Patterson, California

Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018



Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Del Puerto Health Care District Patterson, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Del Puerto Health Care District (the "District"), which comprise the statements of net position as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the District as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 7 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, 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.

Wipfli LLP

December 5, 2019 Spokane, Washington

Wippli LLP

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Del Puerto Health Care District (the "District") provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which begin on page 8.

Financial Highlights

- The District's net position increased by \$525,000 in the past year from \$5,142,000 at June 30, 2018, to \$5,667,000 at June 30, 2019. In the prior year, the District's net position increased by \$962,000 from \$4,181,000 at June 30, 2017, to \$5,142,000 at June 30, 2018.
- Gross patient revenue decreased 3% from \$10,469,000 in fiscal year 2018 to \$10,153,000 in fiscal year 2019.
 In the prior year, gross patient revenue increased 34% from \$7,825,000 in fiscal year 2017 to \$10,469,000 in fiscal year 2018.
- Revenue deductions increased 4% in the past year from \$5,514,000 to \$5,746,000. In the prior year, revenue deductions increased 49% from \$3,708,000 in fiscal year 2017 to \$5,514,000 in fiscal year 2018.
- Operating expenses increased 2% in the past year from \$5,240,000 in fiscal year 2018 to \$5,326,000 in fiscal year 2019. In the prior year, operating expenses increased 6% from \$4,966,000 in fiscal year 2017 to \$5,240,000 in fiscal year 2018.

Using This Annual Report

The District's financial statements consist of three statements—statements of net position; statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position; and statements of cash flows. These financial statements and related notes to the financial statements provide information about the activities of the District, including resources held by the District.

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

The District's financial statements begin on page 8. One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is, "Is the District as a whole better or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The statements of net position and statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position report information about the District's resources and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These 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.

The two statements referred to above report the District's net position and its changes. The District's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—is one way to measure the District's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Readers should also consider other nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's patient base, measures of quality of service it provides to the community, and local economic factors to assess the overall health of the District.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

The Statements of Cash Flows

The final required statement is the statement of cash flows. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, investing, and financing 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 balances during the reporting period?"

The District's Net Position

The District's net position is the difference between the assets and liabilities reported in the statements of net position on pages 8 and 9. The District's net position increased by \$525,000 from June 30, 2018, to June 30, 2019, and increased by \$962,000 from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018, as detailed in the following table:

Condensed Statements of Net Position at June 30 (In Thousands)

	2019	2018	2017	2019-2018 Change	2018-2017 Change	
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 3,228	\$ 2,894	\$ 2,373	\$ 334	\$ 521	
Noncurrent assets	5,619	5,491	5,217	128	274	
	2,020	3,	0,==:			
Total assets	\$ 8,847	\$ 8,385	\$ 7,590	462	795	
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	\$ 447	\$ 344	\$ 367	\$ 103	\$ (23)	
Noncurrent liabilities	•	•	•	•	• • •	
Noncurrent habilities	2,733	2,899	3,042	(166)	(143)	
Total liabilities	3,180	3,243	3,409	(63)	(166)	
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	2,451	2,204	1,906	247	298	
Restricted for debt service	107	92	80	15	12	
Unrestricted	3,109	2,846	2,195	263	651	
	·	·	•			
Total net position	5,667	5,142	4,181	525	961	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET						
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 8,847	\$ 8,385	\$ 7,590	\$ 462	\$ 795	

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the Years Ended June 30 (In Thousands):

	2019	2018	2017	2019-2018 Change	2018-2017 Change
Operating revenue:					
Gross patient service revenue	\$ 10,153 \$	10,468 \$	7,825	\$ (315) \$	2,643
Contractual adjustments	(5,746)	(5,514)	(3,708)	(232)	(1,806)
Provision for bad debts	(437)	(755)	(494)	318	(261)
Not nationt service revenue	3,970	4,199	3,623	(229)	576
Net patient service revenue	3,970	4,133	3,023	(229)	370
Other operating revenue	225	189	234	36	(45)
Total operating revenue	4,195	4,388	3,857	(193)	531
Total operating revenue	4,133	4,300	3,637	(193)	331
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and wages	2,233	2,138	2,017	95	121
Employee benefits	496	475	591	21	(116)
Professional fees	861	892	847	(31)	` 45 [°]
Purchased services	448	483	476	(35)	7
Supplies	164	176	163	(12)	13
Utilities	64	69	78	(5)	(9)
Rental and lease	11	9	10	2	(1)
Insurance	376	410	254	(34)	156
Repairs and maintenance	133	126	88	7	38
Depreciation	278	257	246	21	11
Other	262	205	196	57	9
Total operating expenses	5,326	5,240	4,966	86	274
Loss from operations	(1,131)	(852)	(1,109)	(279)	257
Nonoperating revenue	1,656	1,813	1,604	(157)	209
Excess of revenue over expenses	525	961	495	(436)	466
Net position - At beginning of year	5,142	4,181	3,686	961	495
Net position - At end of year	\$ 5,667 \$	5,142 \$	4,181	\$ 525 \$	961

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

Operating Income

Gross patient service revenue decreased by \$315,000 compared with a decrease of \$86,000 in revenue deductions. Gross patient service revenue increased in fiscal year 2019 because ambulance transports decreased from 1,724 transports in fiscal year 2018 to 1,638 transports in fiscal year 2019; a decline of 5% in transports. This was exacerbated by a shift in payor mix in which the ambulance service experienced a 6.4% decline in net ambulance charges. The decrease in revenue deductions is commensurate with the decrease in gross charges.

Total operating expenses increased by \$86,000 from \$5,240,000 in fiscal year 2018 to \$5,326,000 in fiscal year 2019. This change is primarily because of increases in salaries and benefits of \$117,000 and a decrease in purchased services of \$35,000. Salaries and benefits increased because of elevated FTEs and average hourly rates and the benefits associated with them along with increased health insurance cost. To meet with increasing regulatory demands, the District added an administration position of Human Resources Generalist. The District also increased the hiring qualifications and the respective salary rates for the positions of Finance and Accounting Manager and Staff Accounting Assistant. To improve Health Center efficiency, the District added three FTE Medical Assistant positions, increasing the ratio to two medical assistants per provider.

Nonoperating Income

For fiscal year 2019, nonoperating revenue consisted primarily of property tax revenue. The District received \$1,543,000 in property tax revenue. During 2018, property and sales tax revenue received by the District totaled \$1,524,000. In addition, the District received rental income of \$235,000 in fiscal year 2019 and \$165,000 in fiscal year 2018.

The District's Cash Flows

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

Capital Assets and Accumulated Depreciation

As of June 30, 2019, the District had \$5,284,000 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. The historical cost and additions to capital assets and the changes in accumulated depreciation are detailed in the following table:

Capital Assets and Accumulated Depreciation for the Year Ended June 30, 2019 (In Thousands):

	Balance 2018	Additions	Disposals	Transfer and Adjustments	Balance 2019
Land and improvements Buildings and leasehold	\$ 311 \$	- \$	-	\$ - 9	\$ 311
improvements	4,927	-	-	-	4,927
Fixed and moveable equipment	1,440	35	(2)	277	1,750
Subtotal	6,678	35	(2)	277	6,988
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,821)	(278)	2	-	(2,097)
Subtotal	4,857	(243)	-	277	4,891
Construction in progress	327	343	-	(277)	393
Capital assets - Net	\$ 5,184 \$	100 \$		\$ - 5	\$ 5,284

Noncurrent Liabilities

At year-end, the District's noncurrent liabilities consisted of USDA notes payable totaling \$1,686,000 and a bank loan for real property in the amount of \$1,146,000, for aggregate outstanding total liabilities of \$2,832,000. Of this amount, \$100,000 is due in installments over the next 12-month period.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our patients, suppliers, creditors, and members of our community with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. For questions about this report or for additional financial information, please contact the Administrative Director/Chief Executive Officer at Del Puerto Health Care District, 875 E Street, Patterson, CA 95363.

Statements of Net Position

luna 20	2010	2010
June 30,	2019	2018
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash	\$ 2,273,468 \$	1,847,554
Restricted cash	106,667	91,941
Receivables:		
Patient accounts - Net	489,794	683,592
Third-party settlements	287,802	184,989
Taxes and other receivables	891	15,645
Inventory	44,183	36,957
Prepaids	25,538	33,209
		_
Total current assets	3,228,343	2,893,887
Noncurrent assets:		
Board-designated cash and cash equivalents	335,094	307,349
Capital assets:	333,094	307,349
Nondepreciable capital assets	703,881	638,503
Depreciable capital assets - Net	4,579,651	4,545,565
Depreciable capital assets - Net	4,379,031	4,343,303
Capital assets - Net	5,283,532	5,184,068
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Total noncurrent assets	5,618,626	5,491,417
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,846,969 \$	8,385,304

Statements of Net Position (Continued)

		_
June 30,	2019	2018
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 99,869 \$	80,828
Accounts payable	172,264	124,794
Deposits held for others	-	534
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	175,429	137,397
Total current liabilities	447,562	343,553
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt - Less current portion	2,732,748	2,899,515
Total liabilities	3,180,310	3,243,068
Not position.		
Net position:	2 450 045	2 202 725
Net investment in capital assets	2,450,915	2,203,725
Restricted for debt service	106,667	91,941
Unrestricted	3,109,077	2,846,570
Total was no sition	F 666 6F0	F 442 226
Total net position	5,666,659	5,142,236
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 8,846,969 \$	8,385,304

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended June 30,	2019	2018
Operating revenue:		
Net patient service revenue	\$ 3,969,807 \$	4,199,489
Other operating revenue	225,274	188,759
Total operating revenue	4,195,081	4,388,248
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and wages	2,233,086	2,138,196
Employee benefits	495,802	475,169
Professional fees	861,307	892,245
Purchased services	448,685	482,626
Supplies	163,519	176,380
Utilities	64,311	68,536
Rental and lease	11,554	9,411
Insurance	375,847	409,549
Repairs and maintenance	132,752	125,851
Depreciation	277,838	257,389
Other	261,823	204,650
	•	,
Total operating expenses	5,326,524	5,240,002
	(4.424.442)	(054.754)
Loss from operations	(1,131,443)	(851,754)
Nonoperating revenue (expenses):		
Property taxes	1,542,585	1,524,494
Impact mitigation fees	46,682	229,557
Rental income	234,524	164,995
Grants	498	937
Interest earnings	6,054	2,287
Interest expense	(64,389)	(120,296)
Other	(110,088)	11,353
- Citici	(110,000)	11,333
Total nonoperating revenue - Net	1,655,866	1,813,327
Excess of revenue over expenses	524,423	961,573
Net position - Beginning of year	5,142,236	4,180,663
Net position - End of year	\$ 5,666,659 \$	5,142,236

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended June 30,	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 4,050,691	
Receipts from other operating revenue	250,568	188,759
Payments to employees	(2,690,856)	2,605,786)
Payments to suppliers	(2,272,417)	2,425,715)
	(555.54.4)	(0.17.007)
Net cash used in operating activities	(662,014)	(817,807)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 5/2 505	1 524 404
Property tax revenues	1,542,585	1,524,494
Impact mitigation fees	46,682	229,557
Other nonoperating revenue	124,934	177,285
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	1,714,201	1,931,336
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Principal payments on capital debt	(147,726)	(148,926)
Interest payments on capital debt	(64,389)	(120,296)
Purchase of capital assets	(377,741)	(406,384)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(589,856)	(675,606)
Net cash used in capital and related illiancing activities	(363,630)	(073,000)
Net cash provided by investing activities - Interest received	6,054	2,287
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	468,385	440,210
	,	,
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	2,246,844	1,806,634
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	2,715,229	2,246,844
· · ·		<u> </u>
Reconciliation of total cash:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,273,468	1,847,554
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	106,667	91,941
Board-designated cash and cash equivalents	335,094	307,349
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,715,229	\$2,246,844

Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

Years Ended June 30,	2019	2018
Reconciliation of loss from operations to net cash		_
used in operating activities:		
Loss from operations	\$ (1,131,443) \$	(851,754)
Adjustments to reconcile loss from operations to net		
cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	277,838	257,389
Loss on disposal of assets	439	-
Provision for uncollectible accounts	436,827	755,198
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	,	,
Receivables:		
Patient accounts	(253,130)	(886,111)
Third-party settlements	(102,813)	(43,641)
Taxes and other	24,855	-
Inventory	(7,226)	(3,976)
Prepaids	7,671	(14,333)
Accounts payable	46,936	(38,158)
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	38,032	7,579
Total adjustments	469,429	33,947
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (662,014) \$	(817,807)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Del Puerto Health Care District (the "District") is a public entity organized under the Local Health Care District Law as set forth in the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The district operates a federally designated rural health clinic (RHC), providing physician and related healthcare services, and an advanced life support ambulance service for the community of Patterson and the surrounding area. As a political subdivision of the State of California, the District is generally not subject to federal or state income taxes. The Board of Directors consists of five residents of the District elected or appointed to four-year terms.

The District provides healthcare services to patients in western Stanislaus County, California. The services provided include adult, pediatric, and industrial health services, as well as healthcare education, diabetes education for the public, laceration treatment, and asthmatic treatment programs. The ambulance service offers 24-hour emergency medical services as well as event standby services. As part of the future growth plan, the District purchased a building in June 2016, which it currently operates and leases to 75% healthcare-related tenants (gym, physical therapy, and orthodontics) until such time as it may be needed for operational purposes.

Basis of Accounting

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to proprietary funds of governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body in the United States for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The District uses enterprise fund accounting. Revenue and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis using the economic resources measurement focus.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that directly affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The District considers cash and investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Board-Designated Cash and Cash Equivalents

Noncurrent cash and cash equivalents include designated assets set aside by the Board of Directors for certain debt agreements, over which the Board of Directors retains control and which it may at its discretion use for other purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Patient Accounts Receivable and Credit Policy

Patient accounts receivable are uncollateralized patient obligations that are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. These obligations are primarily from local residents, most of whom are insured under third-party payor agreements. The District bills third-party payors on the patients' behalf, or if a patient is uninsured, the patient is billed directly. Once claims are settled with the primary payor, any secondary payor is billed, and patients are billed for copay and deductible amounts that are the patients' responsibility. Payments on patient accounts receivable are applied to the specific claim identified on the remittance advice or statement. The District does not have a policy to charge interest on past due accounts. Patient accounts receivable are recorded in the accompanying statements of net position net of contractual adjustments and an allowance for doubtful accounts, which reflects management's estimate of the amounts that will not be collected. Management provides for contractual adjustments under terms of third-party reimbursement agreements through a reduction of gross patient service revenue and a credit to patient accounts receivable.

In addition, management provides for probable uncollectible amounts, primarily for uninsured patients and amounts patients are personally responsible for, through a reduction of gross revenue and a credit to a valuation allowance.

In evaluating the collectibility of patient accounts receivable, the District analyzes past results and identifies trends for each of its major payor sources of revenue to estimate the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts and provision for uncollectible accounts. Management regularly reviews data about these major payor sources of revenue in evaluating the sufficiency of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Specifically, for receivables associated with services provided to patients who have third-party coverage, the District analyzes contractually due amounts and provides an allowance for doubtful accounts and a provision for uncollectible accounts for expected uncollectible deductibles and copayments on accounts for which the third-party payor has not yet paid or for payors who are known to be having financial difficulties that make the realization of amounts due unlikely.

For receivables associated with self-pay patients (which includes both patients without insurance and patients with deductible and copayment balances due for which third-party coverage exists for part of the bill), the District records a significant provision for uncollectible accounts in the period of service on the basis of its past experience, which indicates that many patients are unable or unwilling to pay the portion of their bill for which they are financially responsible. The difference between the standard rates (or the discounted rates if negotiated) and the amounts actually collected after all reasonable collection efforts have been exhausted is charged off against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories consist of pharmaceutical, medical-surgical, and other supplies and are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, determined on the average-cost method.

Capital Assets and Equipment

Property and equipment acquisitions are recorded at cost if purchased or, if donated, at acquisition value at the date of donation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of each class of depreciable asset and is computed using the straight-line method.

Depreciation and amortization have been computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful service lives:

Land improvements10 to 15 yearsBuildings and improvements10 to 40 yearsFixed and major moveable equipment3 to 15 yearsIT equipment and software3 to 10 years

Asset Impairment

Capital assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the service utility of the capital asset might have significantly and unexpectedly declined. Capital assets are considered impaired if both the decline in service utility of the capital asset is large in magnitude and the event or change in circumstance is outside the normal life cycle of the capital asset. Such events or changes in circumstances that may be indicative of impairment include evidence of physical damage, enactment or approval of laws or regulations, other changes in environmental factors, technological changes or evidence of obsolescence, changes in the manner or duration of use of a capital asset, and construction stoppage. The determination of the impairment loss is dependent on the event or circumstance in which the impairment occurred. Impairment losses, if any, are recorded in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. No impairment loss was recorded for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net Position

Net position is reported in three categories:

Net investment in capital assets: This category consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any long-term debt used to build, acquire, or improve those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources that are attributable to the construction, acquisition, or improvement of those assets or the related debt are also included in this category.

Restricted for debt service: This category consists of noncapital assets whose use is restricted, reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when limitations are imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted: This category consists of the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories, including amounts the Board has designated for specific purposes.

Operating Revenue and Expenses

The District's statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenue and expenses. Operating revenue results from exchange transactions associated with providing healthcare services, the District's principal activity. Nonexchange revenue, including grants, property taxes, and contributions received for purposes other than capital asset acquisition, is reported as nonoperating revenue. Operating expenses are all expenses incurred to provide healthcare services, other than financing costs.

Net Patient Service Revenue

The District recognizes patient service revenue associated with services provided to patients who have third-party payor coverage on the basis of contractual rates for the services rendered. Certain third-party payor reimbursement agreements are subject to audit and retrospective adjustments. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined.

The provision for uncollectible accounts is offset by recoveries that are received on prior-year bad debts from patient payments.

Revenue in Excess of Expenses

The accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position include excess of revenue over expenses, which is considered the operating indicator. Changes in unrestricted net position that are excluded from the operating indicator include assets acquired using contributions that by donor restriction were to be used for the purpose of acquiring such assets.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Grants and Contributions

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

Advertising Costs

The District charges advertising costs to operations as incurred.

Tax Status

The District is a local agency of the State of California within the meaning of Section 56054 of the California Government Code (CGC). Accordingly, the District is exempt from federal income and state income, property, and franchise taxes.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of 2018 amounts have been made in the accompanying financial statements to conform to the 2019 presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the previously reported net position.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through December 5, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. See Note 16 for additional disclosures.

Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Custodial Credit Risk - The risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits might not be recovered. The District has collateralization agreements with local banks that mitigate custodial credit risk. The District maintains depository relationships with area financial institutions that are Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured institutions. Depository accounts at these institutions are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000 for demand deposits and an additional \$250,000 for time deposits. The remaining balance of the District's funds held in deposits and not considered federally insured funds, were collateralized in accordance with the CGC, except for federally insured funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

Under the provisions of the CGC, California banks and savings and loan associations are required to secure the District's deposits by pledging government securities as collateral. The market value of pledged securities must equal at least 110% of the District's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to secure deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the District's total deposits. The pledged securities are held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the name of the District.

Currently, all investments are held in money market accounts with maturities of less than three months and are considered cash and cash equivalents and are not rated by the national credit ratings agencies.

Under the terms of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development loan, the District is required to maintain a separate debt service reserve fund equal to an average annual loan installment, which will be accumulated at the rate of one-tenth of the monthly payment until the required level is met. As of June 30, 2019, the District's restricted cash reserve balance was \$106,667.

Note 3: Reimbursement Arrangements With Third-Party Payors

The District has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the District at amounts different from established rates. A summary of the basis of reimbursement from major third-party payors by enterprise operation is as follows:

Health Center

Medicare - The District's health center is designated as a RHC. Under this designation, ambulatory patient care and professional services provided by physicians and other clinicians are paid for on a cost-reimbursement methodology.

Medi-Cal - Fee-for-service and managed-care patient encounters are reimbursed based on prospectively determined fee schedules per eligible visit.

Others - The Distric's health center has also entered into payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, and preferred provider organizations. The basis for payment to the District under these agreements includes fee for service, discounts from established charges, and others.

<u>Ambulance</u>

Medicare - Emergency medical transport services are provided to Medicare beneficiaries at a fee-for-service rate. The rate is predetermined by the government and pays a set rate per transport plus mileage.

Medi-Cal - The District provides services to both fee-for-service and managed-care beneficiaries. Fee-for-service transports are later settled through the Ground Emergency Medical Transport (GEMT) supplemental reimbursement, which pays 50% of uncompensated cost. Medi-Cal transports provided to managed-care beneficiaries are not eligible for the GEMT program.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3: Reimbursement Arrangements With Third-Party Payors (Continued)

Others - The District's ambulance service does not contract or enter into payment agreements with any commercial insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, or preferred provider organizations. However, most commercial insurance pays the amount it has independently determined as reasonable. The District must aggressively pursue full reimbursement from the third-party payor or bill the patient for the balance.

Accounting for Contractual Arrangements

The District is reimbursed for health center cost items at interim rates, with final settlements determined after audit of the related annual cost reports by the respective Medicare and Medi-Cal fiscal intermediaries. Estimated provisions to approximate the final expected settlements after review by the intermediaries are included in the accompanying financial statements. The District's cost reports have been examined through 2018 by Medicare fiscal intermediaries and 2015 by Medi-Cal fiscal intermediaries.

Compliance

The healthcare industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state, and local governments. These laws and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to matters such as licensure, accreditation, government healthcare program participation requirements, reimbursement for patient services, and billing regulations. Government activity with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations of such regulations by healthcare providers has increased.

Violations of these laws and regulations could result in expulsion from government healthcare programs together with the imposition of significant fines and penalties, as well as significant repayment for patient services previously billed. While no significant regulatory inquiries have been made of the District, compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation, as well as regulatory actions unknown or unasserted at this time.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) uses recovery audit contractors (RAC) to search for potentially inaccurate Medicare payments. RACs search for potentially inaccurate Medicare payments that might have been made to healthcare providers and were not detected through existing CMS program integrity efforts. Once a RAC identifies a claim it believes is inaccurate, the RAC makes a deduction from or addition to the provider's Medicare reimbursement in an amount estimated to equal the overpayment or underpayment. The District will then have the opportunity to appeal the adjustment before final settlement of the claim is made.

The District's policy is to adjust revenue for decreases in reimbursement from the RAC reviews when these amounts are estimable and to adjust revenue for increases in reimbursement from the RAC reviews when the increase in reimbursement is agreed on. As of June 30, 2019, the District had not been notified of any potential reimbursement adjustments.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4: Patient Accounts Receivable

Patient accounts receivable consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

	Ambulance		Clinic	Total
Receivables from patients and their insurance carriers	\$	429,498 \$	41,746 \$	471,244
Receivables from Medicare		35,663	11,551	47,214
Receivables from Medi-Cal		87,658	180,125	267,783
Total patient accounts receivable		552,819	233,422	786,241
Less:				
Allowance for contractual adjustments		(72,603)	(27,749)	(100,352)
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(196,067)	(28)	(196,095)
Net patient accounts receivable	\$	284,149 \$	205,645 \$	489,794

Patient accounts receivable consisted of the following at June 30, 2018:

	Ambulance		Clinic	Total
Receivables from patients and their insurance carriers	\$	704,453 \$	42,003 \$	746,456
Receivables from Medicare Receivables from Medi-Cal		107,753 60,196	36,013 246,865	143,766 307,061
Total patient accounts receivable		872,402	324,881	1,197,283
Less:				
Allowance for contractual adjustments		(246,488)	(51,167)	(297,655)
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(216,022)	(14)	(216,036)
	·			
Net patient accounts receivable	\$	409,892 \$	273,700 \$	683,592

Note 5: Accrued Compensation and Related Liabilities

Employees of the District earn vacation and sick hours at varying rates as provided by the District's employee benefit policies. The District's policy is to permit employees to accumulate paid time-off (PTO). Employees are paid for accumulated PTO benefits, but do not receive payment of accumulated sick leave upon termination or retirement. Accrued vacation liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, were \$126,754 and \$101,678, respectively, and are included in accrued compensation and related liabilities on the statements of net position.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6: Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirem	ents	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Nondepreciable capital assets: Land Construction in progress	\$ 310,914 \$ 327,589	- 342,295	\$	- \$ -	- \$ (276,917)	310,914 392,967
Total nondepreciable capital assets	638,503	342,295		-	(276,917)	703,881
Depreciable capital assets: Buildings and leasehold improvements Equipment	4,927,190 1,439,528	- 35,446	(- 1,706)	- 276,917	4,927,190 1,750,185
Total depreciable capital assets	6,366,718	35,446		1,706)	276,917	6,677,375
Total capital assets before depreciation	7,005,221	377,741	(1,706)		7,381,256
Less - Accumulated depreciation for: Building and leasehold improvements Equipment	(653,101) (1,168,052)	(125,139) (152,699)		- 1,267	- -	(778,240) (1,319,484)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,821,153)	(277,838)		1,267	-	(2,097,724)
Total capital assets - Net	\$ 5,184,068 \$	99,903	\$	(439) \$	- \$	5,283,532

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6: Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, consisted of the following:

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2018
Nondepreciable capital assets: Land Construction in progress	\$ 310,914 \$ 4,000	382,014	\$ - -	\$ - \$ (58,425)	310,914 327,589
Total nondepreciable capital assets	314,914	382,014		(58,425)	638,503
Depreciable capital assets: Buildings and leasehold improvements Equipment	4,927,190 1,356,733	- 24,370	- -	- 58,425	4,927,190 1,439,528
Total depreciable capital assets	6,283,923	24,370	-	58,425	6,366,718
Total capital assets before depreciation	6,598,837	406,384	<u>-</u>	-	7,005,221
Less - Accumulated depreciation for: Building and leasehold improvements Equipment	(564,273) (999,491)	(88,828) (168,561)	- -	- -	(653,101) (1,168,052)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,563,764)	(257,389)		<u>-</u>	(1,821,153)
Total capital assets - Net	\$ 5,035,073 \$	148,995	\$ -	\$ - \$	5,184,068

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7: Long-Term Debt

A schedule of changes in the District's long-term debt obligations for 2019 follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	R	eductions	Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due Within One Year
USDA note payable, 3.75% interest, monthly principal/interest payments of \$10,060; matures in 2039; secured by property	\$ 1,742,594	5	- \$	56,331 \$	1,686,263	\$ 58,484
Bank note payable, 4.25% interest, monthly principal/interest payments of \$7,442; matures in 2023; secured by property	1,237,749		-	91,395	1,146,354	41,385
Totals	\$ 2,980,343	\$	- \$	147,726 \$	2,832,617	\$ 99,869

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7: Long-Term Debt (Continued)

A schedule of changes in the District's long-term debt obligations for 2018 follows:

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	R	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2018	Amounts Due Within One Year
USDA note payable, 3.75% interest, monthly principal/interest payments of \$10,060; matures in 2039; secured by property	\$ 1,796,855	\$	- \$	54,261 \$	1,742,594	\$ 53,948
Bank note payable, 4.25% interest, monthly principal/interest payments of \$7,442; matures in 2023; secured by property	1,332,414		-	94,665	1,237,749	26,880
Totals	\$ 3,129,269	\$	- \$	148,926 \$	2,980,343	\$ 80,828

Scheduled principal and interest payments on long-term debt are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 99,869 \$	110,157 \$	210,026
2021	103,893	106,132	210,025
2022	108,081	101,944	210,025
2023	112,438	97,587	210,025
2024	117,135	92,890	210,025
2025 - 2029	656,160	393,965	1,050,125
2030 - 2034	800,952	249,172	1,050,124
2035 - 2039	834,089	75,923	910,012
Totals	\$ 2,832,617 \$	1,227,770 \$	4,060,387

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8: Net Patient Service Revenue

Net patient service revenue consisted of the following for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	,	Ambulance	Clinic	Total
Gross patient service revenue	\$	7,851,514 \$	2,301,217 \$	10,152,731
Less:				
Contractual allowances		5,534,770	211,327	5,746,097
Provision for uncollectible accounts		439,248	(2,421)	436,827
Net patient service revenue	\$	1,877,496 \$	2,092,311 \$	3,969,807

Net patient service revenue consisted of the following for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	A	Ambulance	Clinic	Total
Gross patient service revenue	\$	8,215,728 \$	2,252,674 \$	10,468,402
Less: Contractual allowances		5,666,746	(153,031)	5,513,715
Provision for uncollectible accounts		722,801	32,397	755,198
Net patient service revenue	\$	1,826,181 \$	2,373,308 \$	4,199,489

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8: Net Patient Service Revenue (Continued)

The following table reflects the percentage of gross patient service revenue by payor source for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Ambulance	Clinic	
Medicare	44.0 %	4.2 %	
Medi-Cal	33.0	77.7	
Other third-party payors	18.3	17.5	
Self-pay	4.7	0.6	
Totals	100.0 %	100.0 %	

The following table reflects the percentage of gross patient service revenue by payor source for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Ambulance	Clinic	
Madicara	27.4.9/	200/	
Medicare	37.4 %	3.8 %	
Medi-Cal	36.8	77.6	
Other third-party payors	18.3	18.1	
Self-pay	7.5	0.5	
Totals	100.0 %	100.0 %	

Note 9: Property Tax Revenue

The District received approximately 25.98% and 24.11% of its financial support from property taxes in the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Property taxes are levied by the District and collected by the Stanislaus County Treasurer for operations. Taxes estimated to be collectible are recorded as revenue in the year of the levy. No allowance for doubtful taxes receivable is considered necessary. Taxes levied are recorded as nonoperating revenue and are intended to finance the District's activities of the same fiscal year. Amounts of tax levied are based on assessed property values as of the first day of January for the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied.

The funds used to support operations were \$1,542,585 and \$1,524,494 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10: Charity Care

Consistent with the mission of the District, care is provided to patients regardless of their ability to pay, including providing services to those persons who cannot afford health insurance because of inadequate resources or who are underinsured. The District has a sliding scale fee discount program based on the Federal Poverty Scale determined by patient household size and income. Health care services to patients under government programs such as Medi-Cal are also considered part of the District's benefit provided to the community, since a substantial portion of such services is reimbursed at amounts that are less than the costs of providing care.

Note 11: Risk Management

Risk Management

The District 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; and medical malpractice. The District carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

Medical Malpractice Claims

The District obtains medical malpractice insurance through BETA Healthcare Group (BETA), which offers the District a professional and general liability policy on a claims-made basis, with primary limits of \$5,000,000 per claim and an annual aggregate limit of \$15,000,000. The policy has no deductible.

No liability has been accrued for future coverage of acts, if any, occurring in this or prior years. Also, it is possible that claims may exceed coverage available in any given year.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12: Concentration of Credit Risk

The District grants credit without collateral to its patients and third-party payors. Patient accounts receivable from government agencies represent the only concentrated group of credit risk for the District, and management does not believe there are any credit risks associated with these government agencies. Contracted and other patient accounts receivable consist of various payors including individuals who are involved in diverse activities, are subject to differing economic conditions, and do not represent any concentrated credit risks to the District. Concentration of patient accounts receivable at June 30, 2019 and 2018, was as follows:

	2019	2018
Medicare	6 %	12 %
Medi-Cal	34 %	26 %
Other third-party payors	25 %	44 %
Self-pay	35 %	18 %
Totals	100 %	100 %

Note 13: Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation - The District may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and regulatory investigations that arise in the normal course of doing business. The District is a involved in an imminent domain lawsuit as of June 30, 2019. Management estimates the settlement of the claim to be \$345,000; as such, the District has deposited \$283,000 with the State of California and accrued an additional \$62,000 included in accounts payable in the statements of net position.

Operating leases - The District leases various pieces of equipment under operating leases expiring at various dates. Total equipment leases and rent expense for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, were \$11,554 and \$9,411, respectively.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act - The healthcare industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state, and local governments. These laws and regulations include but are not limited to matters such as the Affordable Care Act, licensure, accreditation, government healthcare program participation requirements, reimbursement for patient services, and Medicare and Medi-Cal fraud and abuse. Government activity has increased with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations of fraud and abuse statutes and regulations by healthcare providers. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in expulsion from government healthcare programs together with the imposition of significant fines and penalties, as well as significant repayments for patient services previously billed. Management believes the District is in compliance with all such applicable laws and regulations. While no material regulatory inquiries have been made, compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretations as well as regulatory actions unknown at this time.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14: Retirement Plans

The District sponsors and administers a 414(h) defined contribution retirement plan covering substantially all of the District's employees. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. The District contributes to the plan at a rate of 3% of eligible compensation, which is defined by the plan. The District's contributions to the plan were \$56,038 and \$57,796 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The District also sponsors and administers an optional 457(b) defined contribution retirement plan that matches employee contributions of up to 6% of their wages at a rate of 50%. The maximum contribution by the District is an additional 3%. The District's contributions become fully vested after five years of continuous service. The District's contributions to this plan were \$36,123 and \$30,604 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Note 15: Collective Bargaining Agreement

The District has a collective bargaining agreement covering certain employees within its ambulance services (approximately 25 employees). The contract covering EMTs and paramedics expired on March 30, 2016, and negotiations concluded on September 30, 2019, with the District entering a four-year contract that includes a 3% annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) for base wages, a 1% increase in employer retirement contributions, establishment of a labor management committee, an increase in the number of hours required for part-time employees to remain active, and restoration of many management rights.