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October 28, 2016

Board of Trustees
Greene County General Hospital
1185 North 1000 West
Linton, IN 47441

We have reviewed the audit report prepared by BKD, LLP, Independent Public Accountants, for the period January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. In our opinion, the audit report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines established by the State Board of Accounts. Per the Independent Auditor's Report, the financial statements included in the report present fairly the financial condition of the Greene County General Hospital, as of December 31, 2015 and the results of its operations for the period then ended, on the basis of accounting described in the report.

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

We call your attention to the finding in the report classified as a material weakness in internal control and is referenced in the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Balance Sheet Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*.


Paul D. Joyce, CPA
State Examiner

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
December 31, 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees
Greene County General Hospital
Linton, Indiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Greene County General Hospital (Hospital), a component unit of Greene County, Indiana, as of December 31, 2015, 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.

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 audit. We conducted our audit 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. The financial statements of Greene County Home Healthcare Agency, LLC, Greene County General Hospital, LLC and Greene County General Hospital Foundation, Inc. (collectively, the Blended Component Units), which are included in the Hospital's financial statements, were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Greene County General Hospital as of December 31, 2015, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance 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 listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements as a whole. The combining schedules listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 7, 2016, 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, LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 7, 2016

Greene County General Hospital

A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana

Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2015

Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Greene County General Hospital (Hospital) provides an overview of the Hospital's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2015. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital.

Financial Highlights

- Cash and investments increased in 2015 by \$1,453,068 or 34.7%.
- The Hospital's net position increased in 2015 with a \$222,289, or 2.4%.
- The Hospital reported operating income in 2015 of \$598,336. Operating income in 2015 improved by \$1,604,054 or 159.5% compared to the operating loss reported in 2014 of \$1,005,718.
- Net nonoperating expenses for 2015 were \$268,047, which represented an increase of \$37,912 or 16.5% compared to net nonoperating expenses of \$230,135 in 2014.

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 them. 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 equal to its assets, less liabilities reported in the balance sheets. The Hospital's net position increased by \$222,289, or 2.4% in 2015 over 2014 as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

	2015	2014
Assets		
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$ 6,370,289	\$ 6,426,640
Other current assets	7,777,021	6,547,821
Capital assets, net	10,544,916	11,663,917
Other noncurrent assets	1,048,897	1,121,351
Total assets	<u>\$ 25,741,123</u>	<u>\$ 25,759,729</u>
Liabilities		
Long-term debt	\$ 8,590,151	\$ 8,923,202
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	7,741,064	7,648,908
Total liabilities	<u>16,331,215</u>	<u>16,572,110</u>
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,954,765	2,740,715
Restricted for debt service	639,323	639,327
Unrestricted	6,815,820	5,807,577
Total net position	<u>9,409,908</u>	<u>9,187,619</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 25,741,123</u>	<u>\$ 25,759,729</u>

A change in the Hospital's assets in 2015 is a decrease in patient accounts receivable by \$56,351 (0.9%). This is coupled with the increase in net patient service revenues in 2015 by \$11,255,517 (25.4%). These figures result from the addition of one long-term care facility in 2015 and two long-term care facilities in late 2014 as well as changes in patient volumes. Another significant change in the Hospital's balance sheet is an increase in estimated third-party settlements of \$1,054,238, included in other current assets above, as a result of changes in open cost report appeals and settlements.

Operating Results and Changes in the Hospital's Net Position

In 2015, the Hospital's increase in net position was \$222,289 as shown in Table 2. This increase is made up of several different components, including the continued operation of long-term care facilities introduced in 2014 as well as the addition of another facility in 2015. This increase represents an improvement of \$1,238,142 or 121.9% compared with the decrease in net position for 2014 of \$1,015,853.

Table 2: Operating Results and Changes in Net Position

	2015	2014 (Unaudited)
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue	\$ 55,567,227	\$ 44,311,710
Other operating revenue	4,136,714	2,325,699
Total operating revenue	<u>59,703,941</u>	<u>46,637,409</u>
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages and employee benefits	19,380,301	19,771,545
Purchased services and professional fees	21,350,081	12,062,785
Depreciation and amortization	1,091,610	1,106,359
Other operating expenses	17,283,613	14,702,438
Total operating expenses	<u>59,105,605</u>	<u>47,643,127</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>598,336</u>	<u>(1,005,718)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment income	151	18,856
Interest expense	(345,938)	(357,968)
Noncapital grants and contributions	31,065	25,827
Other	46,675	83,150
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	<u>(268,047)</u>	<u>(230,135)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses Before Capital Grants, Contributions and Transfers	330,289	(1,235,853)
Capital Grants, Contributions and Transfers	<u>(108,000)</u>	<u>220,000</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	222,289	(1,015,853)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>9,187,619</u>	<u>10,203,472</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 9,409,908</u>	<u>\$ 9,187,619</u>

Operating Revenue

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 2015, the Hospital has reported operating income. This is an improvement from the Hospital's recent operating history in which losses had been reported.

The operating revenue for 2015 is an increase in revenues of \$13,066,532, or 28.0%, as compared to 2014. The primary component of the change in operating results is the increase in net patient service revenue of \$11,255,517, or 25.4%, which is mainly attributable to growth of long-term care operations.

The increase in net patient service revenue was offset by increases in purchased services and professional fees. Purchased services and professional fees increased in 2015 by \$9,287,296 or 77.0% from \$12,062,785 in 2014. This increase is attributed to the expansion of long-term care operations, which are managed by third-party managers.

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist primarily of investment income and interest expense. Investment income decreased \$18,705 or 99.2% from \$18,856 in 2014 to \$151 in 2015. This was a result of changes in market activities. The Hospital recognized interest expense in 2015 of \$345,938, which was a decrease of \$12,030 or 3.7% from \$357,968 in 2014.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

The Hospital's cash flows from operating activities increased by \$1,396,513 or 161% from \$868,826 in 2014 to \$2,265,339 in 2015. This is related primarily to improved operations of the Hospital and expanded operations of long-term care facilities. Remaining changes in the Hospital's cash flows are consistent with the financing of capital improvements and investment activity during the year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2015, the Hospital had \$10,544,916 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in Note 5 to the financial statements. In 2015, the Hospital purchased new equipment costing \$110,937 compared to \$1,479,893 during 2014.

Debt

At December 31, 2015, the Hospital had \$8,590,151 in revenue bonds and capital lease obligations outstanding. During 2015, the Hospital had net payments on an outstanding line of credit of \$100,236. There were no other significant changes in debt financing in 2015.

Contacting the Hospital's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our patients, suppliers, taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the Hospital's finances and to show the Hospital's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report and requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Hospital's Business Administration by telephoning (812) 847-2281.

Greene County General Hospital

A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana

Balance Sheet December 31, 2015

Assets

	<u>2015</u>	
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,647,897	
Short-term investments	1,128,501	
Patient accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,665,038	6,370,289	
Other receivables	1,694,683	
Estimated third-party settlements	627,124	
Supplies	354,139	
Prepaid expenses and other	<u>324,677</u>	
Total current assets		\$ 14,147,310
Noncurrent Cash and Investments		
Internally designated	225,346	
Held by trustee for debt service	<u>639,323</u>	
Total noncurrent cash and investments		864,669
Capital Assets, net		10,544,916
Other Assets		<u>184,228</u>
Total assets		<u><u>\$ 25,741,123</u></u>

Liabilities and Net Position

Current Liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 372,787	
Line of credit	95,000	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>7,646,064</u>	
Total current liabilities		\$ 8,113,851
Long-Term Debt		<u>8,217,364</u>
Total liabilities		16,331,215
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,954,765	
Restricted for debt service	639,323	
Unrestricted	<u>6,815,820</u>	
Total net position		<u>9,409,908</u>
Total liabilities and net position		<u><u>\$ 25,741,123</u></u>

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2015

	<u>2015</u>	
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue, net of provision for uncollectible accounts of \$6,573,493	\$ 55,567,227	
Other	<u>4,136,714</u>	
Total operating revenues		\$ 59,703,941
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages	15,917,236	
Employee benefits	3,463,065	
Purchased services and professional fees	21,350,081	
Supplies and other	16,682,955	
Depreciation and amortization	1,091,610	
Provider hospital assessment fee	<u>600,658</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>59,105,605</u>
Operating Income		598,336
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment income	151	
Interest expense	(345,938)	
Noncapital grants and contributions	31,065	
Other	<u>46,675</u>	
Total nonoperating expense		<u>(268,047)</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenses Before Transfers		330,289
Transfer to Greene County		<u>(108,000)</u>
Increase in Net Position		222,289
Net Position, Beginning of Year		<u>9,187,619</u>
Net Position, End of Year		<u><u>\$ 9,409,908</u></u>

Greene County General Hospital

A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended December 31, 2015

	<u>2015</u>	
Operating Activities		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 57,486,084	
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(37,618,542)	
Payments to employees	(19,561,313)	
Other payments	<u>1,959,110</u>	
Net cash provided by operating activities		\$ 2,265,339
Noncapital Financing Activity - noncapital grants and contributions		31,065
Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(85,116)	
Borrowings on line of credit	1,863,420	
Repayments on line of credit	(1,963,656)	
Principal paid on long-term debt	(295,029)	
Principal paid on capital leases	(63,843)	
Interest paid on long-term debt and capital leases	<u>(345,938)</u>	
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(890,162)
Investing Activities		
Interest and dividends on investments	3,500	
Proceeds from disposition of investments	32,891	
Other investing activities	<u>46,675</u>	
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>83,066</u>
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,489,308
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		<u>2,158,589</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year		<u><u>\$ 3,647,897</u></u>
Reconciliation of Net Operating Revenues (Expenses) to		
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Operating income		\$ 598,336
Depreciation and amortization		1,091,610
Provision for uncollectible accounts		6,573,493
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Patient accounts receivable		(6,517,142)
Estimated amounts due from and to third-party payers		(627,124)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		192,392
Supplies and other noncurrent assets		<u>953,774</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u><u>\$ 2,265,339</u></u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Information		
Capital assets transferred to County		\$ 108,000
Capital assets acquired through capital lease		25,821

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

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

Nature of Operations and Reporting Entity

Greene County General Hospital (Hospital) is an acute care hospital located in Linton, Indiana. The Hospital is a component unit of Greene County (County) and the Board of County Commissioners appoints members to the Board of Governors of the Hospital, pursuant to the provisions of Indiana Code 16-22-2-2. The Hospital primarily earns revenues by providing inpatient, outpatient and emergency care services to patients in the Greene County area. It also operates a home health agency in the same geographic area.

The Hospital operates long-term facilities (LTC) through various lease arrangements. These facilities provide inpatient and therapy services in its geographic area and supports the Hospital's mission to provide quality services to the facility's residents. The facilities are managed by third parties under management agreements. The revenues from operations are the property of the Hospital and the Hospital is responsible for associated operating expenses and working capital requirements.

In accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, the financial statements include the financial statements of the Greene County Home Healthcare Agency, LLC (HHC), Greene County General Hospital, LLC (LLC), and Greene County General Hospital Foundation, Inc. (Foundation). The HHC and LLC focus on specialized care while the Foundation's purpose is to provide philanthropic support through fundraising and other activities for the acquisition of equipment, facility development and support of programs at the Hospital. These entities are reported as blended component units.

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. Operating revenues and expenses include exchange transactions and program-specific, government-mandated nonexchange transactions. Government-mandated nonexchange transactions that are not program specific investment income and interest on capital assets-related debt are included in nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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.

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

Cash Equivalents

The Hospital considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2015, cash equivalents consisted primarily of money market accounts with brokers.

Risk Management

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

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

Investments and Investment Income

Investments in U.S. Treasury, agency and instrumentality obligations with a remaining maturity of one year or less at time of acquisition and in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are carried at amortized cost. All other investments are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined using quoted market prices.

Investment income includes dividend and interest income and the net change for the year in the fair value of investments carried at fair value.

Patient Accounts Receivable

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

Supplies

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

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

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 and leasehold improvements 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 - 25 years
Buildings and improvements	5 - 40 years
Equipment	5 - 20 years

Compensated Absences

Hospital policies permit most employees to accumulate vacation and sick leave benefits that may be realized as paid time off or, in limited circumstances, as a cash payment. Expense and the related liability are recognized as vacation benefits are earned whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash. Expense and the related liability for sick leave benefits are recognized when earned to the extent the employee is expected to realize the benefit in cash determined using the termination payment method. Sick leave benefits expected to be realized as paid time off are recognized as expense when the time off occurs and no liability is accrued for such benefits employees have earned but not yet realized. Compensated absence liabilities are computed using the regular pay and termination pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, plus an additional amount for compensation-related payments such as social security and Medicare taxes computed using rates in effect at that date. The estimated compensated absences liability is expected to be paid within one year of the balance sheet date, and is therefore included in current liabilities.

Net Position

Net position of the Hospital is classified in three components. Net investment in capital assets consist 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. Restricted components of net position are noncapital assets that must be used for a particular purpose, as specified by creditors, grantors or donors external to the Hospital, including amounts deposited with trustees as required by bond indentures, reduced by the outstanding balances of any related borrowings. Unrestricted net position is the remaining assets, less remaining liabilities that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted.

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

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. Charges excluded from revenue under the Hospital's charity care policy were \$571,114 for 2015.

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.

The Foundation is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and a similar provision of state law. However, the Foundation is subject to federal income tax on any unrelated business taxable income. The Foundation files federal tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction.

HHC and LLC are not directly subject to income taxes under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state laws. Taxable income or loss is allocated to their members in accordance with their respective ownership percentages.

Electronic Health Records Incentive Program

The Electronic Health Records Incentive Program, enacted as part of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, provides for one-time incentive payments under both the Medicare and Medicaid programs to eligible hospitals that demonstrate meaningful use of certified electronic health records technology (EHR). Critical access hospitals (CAHs) 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 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. 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.

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

The Hospital has recognized the incentive payment revenue received for qualified EHR technology expenditures during 2014, which was the period during which management was reasonably assured meaningful use was achieved and the earnings process was complete. Management believes the incentive payments reflect a change in how “allowable costs” are determined in paying CAHs for providing services to Medicare beneficiaries. No amounts were recognized related to this program in 2015.

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. 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 uncollectable 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. A summary of payment arrangements include:

Medicare

The Hospital is designated by Medicare as a critical access hospital (CAH). Inpatient acute care and swing bed services, and most outpatient services, are reimbursed based on a cost reimbursement methodology. Interim per diem rates for inpatient services and percent of charges for outpatient services are reimbursed throughout the year, with final settlement determined after submission of the annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare fiscal intermediary.

Long-term care services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid under a prospectively determined payment system on a per diem basis based on each resident’s health at admission. Medicare reimburses for 100 days of skilled nursing facility care are subject to certain eligibility requirements.

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015

Medicaid

Inpatient and outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to the service provided and the patient diagnosis.

Long-term care services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid on a per diem basis.

Approximately 69% of net patient service revenue are from participation in the Medicare and state-sponsored Medicaid programs for the year ended December 31, 2015. 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 participates in a state specific provider assessment program to increase Medicaid payments to hospitals. The Hospital incurred approximately \$601,000 of assessed fees related to this Medicaid program in 2015, which is recorded as an operating expense in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Approximately \$62,000 of assessed fees are accrued as a liability in estimated third-party settlements at December 31, 2015. This program is scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2017. There is no assurance this program will continue to be implemented in the future.

The Hospital also qualifies as a Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) provider under Indiana law and, as such, is eligible to receive supplemental Medicaid payments. The amounts of these supplemental payments are dependent on regulatory approval by agencies of the federal and state governments and is determined by level, extent and cost of uncompensated care and various other factors. Supplemental payments have been made by the State of Indiana, and the Hospital records such amounts as revenue when it has been reasonably determined that the funds will be received. The Hospital recognized approximately \$1.8 million within net patient service revenue related to this supplemental payment program for the year ended December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2015, \$838,667 is accrued as a receivable in other receivables. This represents management's best estimate of DSH funds due to the Hospital, which are typically paid in arrears.

The long-term care operations of the Hospital qualify for supplemental Medicaid payments through the Upper Payment Limit (UPL) program. The UPL is established to pay qualifying providers the difference between what Medicare would have paid and what Medicaid actually paid. The UPL is distributed through an intergovernmental transfer (IGT) arrangement. The Hospital is responsible for funding the IGT for the long-term care operations. Revenue associated with the UPL program is recorded net of IGT payments made to the program. The Hospital recognized approximately \$2.7 million related to this supplemental payment program for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is included in other operating revenue in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. At December 31, 2015, \$788,000 is accrued and included in other receivables.

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The Hospital has also entered into payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers, HMOs 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.

During 2015, the Hospital received favorable rulings on appeals of previously settled Medicare cost reports. These appeals and resulting changes in reserves resulted in an increase of net patient service revenue of approximately \$794,000. Amounts not received at December 31, 2015 are included in estimated third-party settlements.

Note 3: Deposits, Investments and Investment Income

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, a government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Hospital's deposit policy for custodial credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of state law.

Deposits with financial institutions in the State of Indiana at year end were entirely insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by the Indiana Public Deposit Insurance Fund (IPDIF). This includes any deposit accounts issued or offered by a qualifying financial institution. Accordingly, all deposits in excess of FDIC levels are covered by the IPDIF and are considered collateralized.

Investments

The Hospital may legally invest in direct obligations of and other obligations guaranteed as to principal by the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies and instrumentalities and in bank repurchase agreements. It may also invest in certain deposit accounts, mutual funds, repurchase agreements and pooled investment funds as authorized by Indiana Code 16-22-3-20. At December 31, 2015, the Hospital's investments consisted of various equity and fixed income mutual funds with maturities less than one year.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Hospital does not have a formal policy for interest rate risk.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Hospital does not have a formal investment policy for credit risk. At December 31, 2015, the Hospital's investments were not rated by Standard & Poor's or by Moody's Investors Service.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk - The Hospital places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Summary of Carrying Values

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

	<u>2015</u>
Carrying value:	
Deposits	\$ 5,430,263
Investments	<u>210,804</u>
	<u><u>\$ 5,641,067</u></u>
Included in the following balance sheet captions:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,647,897
Short-term investments	1,128,501
Noncurrent cash and investments	
Internally designated	225,346
Held by trustee for debt service	<u>639,323</u>
	<u><u>\$ 5,641,067</u></u>

Investment Income

Investment income for the year ended December 31 consisted of:

	<u>2015</u>
Interest and dividend income	\$ 3,500
Net decrease in fair value of investments	<u>(3,349)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 151</u></u>

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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 December 31 consisted of:

	2015
Medicare	\$ 2,169,531
Medicaid	1,504,727
Other third-party payers	2,364,290
Patients	<u>1,996,779</u>
	8,035,327
Less allowance for uncollectible accounts	<u>1,665,038</u>
	<u><u>\$ 6,370,289</u></u>

Note 5: Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31 was:

	2015				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Ending Balance
Land	\$ 787,464	\$ -	\$ (2,328)	\$ (108,000)	\$ 677,136
Land improvements	381,772	6,500	(52,543)	-	335,729
Buildings	8,047,088	5,980	(40,000)	-	8,013,068
Fixed equipment	3,688,406	21,980	(2,482)	-	3,707,904
Major movable equipment	2,456,328	76,477	(278,792)	195,236	2,449,249
Construction in process	195,236	-	-	(195,236)	-
	<u>15,556,294</u>	<u>110,937</u>	<u>(376,145)</u>	<u>(108,000)</u>	<u>15,183,086</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Land improvements	(80,999)	(36,865)	52,543	-	(65,321)
Buildings	(2,323,535)	(356,683)	12,000	-	(2,668,218)
Fixed equipment	(487,495)	(275,887)	2,482	-	(760,900)
Major movable equipment	(1,000,348)	(422,175)	278,792	-	(1,143,731)
	<u>(3,892,377)</u>	<u>(1,091,610)</u>	<u>345,817</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,638,170)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 11,663,917</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (980,673)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (30,328)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (108,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,544,916</u></u>

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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 claims 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, no such accrual has been made. It is reasonably possible that this estimate could change materially in the near term.

Note 7: Employee Health Claims

Substantially all of the Hospital's employees and their dependents are eligible to participate in the Hospital's employee health insurance plan. The Hospital is self-insured for health claims of participating employees and dependents. Commercial stop-loss insurance coverage is purchased for claims in excess of \$60,000 with a maximum aggregate annual reimbursement of \$1,000,000. A provision is accrued for self-insured employee health claims including both claims reported and claims incurred but not yet reported. The accrual is estimated based on consideration of prior claims experience, recently settled claims, frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. It is reasonably possible that the Hospital's estimate will change by a material amount in the near term.

Activity in the Hospital's accrued employee health claims liability during 2015 is summarized as follows:

	2015
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 516,700
Current year claims incurred and changes in estimates for	
claims incurred in prior years	1,920,788
Claims and expenses paid	<u>(2,252,488)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u><u>\$ 185,000</u></u>

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Note 8: Long-Term Obligations and Line of Credit

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions for the Hospital for the year ended December 31:

	2015				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Long-term debt:					
Revenue bonds payable:					
Lease rental revenue refunding bonds, series 2013	\$ 8,766,992	\$ -	\$ (295,029)	\$ 8,471,963	\$ 304,867
Capital lease obligations	156,210	25,821	(63,843)	118,188	67,920
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 8,923,202</u>	<u>\$ 25,821</u>	<u>\$ (358,872)</u>	<u>\$ 8,590,151</u>	<u>\$ 372,787</u>

Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013

The Lease Rental Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 consist of bonds payable in the original amount of \$8,945,000 dated December 24, 2013, issued by the Greene County Hospital Association (Association). The Hospital entered into an agreement with the Association where the Hospital would be responsible for 100% of the principal and interest payments on these bonds. The bonds are payable in semiannual installments through August 2034 and bear interest at 0.50% to 4.60%. The bonds are secured by the lease rental payments pledged by the Hospital to be paid from net operating revenues.

The debt service requirements as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Total to be Paid	Principal	Interest
2016	\$ 639,000	\$ 304,867	\$ 334,133
2017	640,000	318,179	321,821
2018	636,000	326,828	309,172
2019	641,000	345,123	295,877
2020	638,000	355,915	282,085
2021 - 2025	3,196,000	2,012,592	1,183,408
2026 - 2030	3,199,000	2,453,853	745,147
2031 - 2034	<u>2,570,000</u>	<u>2,354,606</u>	<u>215,394</u>
	<u>\$ 12,159,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,471,963</u>	<u>\$ 3,687,037</u>

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Capital Lease Obligations

The Hospital is obligated under lease for equipment that is accounted for as a capital lease. The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease. Interest on these capital leases was determined to be insignificant.

2016	\$ 67,920
2017	36,678
2018	5,436
2019	5,436
2020	2,718
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 118,188

The cost of assets under the capital lease at December 31, 2015 totaled \$244,515, net of accumulated depreciation of \$94,135.

Revolving Line of Credit

At December 31, 2015, the Hospital has a \$1.0 million line of credit with a local bank which matures November 2016. Interest on outstanding draws accrues at the bank's prime rate, which was 3.25% at December 31, 2015. The line of credit is secured by certain assets of the Hospital. At December 31, 2015, \$95,000 was drawn against the line of credit.

Subsequent to year-end, the Hospital has drawn \$807,429 on its outstanding line of credit to fund certain aspects of its nursing home operations.

Note 9: Pension Plan

The Hospital contributes to a defined-contribution pension plan covering substantially all employees of the Hospital, LLC and HHC. Pension expense is recorded for the amount of the Hospital's required contributions, determined in accordance with the terms of the plan. The plan is administered by a board of trustees appointed by the Hospital. 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 5% of an employee's eligible compensation for 2015. Expense related to the employer contributions to the plan was \$220,000 for 2015.

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Note 10: Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

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

Medicare Compliance

As a Medicare participating provider, the Hospital routinely assesses its compliance with a comprehensive framework of state and federal regulatory requirements. On October 10, 2014, the Hospital self-disclosed a regulatory compliance matter to the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that involved technical compliance with certain requirements related to a limited number of physician financial relationships. These technical errors were discovered by Hospital administration during a review of its physician financial arrangements. This matter is still pending and the Hospital has not entered into any settlement discussions with CMS, therefore, the Hospital believes it is too early to determine a likely outcome or a likely amount of damages that CMS may assess against the Hospital.

Note 11: Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) will substantially reform the United States health care system. The legislation impacts multiple aspects of the health care system, including many provisions that change payments from Medicare, Medicaid and insurance companies. Starting in 2014, the legislation required the establishment of health insurance exchanges, which provides 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.

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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. In 2015, the state of Indiana expanded its Medicaid program with the implementation of the Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP) 2.0. Under HIP 2.0, the first \$2,500 of beneficiary medical expenses are reimbursed from special savings accounts funded partly by the state and partly by the beneficiary.

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 that it will have a negative impact on the Hospital's net patient service revenue. Additionally, it is possible the Hospital will experience payment delays and other operational challenges during PPACA's implementation.

Note 12: Long-Term Care Operating Leases and Management Agreements

The Hospital entered into various agreements to lease the facilities and equipment for the operation of four nursing homes. Along with the lease agreements, the Hospital also entered into management agreements with the facilities' previous managers (Managers) to continue to operate the facilities. The agreements expire at various times through May 2017 and include optional two-year extensions. The management and lease agreements include optional termination clauses by either party with 90 day written notice.

The lease agreements call for monthly base rent payments during the initial term. Rental payments will increase by 1% during the extension period if not negotiated between the parties. Rental expense for 2015 approximated \$2.3 million. Future minimum rent payments at December 31 are as follows:

2016	\$ 2,141,150
2017	<u>639,938</u>
Future minimum lease payments	<u><u>\$ 2,781,088</u></u>

The management agreements include management fees consisting of base management fees, subordinate management fees and incentive management fees. These amounts are based on the net patient service revenue of the individual facilities. Subordinate and incentive management fees are to be paid only if sufficient working capital exists as outlined in the agreements. The agreements also call for annual quality and monthly intangible licensing fees to be paid. Management and other fees approximated \$1,934,000 for 2015.

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Under the management agreements, the employees necessary to operate the facilities are contracted by the Hospital. The majority of all costs in the ordinary course of business are paid by the Managers who are then reimbursed by the Hospital from operations of the facilities. Similarly, the Hospital has entered into agreements with Managers to loan amounts for working capital needs in the form of revolving notes. Interest accrues on outstanding amounts at nominal rates. Consequently, the majority of accounts payable and accrued expenses of the long-term care operations approximating \$4.6 million at December 31, 2015 reflect amounts due to the Managers.

Note 13: Blended Component Units

The following is a financial summary of the Hospital's blended component units, Greene County Hospital, LLC (LLC) and Greene County Home Healthcare Agency, LLC (HHC) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015. The financial summary of Greene County General Hospital Foundation, Inc. is immaterial to the Hospital's financial statements as a whole.

Condensed Balance Sheet

	2015	
	LLC	HHC
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 729,344	\$ 243,544
Capital assets	89,084	18,338
Other assets	141,808	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 960,236</u>	<u>\$ 261,882</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	<u>\$ 499,732</u>	<u>\$ 97,669</u>
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	89,084	18,338
Unrestricted net position	371,420	145,875
Total net position	<u>460,504</u>	<u>164,213</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 960,236</u>	<u>\$ 261,882</u>

Greene County General Hospital
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Notes to the Financial Statements
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Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	2015	
	LLC	HHC
Operating Revenues		
Net patient service revenue	\$ 2,818,514	\$ 906,055
Other	648,874	3,303
Total operating revenues	<u>3,467,388</u>	<u>909,358</u>
Operating Expenses	<u>5,288,102</u>	<u>1,251,213</u>
Operating Loss	(1,820,714)	(341,855)
Transfers	<u>1,947,014</u>	<u>365,514</u>
Increase in Net Position	126,300	23,659
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>334,204</u>	<u>140,554</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 460,504</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 164,213</u></u>

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

	2015	
	LLC	HHC
Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities	\$ (1,894,303)	\$ (374,208)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activity - Transfers from Hospital	1,947,014	365,514
Cash Flows Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(29,767)</u>	<u>(3,900)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	22,944	(12,594)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>48,613</u>	<u>62,676</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 71,557</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 50,082</u></u>

Greene County General Hospital
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Note 14: Subsequent Events

On February 27, 2015, the Hospital incorporated Greene County Health, Inc. (GCH, Inc.) as an Indiana nonprofit corporation. The purpose of GCH, Inc. is to apply for and operate as a Federally Qualified Health Center ("FQHC") under the federal Public Health Services Act and applicable regulations. The Hospital's Governing Board determined that obtaining FQHC status for Hospital-affiliated clinic locations previously operated by the LLC will enable it to secure enhanced resources necessary to continue the availability of comprehensive primary care services throughout Greene County, Indiana. The by-laws of GCH, Inc. have subsequently been amended where the Corporation shall have no Members. Other terms of the amended by-laws generally prohibit the Hospital from exercising control over GCH, Inc.

Transfer of Hospital-affiliated clinic operations to GCH, Inc. involves four (4) agreements between or among the Hospital, LLC, and GCH, Inc. These agreements are: 1) a Support Funding Agreement to provide short-term financial support to GCH, Inc.; 2) an FQHC Services Referral Arrangement to ensure GCH, Inc. has access to regulatory-mandated ancillary service capabilities; 3) a Staff Lease Agreement to provide for GCH, Inc.'s professional staffing needs; and 4) an Equipment Lease to provide GCH, Inc. access to necessary medical office equipment. Additionally, there are various space lease arrangements between or among GCH, Inc. and applicable lessors, including the LLC. On June 1, 2016, the parties commenced their respective obligations under these agreements so that GCH, Inc. could begin its interim operations period necessary for approval of what is referred to as FQHC Look-alike status.

Other Information

Greene County General Hospital
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Combining Balance Sheet Information
December 31, 2015

	2015						
	Hospital	Nursing Homes	LLC	Home Health	Hospital Foundation	Eliminations	Total
Assets							
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 554,825	\$ 2,939,081	\$ 71,557	\$ 50,082	\$ 32,352	\$ -	\$ 3,647,897
Short-term investments	1,128,501	-	-	-	-	-	1,128,501
Patient accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$1,665,038	3,687,905	1,938,107	563,711	180,566	-	-	6,370,289
Other receivables	982,274	787,789	-	-	3,236	(78,616)	1,694,683
Estimated third-party settlements	627,124	-	-	-	-	-	627,124
Supplies	323,597	30,542	-	-	-	-	354,139
Prepaid expenses and other assets	159,337	57,634	94,076	12,896	734	-	324,677
Total current assets	<u>7,463,563</u>	<u>5,753,153</u>	<u>729,344</u>	<u>243,544</u>	<u>36,322</u>	<u>(78,616)</u>	<u>14,147,310</u>
Noncurrent Cash and Investments							
Internally designated	225,346	-	-	-	-	-	225,346
Held by trustee for debt service	639,323	-	-	-	-	-	639,323
Total noncurrent cash and investments	<u>864,669</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>864,669</u>
Capital Assets, net	<u>9,869,842</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>89,084</u>	<u>18,338</u>	<u>567,652</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,544,916</u>
Other Assets	<u>42,420</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,808</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>184,228</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 18,240,494</u>	<u>\$ 5,753,153</u>	<u>\$ 960,236</u>	<u>\$ 261,882</u>	<u>\$ 603,974</u>	<u>\$ (78,616)</u>	<u>\$ 25,741,123</u>
Liabilities and Net Position							
Current Liabilities							
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 372,787	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 372,787
Line of credit	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,538,371	4,579,862	499,732	97,669	9,046	(78,616)	7,646,064
Total current liabilities	<u>3,006,158</u>	<u>4,579,862</u>	<u>499,732</u>	<u>97,669</u>	<u>9,046</u>	<u>(78,616)</u>	<u>8,113,851</u>
Long-Term Debt	<u>8,217,364</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,217,364</u>
Total liabilities	<u>11,223,522</u>	<u>4,579,862</u>	<u>499,732</u>	<u>97,669</u>	<u>9,046</u>	<u>(78,616)</u>	<u>16,331,215</u>
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	1,279,691	-	89,084	18,338	567,652	-	1,954,765
Restricted for debt service	639,323	-	-	-	-	-	639,323
Unrestricted	5,097,958	1,173,291	371,420	145,875	27,276	-	6,815,820
Total net position	<u>7,016,972</u>	<u>1,173,291</u>	<u>460,504</u>	<u>164,213</u>	<u>594,928</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,409,908</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 18,240,494</u>	<u>\$ 5,753,153</u>	<u>\$ 960,236</u>	<u>\$ 261,882</u>	<u>\$ 603,974</u>	<u>\$ (78,616)</u>	<u>\$ 25,741,123</u>

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes
In Net Position Information
Year Ended December 31, 2015

	2015						
	Hospital	Nursing Homes	LLC	Home Health	Hospital Foundation	Eliminations	Total
Operating Revenues							
Net patient service revenue, net of provision for uncollectible accounts of \$6,573,493	\$ 27,087,411	\$ 24,755,247	\$ 2,818,514	\$ 906,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,567,227
Other	449,090	3,035,447	648,874	3,303	-	(584,000)	4,136,714
Total operating revenues	<u>27,536,501</u>	<u>27,790,694</u>	<u>3,467,388</u>	<u>909,358</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(584,000)</u>	<u>59,703,941</u>
Operating Expenses							
Salaries and wages	11,538,163	-	3,504,722	819,868	54,483	-	15,917,236
Employee benefits	2,968,357	-	299,703	195,005	-	-	3,463,065
Purchased services and professional fees	2,887,752	18,199,114	195,558	67,657	-	(584,000)	21,350,081
Supplies and other	6,877,655	8,348,193	1,272,012	153,446	31,649	-	16,682,955
Depreciation and amortization	1,030,505	-	16,107	15,237	29,761	-	1,091,610
Provider hospital assessment fee	600,658	-	-	-	-	-	600,658
Total operating expenses	<u>25,903,090</u>	<u>26,547,307</u>	<u>5,288,102</u>	<u>1,251,213</u>	<u>115,893</u>	<u>(584,000)</u>	<u>59,105,605</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>1,633,411</u>	<u>1,243,387</u>	<u>(1,820,714)</u>	<u>(341,855)</u>	<u>(115,893)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>598,336</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)							
Investment income	151	-	-	-	-	-	151
Interest expense	(345,938)	-	-	-	-	-	(345,938)
Noncapital grants and contributions	100	-	-	-	30,965	-	31,065
Other	2,960	-	-	-	43,715	-	46,675
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(342,727)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,680</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(268,047)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses Before Transfers	<u>1,290,684</u>	<u>1,243,387</u>	<u>(1,820,714)</u>	<u>(341,855)</u>	<u>(41,213)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>330,289</u>
Transfer to Greene County	<u>(108,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(108,000)</u>
Transfer (To) From Affiliate	<u>(1,461,865)</u>	<u>(850,663)</u>	<u>1,947,014</u>	<u>365,514</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	<u>(279,181)</u>	<u>392,724</u>	<u>126,300</u>	<u>23,659</u>	<u>(41,213)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>222,289</u>
Net Position, Beginning of Year	<u>7,296,153</u>	<u>780,567</u>	<u>334,204</u>	<u>140,554</u>	<u>636,141</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,187,619</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 7,016,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,173,291</u>	<u>\$ 460,504</u>	<u>\$ 164,213</u>	<u>\$ 594,928</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,409,908</u>

**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Balance Sheet
Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards***

Board of Trustees
Greene County General Hospital
Linton, Indiana

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 financial statements of Greene County General Hospital (Hospital), a component unit of Greene County, Indiana, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2015, 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 financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 7, 2016. The financial statements of Greene County Home Healthcare Agency, LLC, Greene County General Hospital, LLC, and Greene County General Hospital Foundation, Inc. (collectively, the Blended Component Units), which are included in the Hospital's financial statements, were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

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 of the financial statements, 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 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 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 2015-001 to be a material weakness.

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*.

Management's Response to Findings

The Hospital's response to the finding identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Management'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.

We also noted certain matters that we reported to the Hospital's management in a separate letter dated September 7, 2016.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Hospital's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BKD, LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana
September 7, 2016

Greene County General Hospital
A Component Unit of Greene County, Indiana
Schedule of Findings and Responses
Year Ended December 31, 2015

Reference Number	Finding
2015-001	Criteria or Specific Requirement: Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Condition: The Hospital's patient accounts receivable valuation model did not accurately or timely reflect changes in payer mix and collection rates. Context: Proper modeling of patient accounts receivable is critical to external financial reporting to interested parties. Cause: Certain Medicaid patients enrolled through managed care entities were classified as commercial patients in the valuation model. Also, collection rates were not evaluated or updated based on historical results. Effect: Potential misstatements in the financial statements could occur and not be detected and/or corrected in a timely manner. Recommendation: We recommend that the Hospital review patient mix on a routine basis to ensure that all payers are grouped appropriately. Similarly, we recommend that management complete a hindsight analysis to review collection rates throughout the year to be applied in the valuation model. Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action: We concur. Management continues to evaluate current controls related to accounting for and valuation of patient accounts receivable.