Financial Report with Additional Information December 31, 2007



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Board of Directors Paulding County Hospital 1035 West Wayne Street Paulding, Ohio 45879

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Paulding County Hospital, prepared by Plante & Moran, PLLC, for the audit period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. Paulding County Hospital is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

April 22, 2008

This Page is Intentionally Left Blank.

## Contents

Report Letter	I
Management's Discussion and Analysis	2-9
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets	П
Statement of Cash Flows	12-13
Notes to Financial Statements	14-28
Additional Information	29
Report on Internal Control and Compliance	30-31



Plante & Moran, PLLC Suite 600 65 E. State St. Columbus, OH 43215 Tel: 614.849.3000 Fax: 614.221.3535 plantemoran.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors Paulding County Hospital

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Paulding County Hospital (a component unit of Paulding County) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, as listed in the ta\*ble of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Hospital's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Paulding County Hospital at December 31, 2007 and 2006 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.

The management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplemental information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management, regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplemental information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 18, 2008 on our consideration of Paulding County Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. 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 opinions 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audits.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

February 18, 2008



## **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis

The discussion and analysis of Paulding County Hospital's (the "Hospital") financial statements provide an overview of the Hospital's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2007. Management is responsible for the completeness and fairness of the financial statements and the related footnote disclosures along with the discussion and analysis.

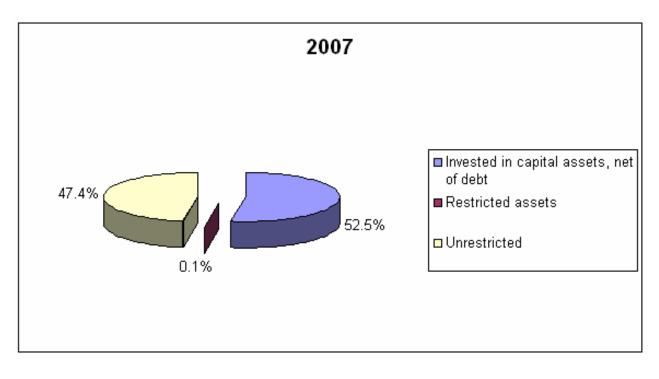
#### Using this Annual Report

The Hospital's financial statement consists of three statements - the balance sheet, the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets, and the statement of cash flows. These financial statements and related notes provide information about the activities of the Hospital, including resources held by the Hospital and those restricted for specific purpose by contributors, grantors, or enabling legislation.

#### **Financial Highlights**

The Hospital's current assets decreased by \$178,744 or 4.0 percent from the prior year compared to a \$781,316 or 20.9 percent increase last year. In total, the Hospital's net assets decreased \$293,506 or 2.2 percent from the previous year compared to a \$340,895 or 2.6 percent increase last year.

The following chart provides a breakdown of net assets by category for the year ended December 31, 2007:



## **Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

# The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

One of the most important questions asked about the Hospital's finances is "Is Paulding County Hospital as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets report information on the Hospital as a whole and on its activities in a way that helps answer this question. When revenues and other support exceed expenses, the result is an increase in net assets. When the reverse occurs, the result is a decrease in net assets. The relationship between revenues and expenses may be thought of as Paulding County Hospital's operating results.

These two statements report the Hospital's net assets and changes in them. You can think of Paulding County Hospital's net assets - the difference between assets and liabilities - as one way to measure the Hospital's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Hospital's net assets are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider many other nonfinancial factors, such as the trend in patient days, outpatient visits, conditions of the buildings, and strength of the medical staff, to assess the overall health of the Hospital.

The financial statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

#### **Condensed Financial Information**

The following is a comparative analysis of the major components of the balance sheet of the Hospital as of December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005:

		December 31		Change fo	or 2007
Assets	2007	2006	2005	Amount	Percent
Current assets	\$ 4,344,281	\$ 4,523,025	\$ 3,741,709	\$ (178,744)	-4.0%
Noncurrent assets	3,840,591	3,745,730	3,610,964	94,861	2.5%
Capital assets	8,772,154	9,525,023	9,812,630	(752,869)	-7.9%
Total assets	<u>\$ 16,957,026</u>	<u>\$ 17,793,778</u>	<u>\$ 17,165,303</u>	<u>\$ (836,752)</u>	-4.7%
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	\$ 2,302,614	\$ 2,596,997	\$ 2,080,277	\$ (294,383)	-11.3%
Long-term liabilities	1,522,552	1,759,982	1,852,274	(237,430)	-13.5%
Other liabilities	202,831	214,264	351,112	(11,433)	-5.3%
Total liabilities	4,027,997	4,571,243	4,283,663	(543,246)	-11.9%
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	6,788,266	7,345,951	7,583,504	(557,685)	-7.6%
Restricted assets	13,808	13,799	13,782	9	0.1%
Unrestricted	6,126,955	5,862,785	5,284,354	264,170	4.5%
Total net assets	12,929,029	13,222,535	12,881,640	(293,506)	-2.2%
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 16,957,026</u>	<u>\$ 17,793,778</u>	<u>\$ 17,165,303</u>	<u>\$ (836,752)</u>	-4.7%

Current assets decreased due to improved cash collections on accounts receivable and reductions in settlements due from third-party payors.

Noncurrent assets increased from stronger cash flows which increased funded depreciation reserves.

Capital assets decreased as a result of fewer purchases of capital assets and cleanup of fixed asset ledgers for recognition of disposals of certain capital assets.

Current liabilities decreased reflecting decreases in accounts payable and accrued compensation.

Long-term liabilities decreased as a result of principal payments on outstanding debt.

	Year	- Ended Decembe	Change for 2007				
	2007	2006	2005	Amount	Percent		
Operating Revenue							
Net patient service revenue	\$ 17,248,465	\$ 17,324,345	\$ 16,239,557	\$ (75,880)	-0.4%		
Other	254,548	218,667	208,341	35,881	16.4%		
Total operating revenue	17,503,013	17,543,012	16,447,898	(39,999)	-0.2%		
Operating Expenses							
Salaries and wages	7,998,544	8,093,955	7,730,211	(95,411)	-1.2%		
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	2,910,421	2,538,017	2,264,271	372,404	14.7%		
Medical supplies and drugs	3,966,890	3,754,375	3,029,832	212,515	5.7%		
Professional services and consultant fees	428,205	474,574	382,780	(46,369)	-9.8%		
Purchased services	1,423,406	1,284,562	1,633,019	138,844	10.8%		
Depreciation and amortization	1,248,145	1,227,502	1,069,433	20,643	1.7%		
Total operating expenses	17,975,611	17,372,985	16,109,546	602,626	3.5%		
Operating Income	(472,598)	170,027	338,352	(642,625)	-378.0%		
Other Income (Expense)							
Investment income	185,345	174,744	121,810	10,601	6.1%		
Contributions	26,992	29,735	15,995	(2,743)	-9.2%		
Interest earnings on restricted assets	9	17	14	(8)	-47.1%		
Interest expense	(73,468)	(71,735)	(76,426)	(1,733)	2.4%		
Other income	40,214	38,107	909	2,107	5.5%		
Total other income	179,092	170,868	62,302	8,224	4.8%		
(Decrease) Increase in Net Assets	(293,506)	340,895	400,654	(634,401)	-186.1%		
Net Assets - Beginning of year	13,222,535	12,881,640	12,480,986				
Net Assets - End of year	<u>\$ 12,929,029</u>	\$ 13,222,535	<u>\$ 12,881,640</u>				

## Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

#### **Operating Revenues**

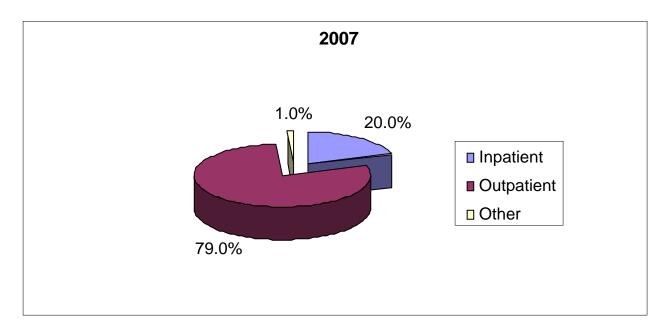
Operating revenues include all transactions that result in the sales and/or receipts from goods and services such as inpatient services, outpatient services, physician offices, and the cafeteria. In addition, certain federal, state, and private grants are considered operating if they are not for capital purposes and are considered a contract for services.

Operating revenue changes were a result of the following factors:

• Net patient service revenue decreased 0.4 percent and was largely attributable to a decrease in volume of certain services. Gross patient revenue increased by approximately 2.5 percent; however, this was more than offset by increases in revenue deductions. These deductions are the amounts that are not paid to the Hospital under contractual arrangements primarily with Medicare, Medicaid, and Anthem. These revenue deductions have varied over the past three years from 28.20 in 2005, 28.14 in 2006, and now 30.09 in 2007 as a percentage of gross revenue.

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

• The following is a graphic illustration of operating revenues by source:



## **Operating Expenses**

Operating expenses are all the costs necessary to perform and conduct the services and primary purposes of the Hospital. The operating expense changes were the result of the following factors:

- Salary cost decreased 1.2 percent as a result of cost reduction efforts including the closing of the obstetric unit in August 2007.
- Employee benefits increased 14.7 percent reflecting increased self-funded health insurance claims and increased Ohio Public Employers Retirement System premiums.
- Medical supply and drug expenses increased by 5.7 percent primarily as a result of pharmaceutical utilization and cost increases.
- Professional services decreased by 9.8 percent reflecting cost reduction efforts related to the closing of the obstetric unit in August.
- Purchased services increased by 10.8 percent attributable to radiological and informatics maintenance contracts.
- Depreciation expense increased 1.7 percent reflecting additions to property, plant, and equipment over the past few years.

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

- 2007 • Salaries and w ages • Employee Benefits and payroll taxes • Medical supplies and drugs • Professional services and consultant fees • Purchased services
- The following is a graphic illustration of operating expenses by type:

## **Other Income (Expense)**

Other income and expense are all sources and uses that are primarily nonexchange in nature. They would consist primarily of investment income (including realized and unrealized gains and losses), interest expense, grants, and contracts that do not require any services to be performed.

The category "other income," within other income (expense), consists of items that are typically nonrecurring or unusual to the Hospital. Examples would be capital grants, additions to permanent endowments, and transfers from related entities.

#### Statement of Cash Flows

Another way to assess the financial health of a Hospital is to look at the statement of cash flows. Its primary purpose is to provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of an entity during a period. The statement of cash flows also helps assess:

- An entity's ability to generate future net cash flows
- Its ability to meet its obligations as they come due
- Its needs for external financing

	Year Ended December 31							
		2007		2006		2005	(	2007 Increase Decrease)
Net cash from:								
Operating and nonoperating activities	\$	1,128,996	\$	917,268	\$	499,993	\$	211,728
Investing activities		23,473		45,558		274,727		(22,085)
Noncapital and financing activities		26,992		29,735		15,995		(2,743)
Capital and related financing activities		(782,433)		(1,062,015)		(1,660,332)		279,582
Net increase (decrease) in cash		397,028		(69,454)		(869,617)		466,482
Cash - Beginning of year		320,046		389,500		1,259,117		(69,454)
Cash - End of year	\$	717,074	\$	320,046	\$	389,500	\$	397,028

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

The following discussion amplifies the overview of cash flows presented above.

Cash provided by operating and nonoperating activities increased \$211,728 from the prior year as a result of decreased accounts receivable and changes in third-party settlement obligations. Capital and related financing activities increased cash flows by \$279,582, reflecting a reduction in capital asset purchases.

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

**Capital Assets** - At December 31, 2007, the Hospital had \$8.8 million invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$12.1 million. Depreciation and amortization totaled \$1,248,145 in the current year compared to \$1,227,502 and \$1,069,433 for 2006 and 2005, respectively. Details of these assets for the past three years are shown below.

	_	December 31						
								2007 Increase
		2007	·	2006		2005	[	Decrease)
Land	\$	30,609	\$	30,609	\$	30,609	\$	-
Land improvements		58,201		71,202		84,237		(13,001)
Buildings and improvements		6,077,757		6,620,162		6,926,799		(542,405)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment		2,373,244		2,609,062		2,770,985		(235,818)
Construction in progress		232,343		193,988		-		38,355
Total	\$	8,772,154	\$	9,525,023	\$	9,812,630	\$	(752,869)

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)**

**Debt** - At year end, the Hospital had \$2,403,349 in debt outstanding as compared to \$2,635,415 and \$2,733,798 for 2006 and 2005, respectively. The table below summarizes these amounts by type of debt instrument:

		Year Ended December 31							
		2007		2006		2005	(	2007 Increase Decrease)	
Lease obligations	\$	223,907	\$	19,455	\$	71,958	\$	204,452	
Note payable		1,759,981		2,159,617		2,157,168		(399,636)	
Compensated absences		419,461		456,343		504,672		(36,882)	
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$</u>	2,403,349	\$	2,635,415	\$	2,733,798	\$	(232,066)	

#### **Economic Factors That Will Affect the Future**

In August 2007, Paulding County Hospital discontinued providing obstetric services as a result of continued operating losses of the unit. Management is anticipating an increase in operating income of approximately \$680,000 as a result of discontinuing these services.

The Supplemental Inpatient Upper Payment Limit and Healthcare Assurance Programs have provided valuable relief toward Medicaid shortfalls in prior years. We are anticipating some additional relief from the Healthcare Assurance Program in 2008.

In addition, the board of directors approved an average increase of 5.5 percent in the charge structure for the upcoming fiscal year.

#### **Contacting the Hospital's Management**

This financial report is intended to provide our county and bondholders with a general overview of the Hospital's finances and to show the Hospital's accountability for the money it has received in the past. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the chief financial officer, Robert L. Goshia, II.

## **Balance Sheet**

	December 31, 2007			December 31, 2006
Assets				
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Accounts receivable (Note 3) Notes and grants receivable - Current Estimated third-party payor settlements (Note 8) Prepaid expenses and other Inventory	\$	717,074 2,601,335 206,010 - 284,037 535,825	\$	320,046 3,047,058 80,271 218,096 328,347 529,207
Total current assets		4,344,281		4,523,025
Assets Limited as to Use (Notes 2 and 4)		3,840,591		3,745,730
Capital Assets - Net (Note 5)		8,772,154		9,525,023
Total assets	\$	16,957,026	\$	17,793,778
Liabilities and Net Assets				
Current Liabilities Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6) Accounts payable Estimated third-party payor settlements (Note 8) Accrued liabilities and other (Note 7) Total current liabilities	\$	461,336 523,092 150,827 1,167,359 2,302,614	\$	419,090 725,353 - 1,452,554
				2,596,997
Long-term Debt - Net of current portion (Note 6)		1,522,552		1,759,982
Other Liabilities (Note 6)		202,831		214,264
Total liabilities		4,027,997		4,571,243
Net Assets Invested in capital assets - Net of related debt Donor restricted for specific operating activities Unrestricted Total net assets	_	6,788,266 13,808 6,126,955 12,929,029	_	7,345,951 13,799 5,862,785 13,222,535
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	16,957,026	\$	17,793,778

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

	Year Ended				
	December 31,	December 31,			
	2007	2006			
Operating Revenues					
Net patient service revenue	\$ 17,248,465	\$ 17,324,345			
Other	254,548				
Total operating revenues	17,503,013	17,543,012			
Operating Expenses					
Salaries and wages	7,998,544	8,093,955			
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	2,910,421	2,538,017			
Medical supplies and drugs	3,966,890	3,754,375			
Professional services and consultant fees	428,205	474,574			
Purchased services	1,423,406	I,284,562			
Depreciation and amortization	1,248,145	I,227,502			
Total operating expenses	7,975,6	17,372,985			
(Loss) Income from Operations	(472,598)	170,027			
Other Income (Expense)					
Investment income	185,345	174,744			
Contributions	26,992	29,735			
Interest earnings on restricted assets	9	17			
Interest expense	(73,468)	(71,735)			
Other income	40,214	38,107			
Total other income	179,092	170,868			
(Decrease) Increase in Net Assets	(293,506)	340,895			
Net Assets - Beginning of year	3,222,535	12,881,640			
Net Assets - End of year	\$ 12,929,029	\$ 13,222,535			

## **Statement of Cash Flows**

	Year Ended				
	December 31, 2007			December 31, 2006	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Cash received from patients and third-party payors	\$	18,063,111	\$	16,664,221	
Cash payments to suppliers for services and goods		(6,119,791)		(5,442,726)	
Cash payments to employees for services		(11,069,881)		(10,483,773)	
Other operating receipts		255,557		179,546	
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,128,996		917,268	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities -					
Unrestricted contributions received		26,992		29,735	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Investment income		221,487		113,330	
Change in assets limited as to use		(130,994)		(73,335)	
Advances to physicians - Net of forgiveness		(125,739)		(32,875)	
Other		58,719		38,438	
Net cash provided by investing activities		23,473		45,558	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Proceeds from issuance of debt		-		347,758	
Principal payments on notes payable		(399,636)		(345,308)	
Interest paid on long-term debt - Net of amount capitalized		(73,468)		(71,735)	
Purchase of capital assets		(258,937)		(959,965)	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		19,739	
Principal payments on capital leases		(50,392)		(52,504)	
Net cash used in capital and related					
financing activities		(782,433)		(1,062,015)	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		397,028		(69,454)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of year		320,046		389,500	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of year	\$	717,074	\$	320,046	
Supplemental Cash Flow Information					
Cash paid for interest	\$	73,468	\$	71,735	
Equipment obtained via capital lease		254,844	-	_	

## **Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)**

A reconciliation of operating (loss) income to net cash from operating activities is as follows:

	Year Ended					
	December 31, 2007			ecember 31, 2006		
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities						
(Loss) income from operations	\$	(472,598)	\$	170,027		
Adjustments to reconcile (loss) income from operations	Ψ	(172,370)	Ψ	170,027		
to net cash from operating activities:						
Depreciation		1,248,145		1,227,502		
Provision for bad debts		883,001		873,125		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		000,001		0,0,120		
Increase in patient accounts receivable		(437,278)		(1,483,856)		
Increase in inventories		(6,618)		(34,102)		
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and		(0,010)		(01,102)		
other receivables		44,310		(123,669)		
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable		(202,261)		184,408		
(Increase) decrease in other accrued expenses		(296,628)		153,226		
Decrease (increase) in third-party settlement		(,)		,		
receivables		368,923		(49,393)		
Net cash provided by operating	¢	1 120 007	¢	017.249		
activities	⊅	1,128,996	<u>\$</u>	917,268		

#### **Note 1 - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies**

**Organization** - Effective January 1, 2001, Paulding County Hospital (the "Hospital") became a 25-bed critical access hospital located in Paulding, Ohio. The Hospital operates under the authority of Section 339, Ohio Revised Code, to provide inpatient, outpatient, and emergency care services for the residents of Paulding County, Ohio. A board of directors appointed by the county commissioners, the probate judge, and the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Paulding County governs the Hospital. The Hospital is considered a component unit of Paulding County, Ohio (the "County") and is included as a component unit in the general purpose financial statements of the Courty.

**Basis of Presentation** - The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments,* issued in June 1999. The Hospital follows the business-type activities reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 34, which provides a comprehensive look at the Hospital's activities. No component units are required to be reported in the financial statements.

**Enterprise Fund Accounting** - The Hospital uses Enterprise Fund accounting. Revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis using the economic resources measurement focus. Based on Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Fund Accounting, as amended, the Hospital has elected to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), including those issued after November 30, 1989, that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents** - Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments purchased with initial maturities of three months or less.

**Accounts Receivable** - Accounts receivable for patients, insurance companies, and governmental agencies are based on gross charges. An allowance for uncollectible accounts is established on an aggregate basis by using historical write-off rate factors applied to unpaid accounts based on aging. Loss rate factors are based on historical loss experience and adjusted for economic conditions and other trends affecting the Hospital's ability to collect outstanding amounts. Uncollectible amounts are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts in the period they are determined to be uncollectible. An allowance for contractual adjustments and interim payment advances is based on expected payment rates from payors based on current reimbursement methodologies. This amount also includes amounts received as interim payments against unpaid claims by certain payors.

### Note I - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**Inventories** - Inventories, consisting primarily of medical supplies, food, and drugs, are valued at the lower of cost or market determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

**Assets Limited as to Use** - Assets limited as to use include assets set aside by the Hospital's board of directors for future capital improvements, over which the board retains control, and may, at its discretion, subsequently use for other purposes. Assets limited as to use also include assets restricted by contributors for education and other purposes of the home health department.

**Capital Assets** - Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if donated, at fair value at the date of receipt. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life and is computed using the straight-line method. Equipment under capital lease obligations is amortized on the straight-line method over the useful life of the equipment. Such amortization is included in depreciation and amortization in the financial statements. Interest costs incurred on borrowed funds during the period of construction of capital assets are capitalized as a component of the cost of acquiring those assets.

**Notes Receivable** - Notes receivable represent loans to physicians under various cash flow support and loan arrangements. These loans are to be repaid in varying monthly installments, including varying interest rates ranging from the minimum applicable federal rate to prime plus I percent, and are unsecured. A majority of the physician notes receivable are forgiven over time under the terms specified in the physician loan agreement.

**Compensated Absences** - Paid time off is charged to operations when earned. Unused and earned benefits are recorded as a current liability in the financial statements. Employees accumulate vacation days at varying rates depending on years of service. Employees are not paid for accumulated sick leave if they leave before retirement. However, employees who retire from the Hospital may convert accumulated sick leave to termination payments equal to one-half of the accumulated balance calculated at the employee's base pay rate as of the retirement date. Employees hired after June 8, 2001 are only eligible to receive termination payments on one-half of the accumulated sick leave balance up to a maximum of 240 hours.

**Restricted Resources** - When the Hospital has both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance a particular program, it is the Hospital's policy to use unrestricted resources before restricted resources.

### Note I - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**Classification of Net Assets** - Net assets of the Hospital are classified in three components. Net assets invested in capital assets net of related debt consist of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and are reduced by the current balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets. Restricted expendable net assets are noncapital net assets that must be used for a particular purpose, as specified by creditors, grantors, or contributors external to the Hospital, including amounts deposited with trustees as required by revenue bond indentures. Unrestricted net assets are remaining net assets that do not meet the definition of invested in capital assets net of related debt or restricted.

**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 per discharge, 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. Retroactive adjustments to these estimated amounts are recorded in future periods as final settlements are determined.

Laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are complex and subject to interpretation. Management believes that it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Final determination of compliance of such laws and regulations is subject to future government review and interpretation. Violations may result in significant regulatory action including fines, penalties, and exclusions from the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

**Income from Operations** - The Hospital's statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets distinguishes between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues result from exchange transactions associated with providing healthcare services. Nonexchange revenues, including taxes, grants, and contributions received for purposes other than capital asset acquisition, are reported as nonoperating revenues. Operating expenses are all expenses incurred to provide healthcare services, other than financing costs.

**Investment Income** - Investment income on board-designated funds (funded depreciation) and general funds is recorded as nonoperating gains. Interest earnings on funds restricted by contributors are also recorded as nonoperating gains.

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

## Note I - Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Charity care provided, based on charges at established rates, was approximately \$136,000 and \$158,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

**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 certain reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Pension Plan** - Substantially all of the Hospital's employees are eligible to participate in a defined benefit pension plan sponsored by the Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS). The Hospital funds pension costs accrued based on contribution rates determined by OPERS.

**Federal Income Tax** - As a political subdivision, the Hospital is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

**Reclassification** - Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

#### **Note 2 - Deposits and Investments**

Chapter 135 of the Ohio Uniform Depositor Act authorizes local and governmental units to make deposits in any national bank located in the state subject to inspection by the superintendent of financial institutions and is eligible to become a public depository. Section 135.14 of the Ohio Revised Code allows the local government to invest in United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States of America and bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio. Investments in no-load money market mutual funds, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, and bankers' acceptances are permitted subject to certain limitations that include completion of additional training, approved by the auditor of state, the treasurer, or the governing board investing in these instruments.

The Hospital has designated Antwerp Exchange Bank, First Financial Bank, Farmers & Merchants State Bank, First Federal Savings & Loan, Sherwood State Bank, State Bank & Trust, Huntington Bank, and Ottoville Bank Company for the deposit of its funds. An investment policy has not been filed with the auditor of state on behalf of the Hospital. Investment of interim funds is limited to cash and cash equivalents, bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, no-load money market mutual funds, and the Ohio subdivision's fund (STAR Ohio).

#### Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Statutes require the classification of funds held by the Hospital into three categories:

**Active Funds** - Active funds are those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the Hospital. Such funds must be maintained either in depository accounts or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

**Inactive Funds** - Inactive funds are those funds not required for use within the current five-year period of designated depositories. Ohio law permits inactive monies to be deposited or invested as certificates of deposit, maturing no later than the end of the current period of designated depositories, or as savings or deposit accounts, including but not limited to passbook accounts.

**Interim Funds** - Interim funds are those funds which are not needed for immediate use but will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of deposit. Ohio law permits interim funds to be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- Bonds, notes, or other obligations that are guaranteed by the United States or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest
- 2. Bonds, notes debentures, or other obligations or securities issued by any federal governmental agency
- 3. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions
- 4. Interim deposits in the eligible institutions applying for interim funds to be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts, including but not limited to passbook accounts
- 5. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio
- 6. The Ohio state treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio)
- 7. Commercial paper and bankers' acceptances which meet the requirements established by Ohio Revised Code, SEC 135.142
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interest in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies

#### Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Protection of the Hospital's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution, or by single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public funds deposited with the institution.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage or the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Hospital and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

The Hospital's cash and investments are subject to the custodial credit risk, as examined in more detail below:

#### Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a specific deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, the Hospital had no bank deposits (certificates of deposit, checking, and savings accounts) that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The Hospital believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the Hospital evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

The Hospital's deposits and investments are comprised of the following:

	 2007	 2006
Deposits	\$ 717,074	\$ 320,046
Certificates of deposit	 3,768,256	 3,637,262
Total	\$ 4,485,330	\$ 3,957,308

## Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

	2007	20065
Deposits: Amount of deposits reflected on the accounts of the bank (without recognition of checks written but not yet cleared or of deposits in transit)	\$ 5,140,120	\$ 4,604,582
Amount of deposits covered by federal depository insurance	(713,904)	(713,904)
Amount of deposits collateralized	\$ 4,426,216	\$ 3,890,678

Amounts of deposits not insured by federal depository insurance are collateralized by itemized securities pledged by the depository bank and held in the name of the Hospital and respective bank.

#### Note 3 - Patient Accounts Receivable

The details of patient accounts receivable are set forth below:

	2007	2006
Gross patient accounts receivable	\$ 4,398,809	\$ 4,936,613
Less:		
Uncollectible accounts	(826,638)	(730,867)
Contractual adjustments	(970,836)	(1,158,688)
Net patient accounts receivable	\$ 2,601,335	\$ 3,047,058

The Hospital provides services without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of receivables from patients and third-party payors was as follows:

	Percent			
	2007	2006		
Medicare	34	29		
Medical Mutual of Ohio	15	12		
Medicaid	8	7		
Other third-party payors	24	31		
Patient pay	19	21		
Total	100	100		

#### Note 4 - Assets Limited as to Use

The composition of these assets is described in Note 2. The classification and limited uses of these assets are described below:

	2007			2006
Restricted by contributors for construction,				
education, and other purposes - Deposits				
in financial institutions	\$	13,914	\$	13,904
Designated by the board for capital				
improvements:				
Deposits in financial institutions	3	8,754,342	3	8,623,358
Accrued interest receivable		72,335		108,468
Total assets limited as to use	\$ 3	8,840,591	\$ 3	8,745,730

### Note 5 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2007 was as follows:

	2006	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	2007	Depreciable Life - Years
Land	\$ 30,609	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 30,609	5-25
Land improvements	196,212	-	-	-	196,212	5-50
Building and improvements	12,213,808	-	-	(16,143)	12,197,665	5-20
Fixed equipment	1,378,202	-	-	(7,496)	1,370,706	5-20
Moveable equipment	5,376,440	337,763	137,663	(1,010,662)	4,841,204	5
Moveable equipment - Capital leases	1,976,948	-	-	-	1,976,948	
Construction in progress	193,988	176,018	(137,663)		232,343	
Total	21,366,207	513,781	-	(1,034,301)	20,845,687	
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Land improvements	125,010	13,001	-	-	138,011	
Building and improvements	5,593,646	526,262	-	-	6,119,908	
Fixed equipment	1,377,065	404	-	(7,199)	1,370,270	
Moveable equipment	3,647,742	708,478	-	(1,008,597)	3,347,623	
Moveable equipment - Capital						
leases	1,097,721	-			1,097,721	
Total	11,841,184	1,248,145		(1,015,796)	12,073,533	
Net carrying amount	\$ 9,525,023	\$ (734,364)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ (18,505)	\$ 8,772,154	

## Note 5 - Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2006 was as follows:

	2005	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	2006	Depreciable Life - Years
Land	\$ 30,609	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$ 30,609	
Land improvements	196,212	-	-	-	196,212	5-25
Building and improvements	11,988,709	225,099	-	-	12,213,808	5-50
Fixed equipment	1,378,202	-	-	-	1,378,202	5-20
Moveable equipment	4,855,632	540,878	-	(20,070)	5,376,440	5-20
Moveable equipment - Capital leases	1,976,948	-	-	-	1,976,948	5
Construction in progress		193,988	-		193,988	
Total	20,426,312	959,965	-	(20,070)	21,366,207	
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Land improvements	111,975	13,035	-	-	125,010	
Building and improvements	5,061,910	531,736	-	-	5,593,646	
Fixed equipment	1,376,154	911	-	-	1,377,065	
Moveable equipment	2,965,922	681,820	-	-	3,647,742	
Moveable equipment - Capital						
leases	1,097,721	-	-		1,097,721	
Total	10,613,682	1,227,502			11,841,184	
Net carrying amount	\$ 9,812,630	\$ (267,537)	<u>\$</u> -	\$ (20,070)	\$ 9,525,023	

#### Note 6 - Long-term Debt

The lease obligations consist of three amounts summarized as follows:

- Capital lease payable over 60 months, with monthly payments of \$4,324, including interest at 5.75 percent, collateralized by equipment, paid in full in 2007
- Capital lease payable over 60 months, with monthly payments of \$4,722, including interest at 4.25 percent, collateralized by equipment
- Capital lease payable over 60 months, with monthly payments of \$262 at 0 percent interest, collateralized by automobile, paid in full in 2007

The notes payable are summarized below:

- Notes payable over 120 months, with monthly payments of \$13,631, including interest at 3.13 percent, collateralized by future revenues of the Hospital
- Notes payable over 60 months, with monthly payments of \$18,763, including interest at 3.25 percent, collateralized by CT Scanner
- Notes payable over 60 months, with monthly payments of \$6,444, including interest at 4.25 percent, collateralized by deposits and revenues of the Hospital

#### Note 6 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2007 was as follows:

	2006	4	Additions	<u> </u>	Deductions		2007	Current Portion
Leases, bonds, and loans payable:								
Leases payable	\$ 19,455	\$	254,844	\$	(50,392)	\$	223,907	\$ 48,079
Notes payable	2,159,617		-		(399,636)		1,759,981	413,257
Compensated absences	456,343		198,796	_	(235,678)	_	419,461	 216,630
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 2,635,415	\$	453,640	\$	(685,706)	\$	2,403,349	\$ 677,966

Long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2006 was as follows:

Leases, bonds, and loans payable:	2005	Additions	Deductions	2006	Current Portion
Lease payable	\$ 71.959	\$ -	\$ (52,504)	\$ 19,455	\$ 19.455
Notes payable	2,157,167	¥ 347.758	(345,308)	2,159,617	399.635
Compensated absences	504,672	219,387	(267,716)	456,343	242,079
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 2,733,798	\$ 567,145	\$ (665,528)	\$ 2,635,415	\$ 661,169

The following is a schedule by years of note principal and interest and future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2007:

		Note Principal		Note Interest		 Leases Payable
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013-2016		\$	413,257 427,612 290,798 198,120 152,091 278,103	\$	61,390 44,951 29,486 19,068 11,651 8,155	\$ 56,666 56,666 56,666 56,666 18,889
	Total payments	\$	1,759,981	\$	174,701	 245,553
	Less amount representing interest					 (21,646)
	Net present value					\$ 223,907

The carrying value of equipment under capital lease obligations at December 31 is as follows:

	2007			2006
Cost of equipment under capital lease Less accumulated amortization	\$	495,604 (259,739)	\$	240,760 (222,608)
Net carrying amount	\$	235,865	\$	18,152

#### **Note 7 - Accrued Liabilities**

The details of accrued liabilities at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

		2007	2006		
Payroll and related items	\$	610,106	\$	654,558	
Compensated absences		216,630		242,079	
Workers' compensation premiums		133,499		239,245	
Health insurance claims		192,765		166,601	
Other		14,359		150,071	
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$</u>	1,167,359	\$	I,452,554	

#### **Note 8 - Cost Report Settlements**

Approximately 57 percent of the Hospital's revenues from patient services are received from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The Hospital has agreements with these payors that provide for reimbursement to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Contractual adjustments under third-party reimbursement programs represent the difference between the Hospital's established rates for services and amounts reimbursed by third-party payors. A summary of the basis of reimbursement with third-party payors follows:

- **Medicare** Effective January I, 2001, the Hospital received full accreditation from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services for the critical access hospital designation. As a critical access hospital, the Hospital will receive reasonable, costbased reimbursement for both inpatient and outpatient services provided to Medicare beneficiaries.
- Medicaid Inpatient, acute-care services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are also paid at prospectively determined rates per discharge. Capital costs relating to Medicaid patients are paid on a cost-reimbursement method. The Hospital is reimbursed for outpatient services on an established fee-for-service methodology.

The Medicaid payment system in Ohio is a prospective one, whereby rates for the following state fiscal year beginning July I are based upon filed cost reports for the preceding calendar year. The continuity of this system is subject to the uncertainty of the fiscal health of the State of Ohio, which can directly impact future rates and the methodology currently in place. Any significant changes in rates or the payment system itself could have a material impact on the future Medicaid funding to providers.

#### Note 8 - Cost Report Settlements (Continued)

Cost report settlements result from the adjustment of interim payments to final reimbursement under these programs and are subject to audit by fiscal intermediaries. Although these audits may result in some changes in these amounts, they are not expected to have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

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

#### **Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan**

Plan Description - The Hospital contributes to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan (TP) - a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan (MD) - a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan (CO) - a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and postretirement healthcare benefits to qualifying members of both the traditional and the combined plans; however, healthcare benefits are not statutorily guaranteed. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment healthcare coverage. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the OPERS board of trustees. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling 614-222-6705 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

**Funding Policy** - The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2006, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD, and CO) and are actuarially determined. The 2006 member contribution rate for members of local government units was 9.00 percent of their annual covered salary. The 2006, 2005, and 2004 employer contribution rate for local government units was 13.70 percent (2006) and 13.55 percent (2005 and 2004) of covered payroll. The Hospital's contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were approximately \$1,158,594, \$1,126,007, and \$1,031,341, respectively. Required employer contributions for all plans are equal to 100 percent of employer charges and must be extracted from the employer's records.

#### Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

**Postretirement Benefits** - In order to qualify for postretirement healthcare coverage under the TP and CO plans, age and service retirees must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Healthcare coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. The healthcare coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB), as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement healthcare. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 2006 and 2005 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.70 percent of covered payroll. Of this amount, 4.50 percent (2006) and 4.0 percent (2005) was the portion that was used to fund healthcare during both 2006 and 2005. The portion of the employer's contribution used to fund postemployment benefits for 2006 and 2005 was \$369,856 and \$304,455, respectively.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postretirement healthcare through their contributions to OPERS.

An entry-age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach, assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12 percent corridor. The investment return assumption rate for 2005 was 6.50 percent. An annual increase of 4.00 percent compounded annually is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.00 percent base increase, were assumed to range from 0.50 percent to 6.30 percent. Healthcare costs were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from 0.50 percent to 6.00 percent for the next nine years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond), healthcare costs were assumed to increase at 4.00 percent (the projected wage inflation rate) annually. These assumptions and calculations are based on the system's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans at December 31, 2006 was 369,214. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2006 actuarial valuation was 358,804. As of December 31, 2005, the actuarial value of the retirement system's net assets available for OPEB was \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 billion, respectively.

#### Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

**Healthcare Plan** - On September 9, 2004, the OPERS retirement board adopted a healthcare preservation plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, OPERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Healthcare Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for healthcare assets. As an additional component of the HCPP, member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006 and January 1, 2007, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the healthcare plan.

The 2007 information has not been published by OPERS as of the date of this report; therefore, this note represents the information available in 2006.

#### Note 10 - Risk Management

Based on the nature of its operations, the Hospital is at times subject to pending or threatened legal actions, which arise in the normal course of its activities.

The Hospital was insured against medical malpractice claims under a claims-made policy, whereby only the claims reported to the insurance carrier during the policy period are covered regardless of when the incident giving rise to the claim occurred. Under the terms of the policy, the Hospital bears the risk of the ultimate costs of any individual claims exceeding \$1,000,000 or aggregate claims exceeding \$3,000,000 for claims asserted in the policy year. In addition, the Hospital has an umbrella policy with an additional \$5,000,000 of coverage.

Should the claims-made policy not be renewed or replaced with equivalent insurance, claims based on the occurrences during the policy term, but reported subsequent to the policy term, will be uninsured.

While there is pending litigation against the Hospital, management is not aware of any such medical malpractice claims, either asserted or unasserted, that would exceed the policy limits. The cost of this insurance policy represents the Hospital's cost for such claims for the year, and it has been charged to operations as a current expense. There have been no claims settled in the last three years that have exceeded insured limits.

The Hospital is exposed to various risks of loss related to property and general losses and employee injuries (workers' compensation). The Hospital has purchased commercial insurance for claims. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three years. See Note 12 for discussion of self-insured health programs.

#### **Note || - Deferred Compensation Plan**

All full-time employees of the Hospital may participate in a deferred compensation plan created by the State of Ohio under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457, Deferred Compensation Plans with Respect to Service for State and Local Governments. Under the plan, employees may elect to defer a portion of their salaries and avoid paying taxes on the deferred portion until the withdrawal date. The deferred compensation amount is not available for withdrawal by employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

Compensation assets deferred under a plan, all property, rights, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are held in trust at the state level for the benefit of the participants.

#### Note 12 - Self-insurance

The Hospital is partially self-insured under a plan covering all employees for employee health insurance. The plan is covered by a stop-loss policy that covers claims over \$35,000 per employee or total claims in excess of \$1,364,001. The plan policy year ends on December 31. Claims, charged to operations when incurred, were approximately \$1,536,000 and \$1,035,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Reconciliation of accrued health insurance at December 31, 2007 and 2006 consists of the following:

Balance at January 1, 2006	\$	129,164
Health insurance expense Payments made	_	1,035,000 (997,563)
Balance at December 31, 2006		166,601
Health insurance expense Payments made		1,536,000 (1,509,836)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	192,765

**Additional Information** 



Plante & Moran, PLLC Suite 600 65 E. State St. Columbus, OH 43215 Tel: 614.849.3000 Fax: 614.221.3535 plantemoran.com

Report on Internal Control and Compliance

To the Board of Directors Paulding County Hospital

We have audited the financial statements of Paulding County Hospital (a component unit of Paulding County) as of and for the year December 31, 2007 and have issued our report thereon dated February 18, 2008. 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.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Paulding County Hospital's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Paulding County Hospital's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.



To the Board of Directors Paulding County Hospital

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of Paulding County Hospital in a separate letter dated February 18, 2008.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the auditor of the State of Ohio, the board of directors of Paulding County Hospital, management, and others within the organization and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Alante & Moran, PLLC

February 18, 2008





PAULDING COUNTY HOSPITAL

PAULDING COUNTY

**CLERK'S CERTIFICATION** 

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

Susan Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED MAY 6, 2008

> 88 E. Broad St. / Fourth Floor / Columbus, OH 43215-3506 Telephone: (614) 466-4514 (800) 282-0370 Fax: (614) 466-4490 www.auditor.state.oh.us