net of estimated uncollectibles of \$257,000 in 2019 and \$234,000 in 2018	843,762	720,558
Property taxes	1,293,076	1,206,118
Estimated third-party payor settlements	318,458	505,720
Other	2,507	2,507
Supplies	202,744	177,116
Prepaid expenses	80,856	88,282
Total current assets	8,308,183	6,897,372
Capital Assets		
Capital assets not being depreciated	14,258	11,258
Capital assets being depreciated, net	3,201,050	3,612,726
Total capital assets	3,215,308	3,623,984
Total assets	\$ 11,523,491	\$ 10,521,356
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position		
Current Liabilities		
Current maturities of capital leases	\$ 111,247	\$ 103,153
Accounts payable	97,825	141,807
Accrued expenses		
Compensated absences	140,117	172,041
Accrued salaries and benefits	72,438	92,148
Total current liabilities	421,627	509,149
Capital Leases, Less Current Maturities	76,182	186,714
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Property Taxes	1,293,076	1,206,118
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,790,885	1,901,981
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	3,027,879	3,334,117
Unrestricted	6,704,727	5,285,258
Total net position	9,732,606	8,619,375
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 11,523,491	\$ 10,521,356

See Notes to Financial Statements

Keefe Memorial Hospital
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue (net of provision for bad debts of \$261,000 in 2019 and \$244,000 in 2018)	\$ 6,163,010	\$ 5,077,366
Other revenue	43,126	36,442
Total operating revenues	6,206,136	5,113,808
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages	2,585,228	2,682,768
Professional fees and purchased services	1,587,907	1,516,648
Employee benefits	611,316	606,595
Depreciation	488,971	468,897
Supplies	447,905	466,130
Repairs and maintenance	249,676	236,982
Utilities	156,271	163,941
Other	410,689	390,591
Total operating expenses	6,537,963	6,532,552
Operating Loss	(331,827)	(1,418,744)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Property taxes	1,348,951	1,306,434
Investment income	45,111	20,648
Interest expense	(9,316)	(8,349)
Noncapital grants and contributions	39,248	13,695
Other	21,064	8,083
Net nonoperating revenues	1,445,058	1,340,511
Revenues in Excess of (Less than) Expenses Before Capital Grants and Contributions	1,113,231	(78,233)
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	115,685
Revenues in Excess of (Less Than) Expenses and Change in Net Position	1,113,231	37,452
Net Position, Beginning of Year	8,619,375	8,581,923
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 9,732,606	\$ 8,619,375

Keefe Memorial Hospital
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Activities		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 6,227,068	\$ 5,282,600
Other receipts	43,126	36,442
Payments to suppliers and other contractors	(2,914,632)	(2,783,091)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(3,248,178)	(3,269,337)
Net Cash from (used for) Operating Activities	107,384	(733,386)
Noncapital Financing Activities		
Property taxes received	1,348,951	1,306,434
Noncapital grants and contributions	39,248	13,695
Other revenue	21,064	8,083
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	1,409,263	1,328,212
Capital and Capital Related Financing Activities		
Purchases of capital assets	(80,295)	(391,838)
Principal payments on capital leases	(102,438)	(89,870)
Capital grants and contributions	-	115,685
Interest paid	(9,316)	(8,349)
Net Cash used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(192,049)	(374,372)
Investing Activities		
Purchases of short-term investments	(1,516,776)	(510,654)
Investment income	45,111	20,648
Net Cash used for Investing Activities	(1,471,665)	(490,006)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(147,067)	(269,552)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	2,475,911	2,745,463
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 2,328,844	\$ 2,475,911
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash from (used for) Operating Activities		
Operating loss	\$ (331,827)	\$ (1,418,744)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash from (used for) operating activities:		
Bad debt expense	261,433	244,323
Depreciation	488,971	468,897
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(197,375)	(39,089)
Supplies	(25,628)	(199)
Prepaid expenses	7,426	(9,554)
Accounts payable	(43,982)	954
Accrued expenses	(51,634)	20,026
Net Cash from (used for) Operating Activities	\$ 107,384	\$ (733,386)
Supplemental Disclosure of Noncash Capital and Capital Related Financing Activities		
Equipment financed through capital lease arrangements	\$ -	\$ 84,730

See Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 - Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Keefe Memorial Health Service District, dba Keefe Memorial Hospital, (Hospital) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting and reporting policies and practices used by the Hospital are described below.

Reporting Entity

The Hospital is an 11-bed acute care hospital located in Cheyenne Wells, Colorado. The Hospital is organized as a political subdivision of the state of Colorado and has been recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as exempt from federal income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(a). The Hospital is governed by the Board of Directors, which is publicly elected. The Board of Directors exercises governing oversight responsibility for the Hospital which includes such duties as budget review, care of patients, and management of the facilities as set forth by the ordinance of Cheyenne Wells.

For financial reporting purposes, the Hospital has evaluated all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities, none of which met the criteria for inclusion within the Hospital financial statements. The Hospital has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Hospital are such that the exclusion would cause the Hospital's financial situation to be misleading or incomplete. The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Hospital to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Hospital. The Hospital does not have a component unit which meets the GASB criteria.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred.

Basis of Presentation

The statement of net position displays the Hospital's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in the following categories/components:

Net investment in capital assets consists of net capital assets reduced by the outstanding balances of any related debt obligations.

Restricted Net Position

Expendable – Expendable net position results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed or imposed through enabling legislation.

Nonexpendable – Nonexpendable net position is subject to externally imposed stipulations which require them to be maintained permanently by the Hospital.

Unrestricted Net Position consists of net position not meeting the definition of the preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often has constraints on resources imposed by management which can be removed or modified.

When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources (net position), the Hospital's policy is to first apply the expense toward the most restrictive resources and then toward unrestricted resources.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, excluding internally designated or restricted cash and investments.

Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments include certificates of deposits with an original maturity of three to twelve months, excluding internally designated or restricted cash and investments.

Patient Receivables

Patient receivables are uncollateralized noninterest bearing patient and third-party payor obligations. Payments of patient receivables are allocated to the specific claims identified on the remittance advice or, if unspecified, are applied to the earliest unpaid claim.

The carrying amount of patient receivables is reduced by a valuation allowance that reflects management's estimate of amounts that will not be collected from patients and third-party payors. Management reviews patient receivables by payor class and applies percentages to determine estimated amounts that will not be collected from third parties under contractual agreements and amounts that will not be collected from patients due to bad debts. Management considers historical write off and recovery information in determining the estimated bad debt provision.

Property Tax Receivable

Property tax receivable is recognized on the lien date, which is January 1 of the tax year in Colorado. The property tax receivable represents taxes certified by the Board of Trustees to be collected in the next fiscal year. However, by statute, the tax asking becomes effective on the first day of the following year. Although the property tax receivable has been recorded, the related revenue is considered a deferred inflow of resources – unavailable revenue and will not be recognized as revenue until the year in which it is levied.

Lien date	January 1,
Levy date	January 1, succeeding year
Due dates	February 28 and June 15, succeeding year

Supplies

Supplies are stated at lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market and are expensed when used.

Investment Income

Interest on deposits is included in nonoperating revenues when earned.

Capital Assets

Property and equipment acquisitions in excess of \$1,000 are capitalized and recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of each depreciable asset and is computed using the straight-line method. Equipment under capital lease obligations is amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter period of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the equipment. The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

Buildings	30-40 years
Improvements	10-15 years
Equipment	5-20 years

Gifts of long-lived assets such as land, buildings, or equipment are reported as additions to unrestricted net position and are excluded from revenues in excess of expenses. Gifts of long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used and gifts of cash or other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as restricted net position.

The Hospital considers whether indicators of impairment are present and performs the necessary analysis to determine if the carrying values of assets are appropriate. No impairment was identified for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Compensated Absences

The Hospital's employees earn paid time-off days at varying rates depending on years of service. Employees may accumulate paid time-off up to a specified maximum. Employees are paid for accumulated paid time-off upon termination.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent an increase in net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The deferred inflows of resources reported in the financial statements are unavailable property taxes.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

The Hospital's statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position distinguishes between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses of the Hospital result from exchange transactions associated with providing health care services - the Hospital's principal activity, and the costs of providing those services, including depreciation and excluding interest cost. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Payment arrangements include prospectively determined rates, reimbursed costs, discounted charges, and per diem payments. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors, and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined.

Charity Care

The Hospital provides health care services to patients who meet certain criteria under its charity care policy without charge or at amounts less than established rates. Since the Hospital does not pursue collection of these amounts, they are not reported as patient service revenue. The estimated cost of providing these services was \$35,000 and \$10,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, calculated by multiplying the ratio of cost to gross charges for the Hospital by the gross uncompensated charges associated with providing charity care to its patients.

Provider Fee Program

The Hospital participates in the provider fee program, approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), under which all hospitals in the state were assessed a fee based on bed size and payor mix. The State of Colorado uses the fees to supplement state budget funds for the Medicaid program, which brings matching federal monies into the program, enabling the State of Colorado to fund Medicaid payments to hospitals at a higher rate than would otherwise be possible. The Hospital paid approximately \$106,212 and \$186,426 in provider fees for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which were recorded in operating expenses. The Hospital received approximately \$1,361,024 and \$659,529 of supplemental payments for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which are recorded in net patient service revenue.

Grants and Contributions

The Hospital may receive grants as well as contributions from individuals and private organizations. Revenues from grants and contributions (including contributions of capital assets) are recognized when all eligibility requirements, including time requirements are met. Grants and contributions may be restricted for either specific operating purposes or for capital purposes. Amounts that are unrestricted or that are restricted to a specific operating purpose are reported as nonoperating revenues. Amounts restricted to capital acquisitions are reported after revenues in excess of expenses.

Note 2 - Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. A summary of the payment arrangements with major third-party payors follows:

Medicare – Effective in August 2017, the Hospital became licensed as a Critical Access Hospital (CAH). Under CAH status, the Hospital is reimbursed for most acute care services under a cost reimbursement methodology with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and are subject to audits thereof by the Medicare intermediary. Prior to obtaining CAH status, inpatient acute care and outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries were paid at prospectively determined rates per visit. These rates varied according to a patient classification system based on clinical, diagnostic, and other factors. The Hospital's Medicare cost reports have been audited by the Medicare intermediary through the year ended December 31, 2016.

Medicaid – Inpatient services and outpatient services after November 1, 2016 rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates per discharge. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic, and other factors. Outpatient services prior to November 1, 2016 relating to Medicaid beneficiaries are paid at interim rates based on Medicaid cost-to-charge ratios. Retrospective settlements based on audited cost-to-charge ratios are made periodically. The Hospital's Medicaid cost reports have been settled by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary through the year ended December 31, 2015.

Blue Cross – Inpatient services rendered to Blue Cross subscribers are paid at prospectively determined rates per discharge. Outpatient services are reimbursed at outpatient payment fee screens or at charges less a prospectively determined discount. The prospectively determined discount is not subject to retroactive adjustment.

The Hospital has also entered into payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers and other 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.

Concentration of gross revenues by major payor accounted for the following percentages of the Hospital's patient service revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Medicare	41%	46%
Medicaid	17%	21%
Blue Cross	22%	18%
Other commercial and government payors	16%	12%
Self pay	4%	3%
	100%	100%

Laws and regulations governing the Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by a material amount in the near term. Net patient service revenues increased by approximately \$96,000 and decreased approximately \$94,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 due to adjustments to amounts previously estimated.

Note 3 - Deposits

The carrying amounts of deposits as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
Carrying Amount		
Cash and deposits	\$ 5,566,780	\$ 4,197,071

Deposits are reported in the following statement of net position captions:

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,328,844	\$ 2,475,911
Short-term investments	3,237,936	1,721,160
	\$ 5,566,780	\$ 4,197,071

The Hospital's short-term investments consist of certificates of deposit that is carried at cost plus accrued interest with a maturity of less than one year.

Deposits – Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank or investment company failure, the Hospital's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA.

PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Hospital's deposits in banks were entirely covered by federal depository insurance and PDPA.

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital assets activity and balances for the year ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	Additions	Transfers and Retirements	December 31, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 11,258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,258
Construction in progress	-	3,000	-	3,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 11,258</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,258</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 4,607,089	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,607,089
Equipment	5,529,510	77,295	-	5,606,805
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>10,136,599</u>	<u>\$ 77,295</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>10,213,894</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,192,647)	\$ (93,884)	\$ -	(2,286,531)
Equipment	(4,331,226)	(395,087)	-	(4,726,313)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,523,873)</u>	<u>\$ (488,971)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(7,012,844)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 3,612,726</u>			<u>\$ 3,201,050</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,623,984</u>			<u>\$ 3,215,308</u>

Construction in progress consists of a new storm drain. There were no construction commitments at December 31, 2019.

Capital assets activity and balances for the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	December 31, 2017	Additions	Transfers and Retirements	December 31, 2018
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 11,258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,258
Construction in progress	62,159	-	(62,159)	-
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 73,417</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (62,159)</u>	<u>\$ 11,258</u>
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 4,601,167	\$ 5,922	\$ -	\$ 4,607,089
Equipment	4,996,705	470,646	62,159	5,529,510
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>9,597,872</u>	<u>\$ 476,568</u>	<u>\$ 62,159</u>	<u>10,136,599</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,093,824)	\$ (98,823)	\$ -	(2,192,647)
Equipment	(3,961,152)	(370,074)	-	(4,331,226)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,054,976)</u>	<u>\$ (468,897)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(6,523,873)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 3,542,896</u>			<u>\$ 3,612,726</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,616,313</u>			<u>\$ 3,623,984</u>

Note 5 - Capital Leases

The Hospital leases certain equipment under noncancelable long-term lease agreements. Certain leases have been recorded as capitalized leases. The capitalized leased assets consist of:

	2019	2018
Equipment	\$ 566,938	\$ 566,938
Less accumulated amortization	(384,635)	(282,927)
	<u>\$ 182,303</u>	<u>\$ 284,011</u>

Leases are secured by leased assets. A schedule of changes in the Hospital's capital leases for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2018	Additions	Payments	2019	Due Within One Year
Capital Leases	\$ 289,867	\$ -	\$ (102,438)	\$ 187,429	\$ 111,247
	<u>\$ 289,867</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (102,438)</u>	<u>\$ 187,429</u>	<u>\$ 111,247</u>
	2017	Additions	Payments	2018	Due Within One Year
Capital Leases	\$ 295,007	\$ 84,730	\$ (89,870)	\$ 289,867	\$ 103,153
	<u>\$ 295,007</u>	<u>\$ 84,730</u>	<u>\$ (89,870)</u>	<u>\$ 289,867</u>	<u>\$ 103,153</u>

Minimum future lease payments for the capital leases are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2020	\$ 118,516
2021	36,667
2022	20,297
2023	20,297
2024	6,765
Total minimum lease payments	202,542
Less interest	(15,113)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 187,429

Note 6 - Pension Plan

The Hospital participates in the Keefe Memorial Hospital Employees' Retirement Plan, a defined contribution pension plan sponsored by the Hospital under which employees become eligible upon reaching age 21 and completion of three months of service. The plan is administered by One America. The Hospital matches employee contributions up to 5% after the employees first year of service. Employees vest at a rate of 20% annually over five years and are 100% vested at the end of five years. The Hospital has the authority to change the terms of the plan. There were no forfeitures or employee liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 or 2017. Total pension plan expense was approximately \$62,000, \$68,000, and \$79,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Note 7 - Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Hospital grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of receivables from third-party payors and patients at December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	2019	2018
Medicare	20%	23%
Medicaid	22%	26%
Blue Cross	14%	10%
Other commercial and government payors	16%	13%
Self pay	28%	28%
	100%	100%

Note 8 - Contingencies

Risk Management

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft or damage of assets; business interruptions; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; 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.

Malpractice Insurance

The Hospital has malpractice insurance coverage to provide protection for professional liability losses on a claims-made basis subject to a limit of \$1 million per claim and an annual aggregate limit of \$3 million. Should the claims-made policy not be renewed or replaced with equivalent insurance, claims based on occurrences during its term, but reported subsequently, would be uninsured.

Colorado Hospital Association Trust - Workers' Compensation Pool

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss related to injuries of employees while on the job. On June 1, 1985 the Hospital joined together with other hospitals in the State of Colorado to form the Colorado Hospital Association Trust - Workers' Compensation Pool, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a carrier risk management and insurance program for member hospitals. The Hospital pays an annual contribution to the pool for workers compensation insurance coverage. The pool is financially self-sustaining through member contributions and additional assessments, if necessary, and the Pool purchases reinsurance for claims in excess of a specified self-insured retention, which is determined by the trust. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Colorado Counties Health Insurance Pool

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss related to health insurance coverage. In June 1988 due to the high cost of health coverage, the Hospital joined together with other counties in the State of Colorado to form the County Health Insurance Pool, a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member counties. The Hospital pays monthly premiums for health insurance coverage. The intergovernmental agreement provides that the pool will be financially self-sustaining through member contributions and additional assessments. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Litigation, Claims, and Disputes

The Hospital is subject to the usual contingencies in the normal course of operations relating to the performance of its tasks under its various programs. In the opinion of management, the ultimate settlement of any litigation, claims, and disputes in process will not be material to the financial position, operations, or cash flows of the Hospital.

The health care industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state, and local governments. Compliance with these laws and regulations, specifically those relating to the Medicare and Medicaid programs, can be subject to government review and interpretation, as well as regulatory actions unknown and unasserted at this time. Federal government activity has increased with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations by health care providers of regulations, which could result in the imposition of significant fines and penalties, as well as significant repayments of previously billed and collected revenues from patient services.

Note 9 - Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through July 9, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Subsequent to year-end, the Hospital has been negatively impacted by the effects of the world-wide coronavirus pandemic operationally. The Hospital is closely monitoring its operations, liquidity and capital resources and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of this unprecedented situation, including investigating various relief options available under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.

In April 2020, the Hospital obtained approximately \$542,000 of loan proceeds through participation in the Paycheck Protection Program. The loan proceeds are expected to be used to cover costs related to payroll and employee benefits and utilities. Funds borrowed under this program carry an interest rate of 1%, are due within five years of inception and may be forgiven if certain conditions are met.

In April 2020, the Hospital also received approximately \$2,800,000 from the Department of Health and Human Services from the Public Health and Social Service Emergency Fund to support healthcare-related expenses or lost revenue attributable to COVID-19 and ensure uninsured Americans can get testing and treatment for COVID-19. These funds are subject to compliance with the related terms and conditions and would have to be repaid if conditions are not satisfied.

As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the full impact to the Hospital's financial position is not known.



Supplementary Information
December 31, 2019 and 2018

**Keefe Memorial Health Service District,
dba Keefe Memorial Hospital**



Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

The Board of Directors
Keefe Memorial Health Service District
dba Keefe Memorial Hospital
Cheyenne Wells, Colorado

We have audited the financial statements of Keefe Memorial Health Service District, dba Keefe Memorial Hospital as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and our report thereon dated July 9, 2020, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages 1 and 2. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedule of budgeted and actual revenues and expenses shown on page 23, which is the responsibility of management, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The schedule of budgeted and actual revenues and expenses has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Eide Bailly LLP

Fargo, North Dakota
July 9, 2020

Keefe Memorial Hospital
Schedules of Revenues and Expenses – Budget and Actual
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Operating revenues			
Net patient service revenue	\$ 4,972,572	\$ 6,163,010	\$ 1,190,438
Other revenue	18,048	43,126	25,078
Net operating revenues	<u>4,990,620</u>	<u>6,206,136</u>	<u>1,215,516</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Property tax income	1,326,996	1,348,951	21,955
Investment income	18,012	45,111	27,099
Interest expense	(9,168)	(9,316)	(148)
Grants and contributions	282,396	39,248	(243,148)
Other	24,216	21,064	(3,152)
Total revenues	<u>6,633,072</u>	<u>7,651,194</u>	<u>1,018,122</u>
Expenditures			
Salaries, wages and benefits	3,763,284	3,196,544	566,740
Professional fees and purchased services	1,283,904	1,587,907	(304,003)
Supplies	530,460	447,905	82,555
Repairs and maintenance	242,568	249,676	(7,108)
Utilities	168,324	156,271	12,053
Depreciation	509,784	488,971	20,813
Other	406,980	410,689	(3,709)
Total expenditures	<u>6,905,304</u>	<u>6,537,963</u>	<u>367,341</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ (272,232)</u>	<u>\$ 1,113,231</u>	<u>\$ 1,385,463</u>

Notes to Schedule

1. Annual budgets are adopted as required by Colorado Statutes. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. Budgets are adopted on a basis that is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
2. Appropriations are adopted by resolutions in total. For the year ended December 31, 2019, there were no additional resolutions for supplementary budget and appropriation.
3. Management believes that the Hospital is compliant with the rules of Colorado's Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR).



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

The Board of Directors
Keefe Memorial Health Service District
dba Keefe Memorial Hospital
Cheyenne Wells, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United State of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Keefe Memorial Health Service District, dba Keefe Memorial Hospital (Hospital) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Hospital's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon July 9, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine our 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 over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider deficiencies 2019-01, 2019-02, 2019-03, and 2019-04 described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses.

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.

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*.

Keefe Memorial Hospital's Response to Findings

Keefe Memorial Hospital's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Hospital's responses were not subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eide Saelly LLP".

Fargo, North Dakota
July 9, 2020

Material Weaknesses

Finding No. 2019-01 – Preparation of Financial Statements

Statement of Condition – The Hospital does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of financial statements being audited, including related disclosures in accordance with U.S generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In addition, the Hospital does not have an internal control structure to properly prevent and detect or correct misstatements to those financial statements.

Criteria – A properly designed system of internal control over financial reporting includes preparation of an entity's financial statements and accompanying notes by internal personnel of the entity. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting and procedures related to the fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

Effect of Condition – The effect of this condition is that the internal control over financial reporting could adversely impact the ability to record, process, and report financial information consistent with management's assertions. Furthermore, it is possible that new standards may not be adopted and applied timely to the interim financial reporting. This deficiency may cause material misstatements to the financial statements which would not be detected by the hospital.

Cause – This deficiency is due to the limited resources in the financial reporting process due to budgetary constraints.

Recommendation – We recommend that management continue reviewing operating procedures in order to obtain the maximum internal control over financial reporting possible under the circumstances to enable staff to identify issues timely and make proper changes.

Response – The Hospital management team will be preparing and reviewing internally generated financial statements. Monthly account reconciliations will be performed on all major accounts.

Finding No. 2019-02 – Material Audit Adjustments

Statement of Condition – As part of our audit, we proposed material audit adjustments to the financial statements that were not detected by management.

Criteria – A good system of internal control contemplates an adequate system for recording and processing adjusting journal entries material to the financial statements.

Effect of Condition – The control deficiency resulted in a misstatement to the financial statements that was not prevented or detected, and corrected by internal personnel.

Cause – This deficiency is due to the limited resources in the financial reporting process due to budgetary constraints and lacking consistent reconciliation procedures which would detect and allow for the correction of these errors.

Recommendation – We recommend that management review operating procedures including month-end and year-end closing processes, to ensure that accounts are reconciled, and necessary adjustments are recorded by management prior to the audit.

Response – Management agrees with the finding and will identify the necessary journal entries and develop a process to record these entries accurately and timely.

Finding No. 2019-03 – Limited Size of Office

Statement of Condition – The limited number of staff of the Hospital does not facilitate the segregation of duties necessary to achieve a low level of control risk. Areas where a lack of controls and segregation of duties were noted included the following:

- Controls over review and approval of journal entries
- Controls over revenue cut-off

Criteria – A good system of internal control includes controls noted above and adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion.

Effect of Condition – Lacking controls and inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect Hospital's ability to detect and correct unintentional or intentional misstatements in a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Cause – The Hospital's size and budget constraints limit the number of personnel and does not facilitate the segregation of duties necessary to adequately separate procedures.

Recommendation – We recognize your staff may not be large enough to permit complete segregation of duties in all respects for an effective system of internal control. However, the Hospital should continually review its internal control procedures, other compensating controls, and monitoring procedures to obtain the maximum internal control possible under the circumstances. Furthermore, the Hospital should periodically evaluate its procedures to identify potential areas where the benefits of further segregation of duties or addition of other compensating controls and monitoring procedures exceed the related costs. In addition, active involvement of the Board of Directors and the Board's knowledge of the operations is an effective control.

Response – The Hospital agrees with the finding and will continue to monitor the Hospital's operations and procedures very closely. In addition, the Hospital will review its internal control over its financial reporting process and implement improvements in the segregation of duties.

Finding No. 2019-04 – No Process in Place to Estimate Third Party Settlements

Statement of Condition – During 2019, the Hospital did not have processes and controls in place to estimate third party settlement amounts.

Criteria – A good system of internal control includes a process to estimate current and prior year settlements relating to open cost report years.

Effect of Condition – Not having a process in place to estimate third party settlements can result in inaccurate monthly financial statements and significant year-end adjustments.

Cause – This deficiency is partially due to the limited resources in the financial reporting process due to budgetary constraints.

Recommendation – We recommend implementing a model and process to calculate and estimate third party settlements at least annually.

Response – The Hospital agrees with the finding and will continue to work to improve controls and processes surrounding third party estimates.