

90th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE



NHA Nebraska
Hospital
Association

The influential voice of Nebraska's hospitals



The influential voice of Nebraska's hospitals



This publication is dedicated to the founders of the Nebraska Hospital Association and to the health care professionals who have shown the strength, courage, skill, vision, experience, compassion and determination to tirelessly work to fulfill the mission of providing all Nebraskans with affordable, accessible, quality health care 24/7 since 1927.

NHA HISTORY



Miss Homer Harris



Miss Ida Isaacson



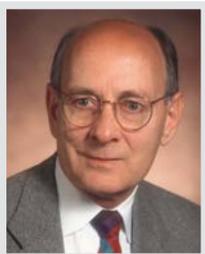
Rev. Dr. Emil Chinlund



Miss Blanche Fuller



Stuart C. Mount



Harlan Heald



Laura J. Redoutey

2017 marks the Nebraska Hospital Association's (NHA) 90th Anniversary. We are proud to celebrate this milestone, and pay tribute to the founders of the NHA and the legacy they have created.

The NHA, a statewide health care trade association representing Nebraska's hospitals and health systems, was organized in 1927 as a result of an informal meeting called by Miss Homer Harris, superintendent of Clarkson, to discuss pending legislation which affected hospitals in the state of Nebraska. At that meeting, the NHA founded and appointed its first board of directors. Rev. Emil G. Chinlund of Immanuel was named president; Miss Blanche Fuller of Methodist was named vice president; Miss Ida Isaacson of Evangelical Covenant was named secretary; and Miss Homer Harris was named treasurer.

In 1955, Stuart C. Mount was hired as the first NHA employee, serving as president until his retirement in 1985. Harlan Heald began his career at the NHA as associate executive director in July of 1968. He was named NHA president after Stuart Mount's retirement in 1985, and served until his retirement in 2000. The Association's current president, Laura J. Redoutey, took the helm on May 15, 2000.

The NHA's first office was located at near the State Capitol and its second office was in an old funeral home at 1335 H Street, near what is now The Cornhusker Marriott Hotel. We then moved into a rented suite at 1640 L Street. In 2005, land was purchased on the north side of Lincoln and a new building was completed near the interstate in 2007.

The Nebraska Hospital Association changed its name in 1994 to the "Nebraska Association for Hospitals & Health Systems (NAHHS)", only to return to its original name, Nebraska Hospital Association, in 2002.

The NHA has been representing and supporting the needs of Nebraska's rural and urban hospitals and health systems. We work closely with our membership to provide state and federal legislative advocacy, health care trend and regulatory information, educational programming, communication, data reports and special services.

Through our partnerships with representatives in the health care industry, legislators, government and citizens, the NHA will continue to assist our membership to develop strong, healthy communities.

The NHA will continue to take a leadership role in advancing the missions and goals of its member hospitals and health systems as providers of quality, affordable and accessible health care to all Nebraskans.

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MISSION

The mission of the Nebraska Hospital Association (NHA) is to serve its members by being the trusted leader to improve the health, well-being and quality of life of all Nebraskans.

VISION

The NHA's vision is to be the state's most influential, trusted and respected voice in health care policy and advocacy, a valued resource for information and knowledge, and a leader in patient safety.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Nebraska Hospital Association has been the guiding force of its members since 1927. The NHA serves as the influential voice of its members in the health care legislative and public arenas, promoting delivery of quality health care and influencing public opinion of hospitals and health networks. Members depend on the Association for information, advice, education and changes in health care regulations, legislation, trends and other issues.

To accomplish its mission and serve its members, the NHA has developed a strategic framework that consists of four pillars: Advocacy & Policy; Information & Knowledge, Strategic Collaboration and Quality & Safety.

To uphold these pillars, the NHA builds on a secure values-based foundation comprised of Integrity, Transparency and Accountability.

Everything the NHA does is designed to assist our members in their quest to provide quality care to Nebraska's patients, families and communities.



CORE SERVICE AREAS

The NHA offers expertise in nine core areas to accomplish its mission and serve its hospital members:

Influential Voice/Advocacy

Goal: Proactively position the NHA as the most respected, knowledgeable and influential resource for the development of health care policy by providing strong leadership, communicating effectively and strategically collaborating with policymakers, NHA members and other stakeholders.

Quality & Patient Safety

Goal: Facilitate a learning environment for NHA members to assist them in providing care that is free from medical error, utilizes and shares evidence-based best practices, is customized to meet patient specific expectations and values, and sets the standard in Nebraska for service excellence.

Health Data & Information

Goal: Provide reliable and comprehensive health data and information about health care services, health care trends, clinical outcomes and their impacts and implications on Nebraska health care providers and the communities they serve.

Education

Goal: Offer educational programs to assist hospitals with leadership development and competencies of their management, clinical staff and board members using a variety of educational tools, providing high-quality content and learning opportunities.

Communication

Goal: Enhance members' collective ability to improve public trust in Nebraska's hospitals by playing a strong, influential role in the development of public awareness and confidence. Inform hospital members of relevant news and promote communication and collaboration among members, public officials, other health care organizations and those interested in improving health care in Nebraska.

Member Services

Goal: Stay in contact with NHA members on a personal level, develop opportunities for member involvement in the Association, and serve as a positive conduit to review issues, enabling members to network in a collegial and involved environment. Increase revenue through the NHA Affiliate Membership Program and sponsorship of Association events.

Governance

Goal: Strengthen and improve the Association's governance processes and procedures to ensure strong, focused and representative leadership. Maintain financial viability in the face of change.

Health Care Workforce/Industry of Choice

Goal: Provide leadership in addressing the current and projected health care workforce shortages through public policy, research, collaboration and communication.

Finance: Reimbursement & Regulation

Goal: Provide expertise to NHA members regarding financial policy issues by analyzing and communicating all significant reimbursement regulations and their impact, collaborating extensively with Nebraska's congressional delegation, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and other agencies/organizations as appropriate to influence financial policy and achieve reimbursement fairness.

NHA Research & Educational Foundation

The NHA Research & Educational Foundation, a nonprofit subsidiary of the NHA, was started in 1968. The Foundation's mission is to provide quality onsite educational programs and a wide variety of other services such as web-based programs, webinars, training products and publications to assist health care providers in meeting state and federal regulations, maintaining quality delivery of patient care and improving health.

NHA Services, Inc.,

NHA Services, Inc., a for-profit, wholly-owned subsidiary of the NHA, was started in 1992. A collaboration among the NHA, NHA member hospitals and other Nebraska health care organizations and providers, NHA Services helps providers find cost-effective, appropriate solutions to their operational challenges. Using "NHA Services Preferred Business Partner" provides direct financial support to all NHA programs.

Bio-Electronics

Bio-Electronics, a for-profit, wholly-owned subsidiary of the NHA, was started in 1976. Bio-Electronics provides expert, cost-effective maintenance, repair and equipment management of medical equipment to health care facilities in Nebraska and surrounding states.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2017

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ANNIE JEFFREY MEMORIAL COUNTY HEALTH CENTER - OSCEOLA

At Annie Jeffrey Health Center, we strive and are committed to providing the highest quality health care in a multitude of settings. We focus on staying current with the constant achievements and evolving technologies in the services we provide. Annie Jeffrey Health Center works collaboratively with its community, patient population and other providers to achieve excellence in health care, respect for life, and respect for each other.

Annie Jeffrey Health Center is a 16-bed Critical Access Hospital. It provides state of the art equipment operated by trained professionals. We take our responsibilities and obligations seriously and strive to serve our area with compassion and respect in a warm, welcoming facility with knowledgeable and experienced staff.

In 1956, Polk County received a generous gift from Dr. Charles W. Jeffrey. As a memorial to his mother Annie, Dr. Jeffrey had a new hospital built in Osceola.

Thanks to Dr. Jeffrey's foresight, Annie Jeffrey Health Center is proud to say that we have helped thousands of people through the years. Our dedication to improving both the delivery of health care and the living conditions in our area are among our top goals.

Annie Jeffrey Memorial County Health Center is committed to providing quality, personalized and compassionate health care in a safe and efficient manner to the people of Polk County and surrounding areas. We offer a wide range of services including a large variety of specialty clinics and a patient-focused health center governed by compassion and empathy, collaboration and teamwork, integrity and honesty, community, respect and dignity, continuous learning and quality improvement.



Health care has changed in the last 61 years and so has Annie Jeffrey Health Center. We have remodeled nearly the entire hospital with state-of-the art medical equipment in the past few years. These are a few of our latest updates:

- Implemented ePharmacy to eliminate most medication errors
- Updated lab equipment with new chemistry analyzer
- Upgraded surgery equipment
- Constantly upgrading physical therapy and cardiac rehab equipment
- Upgraded OB equipment and nursery
- Added Chapel
- Added several new annual wellness programs for community that include the Snowman Marathon, Fit & Healthy Kids, Diabetes Awareness, and Ladies Night Out Breast Cancer Awareness event
- Added a Healing Garden for patients and staff to enjoy



ANTELOPE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - NELIGH

The need for a hospital in Antelope County had been voiced many times but not until late in 1945 did the idea take shape. A small group of public spirited citizens met at the Barrett Garage determined to take some action toward securing a hospital, and everyone agreed that the building should be built by contributions rather than by a bond issue, as many hospitals were being built, and also that the building be erected as a memorial to Antelope County veterans of all wars.

Antelope Memorial Hospital was built and opened on National Hospital Day, May 12, 1952. Over the last 65 years Antelope Memorial Hospital has improved its services over and above the usual and customary services such as lab, x-ray, respiratory therapy, physical therapy, obstetrics, operating room, EKG, intensive care, emergency room services, and pharmacy. New services added are: ultrasound, remote cardiac monitoring, cardiac stress clinic, cardiac and pulmonary rehab, EEGs, urology, ENT, 3D mammography, magnetic resonance imaging, ambulatory care, ambulance service, home health care, swing beds, podiatry, cataract or, orthopedic, ct scan, and nuclear imaging.

Located along the stunning Elkhorn River Valley in Neligh, Nebraska, 35 miles northwest of Norfolk, Antelope Memorial Hospital (AMH) is a not-for-profit corporation which is critical access accredited, licensed for 23 beds and qualified for the Federal Swing-bed Program. The hospital and its five AMH Family Practice satellite clinics are located in the rural communities of Neligh, Clearwater, Elgin, Orchard and Tilden. The AMH Medical Staff, consisting of three physicians, two nurse practitioners and one physician assistant, provide coverage to the clinics on weekdays and at the hospital for in-patients and emergency calls 24/7. The AMH service area includes 15 rural communities located in seven different counties.

AMH is the largest employer in the county, employing 160 dedicated professional and ancillary staff members who travel from 20 different communities. AMH has a payroll of over \$5 million and an economic impact on the area in excess of \$12 million.

In the Spring of 2006, a \$5.5 million new addition was completed at AMH. In the Spring of 2013, the remodeling of the original portion of AMH was completed. AMH has now finished updating its facility structurally. In addition, AMH has continued to proactively update its health information technology on an ongoing basis.

In January of 2017, construction of the new Neligh AMH Family Practice Clinic began. It is built above Antelope Memorial Hospital's current radiology department, extending to the north. The new clinic better accommodates and enhances the clinic services and health care excellence provided by the AMH Medical Staff.



At AMH, our vision embraces the hospital's greatest asset – its medical staff and employees. Compassion, empathy and professional expertise are epitomized by the wonderful care the staff delivers to AMH patients and their families. Cultivating teamwork, positive employee morale, professional development and the “healing body, mind and spirit” atmosphere remains a top priority at AMH.

Antelope Memorial Hospital is a beautiful building located at the head of Neligh's Main Street. It stands as a memorial to the servicemen and women of Antelope County and a monument to the good people of the local communities who made the building possible.

AVERA CREIGHTON HOSPITAL - CREIGHTON

Lundberg Memorial Hospital (LMH) opened on July 6, 1953, under the management of the Lutheran Hospital and Homes Society. Miss Ethel Gigax was the first hospital superintendent. In the first year of operation, the hospital served 380 patients, 79 babies were born and there were 17 employees.

The idea for a hospital for Creighton and Knox County began in 1945 when the Creighton News reported "The Lundberg home on the west edge of Creighton has been offered to the city to be used as a hospital." Elof and Othelia Lundberg, a brother and sister, gave their home with the idea of converting it into a hospital. Funds began to be raised for that purpose. After further study of state requirements for hospitals, it was decided that an effort would be made to build a new building.

In 1949 a county wide fund drive was launched under the slogan "Lundberg Memorial Hospital, Knox County's Greatest Need." Knox County covered approximately 1,200 square miles and had a population of 18,000 at the time. There was a real need for a modern medical facility.

Work on the building began in 1951 by the Gallimore Construction Company of Kearney, NE. In 1953, a \$25,000 bond was petitioned and voted by the citizens to provide equipment for the new building. The building and equipment were in place for a July 6, 1953 opening.



By 1967, more patient rooms were needed and a new wing of 10 patient rooms was completed in 1969 to make Lundberg Memorial Hospital a 38-bed modern hospital, meeting all requirements for modern day hospital care. The second hospital building project was done in 1975-1976 and included a major remodel of the facility.

On January 23, 1995, the action was approved by the City Council of Creighton to change the name to Creighton Area Health Services (CAHS).



Over the next years, two remodeling projects were been completed. Phase 1 started in June of 1996 and was completed in July of 1997. It consisted of remodeling and construction at both the hospital and nursing home, as well as connecting the two facilities with the Radosti Walkway.

Phase 2 began July 1998 and was completed in March of 1999, consisting of remodeling and modernizing the patient and resident rooms at both facilities.

On July 1, 2000 Creighton Area Health Services became a Critical Access Hospital (CAH). Originally operated by Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society of Fargo, ND, the facility was then purchased by the City of Creighton and still classified as a CAH.

On June 2, 2003 the Verdigre clinic opened under Creighton Area Health Services management. Construction of the Physicians' clinic was completed on June 1, 2006. The Physicians' clinic was added on to Lundberg Memorial Hospital, along with radiology, admissions, waiting area and the surgery shell.

On January 1, 2010, CAHS became a tobacco free campus. After a strategic planning process, the current hospital administrator decided to put out a request for proposals to see if any health systems were interested in purchasing the facility. Their reasons included keeping the facility up to date, accessing resources to implement an Electronic Health Record (EHR) that was robust enough to take the facility into the future. The Accountable Care Act and Meaningful Use helped drive this desire for an EHR.

Avera Sacred Heart Hospital took over ownership of CAHS in February 2011 and the facility was renamed Avera Creighton Hospital. The connected nursing home was renamed Avera Creighton Care Centre.

In 2012, with the help of Avera, the surgery shell space of the clinic building that had been built in 2006 was completed, which provided a large surgical suite, as well as a procedure room, a post recovery area, same day surgery patient rooms and a family waiting room.



AVERA ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL - O'NEILL

Avera St. Anthony's Hospital began with the Sisters of St. Francis of Penance and Christian Charity, based in Denver, Colo. They opened a school for the O'Neill area in the early 1900s. In 1950, they were asked to expand the former Brown and French Hospital. The Sisters undertook the project and, with community help, the first building was completed in 1952. With Hill-Burton funds and a second fund drive, an addition was completed in 1975.

In February 1998, the sponsorship of the hospital was transferred to the Benedictine Sisters of Yankton, S.D. The Benedictines and Presentation Sisters of Aberdeen, S.D., are partners in Avera Health. The name of the hospital was changed to Avera St. Anthony's Hospital on Sept. 9, 1998, to reflect this change.

On July 1, 2000, Avera St. Anthony's Hospital was designated a Critical Access Hospital licensed for 25 beds. A Dialysis Unit was opened in 2002.

In January 2003, Avera St. Anthony's completed its third expansion, providing space for a new outpatient specialty clinic, pre- and post-op outpatient surgery, two new labor and delivery rooms, surgery and procedure suites, physical therapy, cardiac rehab, home health/oncology, Business Office, dietary and meeting room areas.

Planning for a renovation of, and an addition to, the hospital began in 2009. A capital campaign helped fund the project, and ground was broken in April 2010. It involved renovating the Surgery Department, as well as new space for Physical Therapy and the Avera Medical Group O'Neill clinic. Patients were also moved into new private rooms in the addition.

An aquatic therapy pool was installed in the Physical Therapy Department in 2011. The pool is designed to facilitate the healing of neurological and musculoskeletal problems.

The Outpatient Clinic and the Business Office underwent renovations in 2016 to accommodate more staff and to add exam rooms.

Avera St. Anthony's Hospital continues to adapt to a changing health care environment in order to provide high quality care to the residents of the O'Neill region. It is proud to live out the Avera mission to make a positive impact in the lives and health of persons and communities



by providing quality services guided by Christian values.



1952



1998



2017

BEATRICE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL & HEALTH CENTER - BEATRICE

Beatrice Community Hospital & Health Center has been serving Beatrice and area communities for more than 100 years.

Its beginnings date back to the early 1900s when early community members decided that building a hospital would be their way of giving back.

Mennonite Hospital

In 1877, Mennonite families moved to the Beatrice area from Prussia. At a celebration of thanksgiving in 1905, these families asked, "How can we thank God and our fellow man for the privilege of living in a free America and in this community?" Their answer: build a hospital. It would be called the Mennonite Deaconess Home and Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jansen donated a block of land located in the 1100 block of North 11th Street. By 1910, Mennonite Church members had raised \$20,516.25, and construction began on a 30-bed hospital which had a final cost of approximately \$25,000. When the hospital was dedicated on July 16, 1911, it was debt free. The new hospital had three staff members: two Deaconess Sisters trained as nurses and a custodian who did a variety of tasks.

Lutheran Hospital

In 1899, Dr. Harry Hepperlen had started the first hospital in Beatrice known as the Hepperlen Hospital. It was bought by the Lutherans in 1913, and in 1920 a new replacement hospital known as the Lutheran Hospital was opened on South 9th Street.

Beatrice Community Hospital & Health Center

In 1976, the Mennonite Deaconess Home and Hospital changed its name to Beatrice Community Hospital and Health Center. In the early 1980s because of changing medical and economic conditions and the size of the community, it became apparent that Beatrice and its surrounding communities could not continue to support two individual hospitals and in 1982 the Lutheran Hospital was acquired by the Beatrice Community Hospital and Health Center. The Lutheran Hospital building was used as a long-term care facility known as Parkview Center until it closed in 2010.

On February 15, 2012, Beatrice Community Hospital and Health Center closed its downtown hospital facility and opened the doors to a new health care complex on the north edge of Beatrice.

With the acquisition of several physician clinics in 2012-2013, the hospital now operates seven physician clinics: Beatrice Women's and Children's Clinic, Beatrice Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine, Southeast Nebraska Surgery, Gage County Medical, Beatrice Medical, Beatrice Internal Medicine and Wymore Medical.

Today, Beatrice Community Hospital and Health Center Inc. remains an independent, not-for-profit corporation led by an all-volunteer board of directors and continues to provide health care to Beatrice and surrounding communities as a full-service 25-bed Critical Access Hospital and Health Center.



1911



1976



2012

BOONE COUNTY HEALTH CENTER - ALBION

Boone County Health Center has its roots in the need for quality rural health care. In 1946, this need spurred the formation of a hospital committee. Local citizens showed their support by voting in favor of the new hospital. Fundraising began almost immediately with a dance hosted by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Albion. The county board designated \$100,000 to cover the building project itself (no furnishings), and bids were accepted.

When bids exceeded the budget, progress stalled and the outlook was grim. Then on Friday, December 5, 1947, officials in Lincoln informed hospital committee members that Boone County ranked third on the state's priority for new hospitals. Aid was possible and hope was restored.

Federal approval finally came July 29, 1948, and construction began October 25th. By January of 1950, fundraising efforts had produced enough county-wide donations to purchase furnishings for the hospital. On February 12 of that year more than 1,000 people braved a blizzard to attend the hospital's open house. Doors opened to patients on March 1, 1950.

During the hospital's first year of operation, 71 patients were admitted and 47 babies were delivered. The average patient stay was six days and 18 surgeries were performed. At that time, the hospital had 13 credentialed medical staff, including four nurses and four nurse's aides.

Today, the Boone County Health Center is a Critical Access Hospital which employs 250 staff, including seven family practice physicians and six physician assistants.



Boone County Health Center
and Medical Clinics

The hospital offers 25 private rooms including a bariatric suite, two spacious obstetrical suites, four glass-enclosed peri- and post-op surgery bays, a consultation room, secure nursery, and a large central hub workstation for medical providers and nursing staff.

The hospital is supported by a new radiology department, complete with MRI, CT, fluoroscopy, 3-D ultrasound and nuclear medicine equipment. The laboratory boasts the capacity to perform a large number of tests with a quick turnaround time, and the cardiac rehab center offers more than 24 services for risk-factor management. A variety of specialty clinics and telehealth services are also available with a multitude of specialists.

Boone County Health Center began with a vision of better rural health care. After 67 years of service, that vision has blossomed into a progressive acute care facility that is highly valued by the six counties it serves. This same vision will carry the Health Center into the future with further expansion to meet the needs of its patients in Boone, Antelope, Greeley, Wheeler and western Madison and Platte Counties in northeast Nebraska.



BOX BUTTE GENERAL HOSPITAL - ALLIANCE

In 1910, Drs. H. A. Copley and C.E. Slagle approached the Rev. W. L. McNamara, pastor of Holy Rosary Church, asking help in building a hospital for the community. Within a year, their efforts resulted in a two-story brick building housing 23 beds. The hospital was staffed by the Sisters of Mercy from Omaha for a brief period, before they bowed out due to financial difficulties. Their departure resulted in Fr. McNamara turning to the Sisters of Saint Francis of Penance and Christian Charity. They responded to Fr. McNamara's pleas, agreeing to help run the hospital, effective May 1, 1911, beginning what would eventually be six decades of service to Alliance, Hemingford and rural Box Butte County communities.

Box Butte General Hospital (BBGH) is the successor of St. Joseph Hospital, taking over the mission of serving the health care needs of Box Butte County and the surrounding area in 1976. The hospital is a non-profit facility, owned by the citizens of Box Butte County, dedicated to serving the needs of residents and visitors alike.

In 2000, the hospital approved a 19,000 square foot expansion project to provide room for outpatient services and to provide room for other departments, as well. The The Michael F. Essay, Sr. Outpatient Center Multi-Specialty Clinic was completed in 2001.

BBGH embarked on its biggest construction project since it was built in 1976 with the decision to build a new addition and renovate other parts of the hospital in 2012.

On October 1, 2013, Box Butte General Hospital broke ground on a new two story addition, with the upper floor introducing a new 25-bed patient care unit and the lower floor housing new space in support of the ancillary medical services dedicated to the care of area residents. The \$40-million construction project is funded by a \$28.75 million loan from the USDA; \$8 million in General Obligation Bonds; and \$3.3-3.4 million from BBGH cash reserves. The 93,000 square foot addition would eventually house: the aforementioned 25 bed patient care unit (including two ICU rooms on the first floor); two trauma rooms with five additional treatment spaces; three surgical rooms; expanded pre-operative and post-operative rooms; comprehensive diagnostic imaging department; comprehensive laboratory department; segregated labor & delivery rooms and post-partum rooms; and gift shop. The main contractor for the new addition is Beckenhauer Construction of Norfolk, NE.

The historic opening of the new Emergency Department and Patient Care Unit occurred Tuesday, January 5, 2016 when they successfully moved into the new 93,000 square foot addition. There were 12 in-patients involved in the historic move.



The expansion of the new Michael F. Essay, Sr. Specialty Clinic was completed in August of 2016. A 17,000 square foot of The Rehab & Wellness Center, funded by an ongoing Box Butte Health Foundation Capital Campaign, saw the hospital's Rehabilitation Department move into its new space in October of 2016 and the Wellness Center (fitness gym) completed by February of 2017.

BOYS TOWN NATIONAL RESEARCH HOSPITAL - OMAHA

In the early 1960s, Monsignor Nicholas Wegner, Boys Town director at the time, conceived a plan to place a memorial to Father Flanagan on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Monsignor Wegner selected an artist and approved a design, which was turned into a miniature. But that's as far as the project progressed.

With nothing more than a \$90 loan from a trusted friend, Father Flanagan began his mission to save Omaha's homeless boys. He rented a boarding house at 25th and Dodge Streets in downtown Omaha, Nebraska, and officially opens Father Flanagan's Home for Boys. All that remains of Boys Town's original location is a small piece of limestone rubble, but its size disguises its monumental significance. A bit of a showman himself, Father Flanagan knew the value of entertainment when it came to spreading the Boys Town message.

Founded in 1977, Boys Town National Research Hospital was established to research the causes of hearing loss and related communication disorders, and to provide state-of-the-art treatment. Since the founding, thousands of children have come to Boys Town National Research Hospital each year for care. Countless others from across the United States and around the world are touched by the Hospital's model programs, parent and professional education programs and internationally-recognized research in the Hospital's clinics and research laboratories.

Patient Care

The Hospital offers a broad range of clinical services, including Boys Town Ear, Nose and Throat Institute, Boys Town Pediatrics and specialty medicine, including orthopaedics, gastroenterology, allergy, asthma, and pulmonology, audiology, neurology and ophthalmology.

Boys Town Residential Treatment Center

In 1995, Boys Town National Research Hospital launched the first Residential Treatment Center in response to the needs of children ages 5 to 18 who have severe behavioral and mental health problems.

Life-Changing Research

Boys Town National Research Hospital has been pioneering translational research for more than 40 years.

Our mission never ends.



1921

Boys Town youth Reuben Granger is photographed carrying fellow youth Howard Loomis on his back. The photograph would later become the inspiration for Boys Town's famous "Two Brothers" symbol.



BRODSTONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - SUPERIOR

Brodstone Memorial Hospital has offered superior care close to home since 1928. In 1928, Evelyn Brodstone Vestey and her brother Lewis Brodstone donated funds to build a hospital in Superior in memory of their mother, Mathilde, who was an advocate of local health care. Hailed as the finest hospital serving a town the size of Superior, Brodstone Memorial Hospital provided quality care to those in need regardless of their ability to pay. The tradition of medical excellence in that 25-bed hospital has carried on through the years and Brodstone Memorial Hospital grew with the community. Brodstone is a Critical Access Hospital led by a six-member board of directors and is unique in that the bylaws originally required all directors be women, a stipulation of the Brodstone-Vestey family. Later it was revised to “at least four shall be women.”



In 2005, a \$5.4 million project was completed that provided for new areas for the business office, cardiac rehabilitation, physical therapy, ultra-sound, mammogram, and the gift shop. Departments with remodeled areas include the bone density room, specialty clinic area, doctor’s dictation room, laboratory and phlebotomy room, and central supply on the first floor.



Second floor construction provided for additional surgery space which includes two major operating rooms, endoscopy room, new pre-operative area, post-operative recovery area, and storage areas. The nurse’s station area includes a doctor’s dictation

In 1966, the residents of Nuckolls County approved a bond issue to increase the size of the hospital. In 1978, the 49-bed structure was renamed Brodstone Memorial Nuckolls County Hospital, a name reflecting the commitment of the area in which it served.

In 1994, the hospital improved its parking area, expanded central supply, and added an ambulance garage. In 1995, a new ED was added to the hospital which helped to increase efficiency and response time for the staff.

In 2002, the hospital bylaws needed to be amended to allow the hospital to borrow money for a new construction project. The name “Brodstone Memorial Nuckolls County Hospital” was long, cumbersome, and somewhat confusing as the hospital was not governed by the county. The name was changed back to “Brodstone Memorial Hospital.”

In January, 2002, the Nelson Family Medical Center moved to its current location, 76 West 8th Street. This primary care clinic is open five days a week and is staffed by the health care providers from Superior Family Medical Center.

On October 1, 2002, Superior Family Medical Center was purchased by Brodstone Memorial Hospital. The clinic was first constructed in 1974 by the Superior Medical Development Corporation. The corporation was organized by Superior business people to promote the development of improved medical facilities.

office, nurse’s charting room, central supply area, medication preparation room, nurse’s lounge, several administrative offices and storage. Eighteen patient rooms were remodeled to be private rooms with four being handicap accessible. We also created a Sleep Lab that is a safe, quiet environment with the latest technology is available for these studies.

In August 2010, an \$8.2 million project was completed to add a new clinic and MRI/CT scan suite. Superior Family Medical Center is now attached to the hospital with the entrance on the northwest end of our campus.

In 2017, Cardiac Rehabilitation and Therapy Services departments were combined into one large area, Rehabilitation Services. This created a more private area for patients when a waiting area was designed. A walking track was installed and a private nuclear medicine room. A full working kitchen was added for occupational therapy and an aquatic therapy pool was installed. Because of a growing list of specialty physicians holding clinic hours at Brodstone, a new larger Specialty Clinic was constructed near the north entrance. This addition that was added on to the existing building has a new area on the second floor for Cardiopulmonary, Sleep Lab and Pharmacy area.

BROWN COUNTY HOSPITAL - AINSWORTH

Built in 1917, the original Ainsworth Hospital had three floors with the nurses living in the four north rooms with a bathroom on the third floor. Two rooms on the west side of the second floor were private rooms, and Dr. and Mrs. Rasch lived in two rooms, a sun porch and kitchenette on the south end of the third floor.

In February 1964, a committee was formed in Brown County to investigate the possibility of a new hospital. Meeting with the State Hospital Administrator, Verne Pangborn, on February 21, 1964, were committee members Francis Bejot, Rex Coleman, Err Johnson, Henry Boller, Esther Miller, Coleen Rohwer, Kathryn Anderson and Ruth Mousel. In April of 1964, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Andersen were added to the committee to represent Johnstown area. September 15, 1964, county commissioners passed a resolution calling for a hospital bond election for \$260,000. \$160,000 more was promised from federal Hill-Burton hospital funds. On November 3, 1964, voters approved the hospital bonds and construction was estimated to be two years away.

On December 1, 1964, the county commissioners appointed a three-member Brown County Hospital Board of Trustees including Colleen Rohwer, Kathryn Anderson and Elmer Andersen. On September 1, 1969, Abbott Construction started the hospital construction. After seven years of working with county commissioners, architects, Shaver & Co., the state hospital administrator and the federal officials, the hospital board finally saw their dream come to life. On February 15, 1971, the hospital began service.

On February 20, 2006, the Brown County Hospital Board of Trustees: Mike Kreycik, Marla Ritter, John Gross, Barb Lamb and Judy Densberger, met with hospital administrator, Neil Hilton, to approve a hospital renovation project. Some of the changes were the elimination of the Imaging Center, with a reworked radiology area centered in its existing location. Some of the priorities remained focused upon new accommodations for surgical unit, emergency room and physical therapy/rehab areas. New laboratory space, renovated radiology department and business office/medical records space are also included as key elements of the current plan.

On April 9, 2007, a groundbreaking ceremony was held to begin construction with a completion of March 2008.

The Betty Shelton Memorial Healing Garden was constructed in 2010. On May 2012, there was groundbreaking for imaging addition, including Siemens 20-slice CT scanner, Hologic Digital Mammography machine and Dexa Scan.

On April 1, 2012, Brown County Hospital finalized the purchase of the Ainsworth Family Clinic.



**BROWN COUNTY
HOSPITAL**

Quality in Community Healthcare



As of January 2017, Brown County Hospital offers the following services:

- Medical/Surgical
- Outpatient
- Specialty Clinics
- Rehabilitation Services
- General Surgery
- Sleep Studies
- Laboratory
- Radiology
- Pharmacy
- Home Health
- Dietary/Diabetic Teaching
- Detoxification
- Discharge Planning

BRYAN HEALTH/BRYAN MEDICAL CENTER - LINCOLN



In the eyes of the community, Bryan is an innovative, leading-edge health care organization that ensures access to the latest medical advances and delivers high-quality care in a patient-focused environment. Bryan earned this reputation by focusing on excellence. This mindset makes the organization fluid, embracing constant change in technology, staffing and education, besides its brick and mortar. Over the years, the two original hospitals experienced significant renovation and expansion and in 1997 merged to become BryanLGH Medical Center, operating on BryanLGH East and BryanLGH West campuses. Now part of Bryan Health, Bryan Medical Center joins other facilities on those campuses, as well as Pine Lake, LifePointe, Fallbrook and Crete Area Medical Center campuses. As time has progressed, more and more people have chosen Bryan for care, causing the workforce to grow significantly. Bryan Health is Lincoln's largest private employer with 4,400 staff members, 570 physicians on the medical staff, 700 students and more than 700 volunteers. This growth, along with the desire to accommodate emerging technologies and patient care innovations, continues to require ever-changing spaces.

We remember our proud history:

1920

1922: Statesman William Jennings Bryan (below left in photo) donates his Fairview home and surrounding farmland to become the site of a new hospital.



1924

1924: Supporters break ground for the new hospital.



1925

1925: Lincoln Rotary Club conceives the idea of Lincoln General Hospital and leads a public campaign to raise \$100,000 to match City of Lincoln funds and a donation from the Robert E.



1926

1926: Bryan Memorial Hospital opens at 48th and Summer.



1927

1927: First nursing students graduate from Lincoln General in 1927 and from Bryan in 1929.



1930

1930: Refinements in medical diagnoses and treatments lead to improved outcomes for patients.



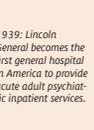
1933

1933: Lincoln General cancer clinic installs world's most powerful X-ray generating apparatus, using funds from the John L. Teeters trust.



1939

1939: Lincoln General becomes the first general hospital in America to provide acute adult psychiatric inpatient services.



1920

1920s: Lincoln Rotary Club conceives the idea of Lincoln General Hospital and leads a public campaign to raise \$100,000 to match City of Lincoln funds and a donation from the Robert E.



1924

1924: Supporters break ground for the new hospital.



1925

1925: Lincoln General Hospital opens.



1926

1926: Bryan Memorial Hospital opens at 48th and Summer.



1927

1927: First nursing students graduate from Lincoln General in 1927 and from Bryan in 1929.



1930

1930: First major expansion project at Bryan.



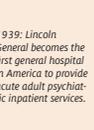
1933

1933: Lincoln General cancer clinic installs world's most powerful X-ray generating apparatus, using funds from the John L. Teeters trust.



1939

1939: Pediatric care at Bryan and Lincoln General (shown at left) echo the best practices of the era.



1942

1940s: Many students answer the call to serve as nursing cadets during World War II.



1948

1948: Second major expansion project at Bryan.



1950

1950s: Surgical teams at Lincoln General and Bryan are at the forefront of modern procedures.



1960

1960: Lincoln's first open heart surgeries and pacemaker implant procedures are performed at Bryan.



1963

1963: Bryan completed a major construction project.



1967

Lincoln General expands services in the 1950s and 1960s until ... it becomes necessary to move to a brand-new facility in 1967.



1970

1970: Nebraska's first cardiac vein bypass at Bryan.



1971

1971: Independence Center for treating substance abuse opens at Lincoln General. The program moves into the former nursing dormitory.



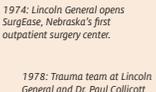
1974

1974: Bryan updates south side of hospital.



1974

1974: Lincoln General opens SurgEase, Nebraska's first outpatient surgery center.



1978

1978: Trauma team at Lincoln General and Dr. Paul Collicott pioneer Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) course.



1980

1980s: Bryan completes an ambitious expansion project.



1986

1986: Bryan surgical teams perform the first of dozens of heart transplants. The cardiac and thoracic program introduces HeartMate mechanical ventricular assist devices to Lincoln and also provides lung transplantations.



1988

1988: Lincoln General Trauma program is verified as a Level II Trauma Center.



1994

1994: RehabCare offers inpatient acute rehab at Lincoln General. New Bryan Medical Plaza consolidates outpatient services.



1997

Bryan Memorial Hospital and Lincoln General Hospital merge to become BryanLGH Medical Center, which is part of the BryanLGH Health System.



2000

2000: Nebraska Gamma Knife Center opens on West Campus.



2001

2001: Pine Lake Medical Center. 2002: BryanLGH Hospitalist Program. 2005: BryanLGH Hospitalist Network. 2006: Extensive renovation at BryanLGH West creates "Lincoln's Newest Hospital." 2006: BryanLGH LifePointe.



2003

2003: BryanLGH Crete Area Medical Center opens its new facility.



2004

2004: Commitment to Serve Campaign funds new Bryan College of Health Sciences facility.



2007

2007: Mobile Screening Services vehicle brings free vascular, cholesterol and glucose screening to at-risk patients throughout Nebraska.



2010

2010: Joint venture of Bryan, Bryan College of Health Sciences and Southeast Community College creates Center for Excellence in Clinical Simulation.



2012

2012: Our new name reflects commitment to be our community's chosen partner for a full spectrum of prevention, wellness, acute care and rehabilitation.



2015

2015: Bryan Counseling Center moves to new area in Phase I of behavioral health high-resolution implementation in 2014. 2015: Bryan Lung Cancer Center opens. 2015: Bryan Telemedicine begins. 2016: NICU Healing Garden opens.



2016

2016: 256-slice CT technology provides high-resolution images with less exposure to radiation.



18 | NHA 90th Anniversary History 1927-2017

BUTLER COUNTY HEALTH CARE CENTER - DAVID CITY

Butler County Health Care Center has been providing health care services to the residents of David City and the surrounding communities for 44 years. The manner in which health care is delivered has changed significantly since opening in 1973.

A county wide bond issued for \$1.3 million was passed in 1971, to build a new county hospital to replace the original city owned hospital. The hospital opened its doors November 3, 1973. At this time the north service wing encompassed surgical, X-ray, laboratory, obstetrical, physical therapy and emergency care services. The south service wing contained all the necessary support activities such as the boiler room, storage, incinerator, laundry, kitchen and dining spaces. The center section contained the administrative functions: business office, medical records, conference library, nurse's station, staff offices and staff workrooms. There were three patient wings in the originally facility that consisted of 11 private rooms and 11 two-bed rooms, sun room, whirlpool bath and French shower for wheel chair patients. A nursery and two-bed intensive care ward were located by the nurse's station.



Butler County Health Care Center has continually made improvements to the facility, equipment and services in order to improve patient care. In 1987, a 5,710 square foot addition was built to house physical therapy and the wellness center. The name of the facility changed shortly after this to Butler County Health Care Center to signify to the community that this was more than just a hospital.

By the early 2000s, more than 60% of the hospital's service to patients was provided on an outpatient basis. There was also a need to collaborate the distances between departments to make more efficient use of time, equipment and staff. Because of these transitions in health care, the board of directors created a facility master plan to convert the 1970s inpatient hospital to a modern inpatient/ outpatient health care facility. The following projects below were a result of this plan. A 6,000 square foot expansion that began in 2004 was completed in 2005 resulting in: covered main entrance, private admission booths, two emergency rooms, eight outpatient recovery rooms, private family birthing room and new nursery, outpatient specialty exam rooms and new spaces for respiratory therapy, laboratory, radiology and medical records.

In 2007, the renovation of the patient rooms to be made private, the addition of the south wing to house new patient rooms and larger sun room and remodeling of the business office, administration, kitchen and cafeteria began. The new private patient rooms were constructed based on evidence based design.

Butler County Supervisors approved an \$8 million bond issue in April of 2012 to help finance the \$11 million addition and renovation project of the wellness center, therapy and surgery departments, which completed the last phase of the master plan. The 10,000 square foot wellness center and therapy department that features a 20-foot high glass wall and indoor walking track opened in January 2013. The therapy department expanded to offer occupational, speech therapy and physical therapy.

The 3,500 square foot surgical suite, complete with two operating rooms, a new recovery room, decontamination clean/sterile processing and staff locker rooms was completed in July 2013. The Board of Directors of Butler County Health Care Center recently approved a \$2.6 million construction project that began in September 2017. The project will add approximately 2,500 square feet of new space to the east of the Wellness Center, as well as remodel the existing therapy department and wellness center.

Butler County Health Care Center has grown from a 37,142 square foot hospital to a 72,687 square feet hospital over the past 44 years. The facility holds ownership to both fitness centers in David City, one attached to the facility and another located in downtown David City. The hospital employs over 100 people and has a medical staff that consists of six family practice physicians, two physician assistants, one nurse practitioner and several visiting specialty providers.

CALLAWAY DISTRICT HOSPITAL - CALLAWAY

Medical services in the Callaway community date back to the early 1900s when Dr. Bryson operated a hospital out of his residence. In April 1952, the first meeting was held for the formation of Callaway Municipal Hospital. The hospital building was constructed using funds provided by the Hill-Burton Act. The future of medical care in Callaway was very bleak in 1972 when the hospital was forced to close its doors due to a variety of operating issues such as difficulty in recruiting physicians and maintaining the hospital building.

When a new physician, Ronald J. Sheppard, MD, opened a practice in the community, the hospital was able to reopen in 1974. By the fall of 1974 over \$40,000 in donations had been received from numerous individuals to support the purchase of new equipment for the hospital. Dr. Sheppard continues to practice in Callaway today.

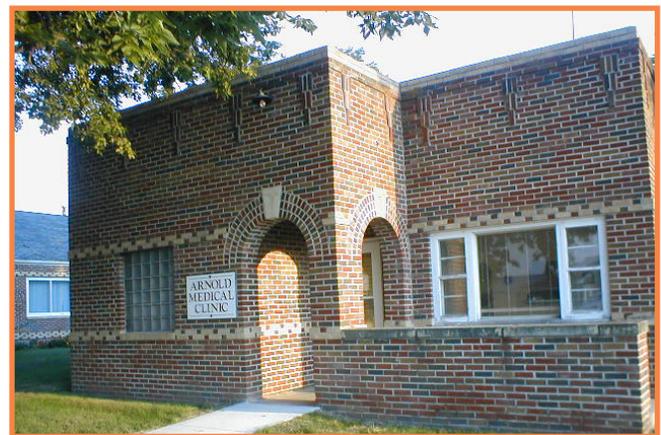
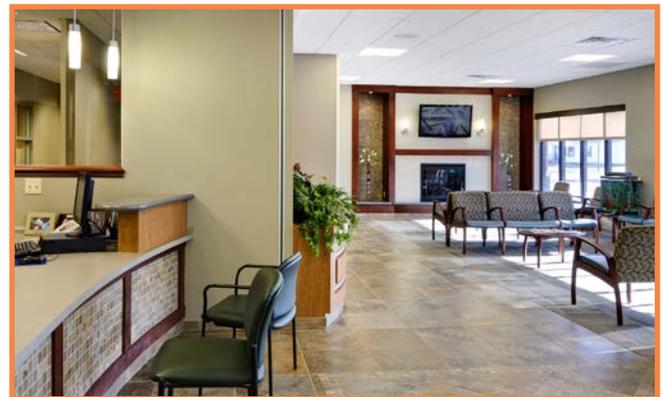
Eventually, the community rallied together and formed a 694-square mile hospital district which encompasses the communities of Callaway and Oconto. Following the formation of the hospital district, it was quickly realized that the current hospital facilities were inadequate for the type of services being provided by the hospital. In 1977, the hospital board sought the public's support to issue bonds for the construction of a new hospital and renovation of the old hospital into a medical clinic. The proposed cost of this bond issue was \$1,075,000 and was approved by voters on July 26, 1977. Construction was completed in 1979. The hospital underwent another expansion in 1987 to add new outpatient services. In 2007, the hospital district again asked voter permission for \$3.7 million in bonds for the construction of a new medical clinic and renovation of the 1979 hospital building. This construction project was completed in 2009.

Callaway District Hospital currently operates as a 12-bed Critical Access Hospital providing acute inpatient care, emergency care, radiology and laboratory services. In addition to hospital services, the organization also operates medical clinics in Callaway and Arnold. In 2016, Callaway District Hospital was the recipient of a grant from the Helmsley Charitable Trust for the purchase of a 64-slice CT scanner to replace the 16-slice scanner currently being leased by the facility.

The hospital's radiology department also offers digital x-ray and 3D Mammography with tomography as well as ultrasound and bone density scans. The hospital and medical clinics currently employ three physicians and two mid-level practitioners. The medical staff consists of Kenneth Loper, MD (Chief of Staff); Ronald J. Sheppard, MD; Chelsea Williams, MD; Williams Hinman, PA-C; & Kristen Rickertsen, APRN. In addition, Tiffany Svoboda, DO will join the practice in the fall of 2018.



Callaway District
Hospital *and Medical Clinics*



CHADRON COMMUNITY HOSPITAL & HEALTH SERVICES - CHADRON

Prior to the establishment of Chadron Community Hospital & Health Services, the need for such an institution was partially supplied by a series of small privately owned hospitals; the last of which was destroyed by fire in 1927 without injury to the patients.

Public assistance was immediately enlisted with the object in view of continuing to afford some sort of hospitalization in the community. For this purpose a temporary association was formed, the membership of which was composed of charitably inclined women, this association succeeded in establishing a temporary institution, which in the course of its operations accumulated considerable equipment, the best of which was later presented to the present hospital building.

About this time local physicians and surgeons organized the Chadron Medical Society. It soon became apparent that the demand was too great to be taken care of with the means at hand. The Medical Society and the temporary association mentioned above, with the assistance of other interested persons, procured the holding of a special election to vote on the question of the issuance of \$35,000 in bonds by the city; the proceeds of which were to be used for the construction of a new modern hospital.

The election was held August 16, 1927 and the bond issue carried by more than a two-thirds majority. The bonds were accordingly issued and sold, and the hospital built.



CHADRON COMMUNITY
HOSPITAL & HEALTH SERVICES

The hospital was known as Chadron Municipal Hospital and was operated by the City until September 1, 1963. This date marked the establishment of Chadron Community Hospital.

The Chadron Community Hospital Corporation presently controls the Hospital. Membership in the corporation is open to any person who subscribes \$50.00 or more to the purposes or promotion of the corporation. The management and control of the corporation is vested in and exercised by a board of twelve trustees who are elected by the majority of the membership attending the regular annual meeting. Four trustees are elected each year for three year terms.

Construction for Surgery and Delivery began in 1986 and in 1988 Home Health joined our organization. In 1995 the Surgeons' clinic area and office space were constructed in the lower level of the building. The decision to purchase and operate Prairie Pines Retirement Center was made in 1995.



Work on the building started late in the spring of 1928. The cornerstone was laid on May 28, 1928. Pending completion of the building on June 18, 1928, the Mayor and Council passed Ordinance 460 creating a Hospital Board of five members and defining its powers and duties. This Board was appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Council, and had immediate charge of the operation of the Hospital.

The first patients were received into the Hospital on January 11, 1929, and since that date the Hospital has been in continuous and successful operation.

The original hospital building was completely renovated, and additions constructed in 1961 and 1969. This resulted in the current fireproof and completely modern 42-bed facility.

Much progress has been made since Chadron Community Hospital and Health Services first opened its doors in 1929 to provide the community with hospital care. Still we must not sit back and be content with this progress.

Our goal for the future should be to continue along the lines of progress which have been evident the past few years. We now have an excellent hospital, provide good service to the patient, and should strive to continue in such a manner.

CHASE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - IMPERIAL

Back in the mid 1920s, due to vision and courage of two young nurses, Chase County was fortunate in acquiring its first hospital. Elva and Eeva Yaw were twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Yaw, who were early settlers in the Champion Valley. The twins headed east to Omaha, Nebraska to attend nurses' training school at Methodist Hospital.

After graduation, the twins decided to return to their home county with a desire to open a hospital and practice their profession. This was a major undertaking which required considerable courage since they had no real assurance such a venture would be successful. A year after their graduation, the twins purchased hospital beds and accessories and started caring for patients in their own home. In 1925, they purchased a home in Imperial and called their venture a "10 Bed Home Hospital."

Not long after they opened the "Home Hospital," Dr. George Hoffmeister moved his emergency services in a room in their home. Soon the hospital expanded by adding another room and an operating room. In 1929, due to some personal changes by the existing staff, the Home Hospital was rented out as a residence and the equipment sold.

With the Home Hospital closing, many business men of Imperial realized a great need for a hospital in the community. They began to canvass Imperial and the surrounding territory to see if sufficient funds could be raised for a new hospital. This fundraising was successful and the "Imperial Community Hospital" opened in the spring of 1931. This facility was added on to in 1958 and was in operation until 1977.

With health care expanding, there was a need to update the 44-year-old facility in 1975. The voters of Chase County passed a \$1.6 million bond issue to build a new facility. The ground breaking ceremony for the new "Chase County Community Hospital" was held in 1976. The new building was dedicated on June 26, 1977. At the time it was one of only a few hospitals that had all private patient rooms.



**Chase County
Community
Hospital & Clinic**

Health care services continue to grow and change, and there was a need for more space. In 1992, an addition was built to provide more room for outpatient services and physical therapy. In 2002, the hospital further expanded the facility by the addition of the Chase County Clinic.

In 2003 the hospital added a satellite clinic in Wauneta, Nebraska. In 2007, the Wauneta Foundation provided funds to construct a new clinic building.



Today, more than 90 years after two sisters felt there was a need for a hospital in Southwest Nebraska; Chase County Community Hospital continues to serve the health care needs of our community. With four dedicated providers, 15 visiting specialists, over 100 dedicated employees and state-of-the-art equipment, we are still caring for our friends and neighbors.



CHERRY COUNTY HOSPITAL - VALENTINE

The original Sandhill General Hospital was a two-story frame building that was promoted financially by Father Blaire and operated by two sisters in the year of 1912.

Dr. Lynch was the next person to operate the hospital, and he did so for several years. Following his departure, the local Methodist church assumed management. The hospital functioned under the direction of Betty Brockley, but it flourished for only a short time before it closed. Another period of time lapsed before it opened its doors for business with community help under the administration of Nellie Stevenson. But again it closed. As the Valentine Building and Loan had a mortgage on the building, they assumed ownership. From 1912 - 1930, the hospital was under five managements, but each was to no avail. They all failed to keep the doors open.

In 1930, the Tyler family assumed the responsibility of opening the hospital, and under their name continued uninterrupted service until Cherry County took it over in 1971. In retrospect, Truman and Mae Tyler leased the building from the Building and Loan Association and in 1936 they purchased it. The hospital was under the supervision of Truman Tyler, Sr.

Eva Tyler, who married Truman Tyler, Jr. in 1932, began her career in 1936. Truman Tyler, Sr. died shortly afterward, as did Truman Tyler, Jr. Mae Tyler continued as administrator of the hospital, and Eva served as nursing supervisor. In 1946, Eva bought the property from Mae Tyler and continued its operation.

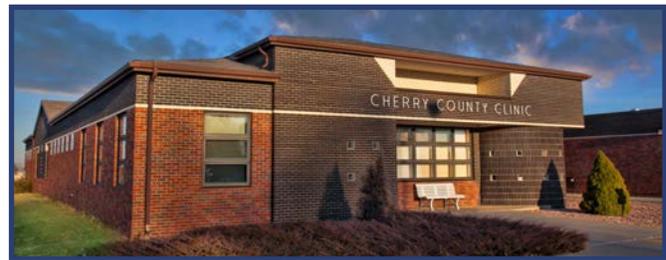
In the year 1948 a bond issue for a county hospital failed. In 1950 an addition was built, thus adding the north wing. In 1961 the hospital was formed as a nonprofit corporation. Another addition was built in 1967 adding the west wing. This was brought about by twelve local citizens cosigning a note for the amount. In May 1968 a meeting of interested citizens organized a committee and started planning toward a county hospital. An election to establish a Cherry County Hospital with \$100,000 for a study and a purchase of property was passed by the voters.

Thereafter, in October 1971 the Cherry County Hospital Board formally took over management. A bond issue was rejected by the voters in May 1972 for a new hospital. Eva Tyler, after many years of dedicated service to not only the hospital, but to the community, died in November 1972 and willed all her assets to the Cherry County Hospital.

In March 1973, a bond issue was approved by the voters for construction of a new Cherry County Hospital, which opened in October of 1975. In March of 1994, the Cherry County Clinic was completed.

CCH

CHERRY COUNTY
Hospital and Clinic



In December of 1997, an outpatient addition was completed. This addition added space for the outpatient clinic services, physical therapy, mammography, computed axial tomography, and ultrasound.

In the year 2006, a major renovation and addition project was completed. Among the areas impacted were the pharmacy, patient nutrition area, nursing offices, home health, medical records, administration, laboratory, cardiac rehabilitation, physician lounge, chapel, and physical therapy.

In 2017, another significant addition and renovation project was undertaken. The project includes expanded patient rooms, two labor/delivery/recovery rooms, a chemotherapy space, expanded nurse's station, additional outpatient exam rooms, and two operating rooms. Several services will be relocated with the project. The CT, ultrasound, mammography, dexta scan, and staff dining room areas will be relocated and expanded to better accommodate the patients, public and staff.

What began in 1870 as a modest Catholic ministry dedicated to providing health care to the poor and vulnerable, is a thriving academic health system today. While much has changed in health care over the last century, the aspirations of this ministry have not. CHI Health remains committed to providing health care to the poor and vulnerable while we work together to build healthier communities.

The journey began in 1870 when the Sisters of Mercy founded Saint Joseph Hospital. It was a plain wood-frame building with 10 rooms. By 1882, an addition was required to keep up with care demands.

In 1892, John A. Creighton established a medical school and funded a new 200-bed hospital located next to Creighton University at 10th & Castelar streets. The red-brick structure continued to serve patients until 1978 when a new building was opened at 30th & California streets.

In 1910, the Sisters of Mercy opened Saint Catherine's Hospital at Ninth and Forest streets. For more than 50 years, it was the center of faith-based, non-academic health care in eastern Nebraska.

In 1964, a new 250-bed hospital was built at what was, at the time, the outskirts of town. The hospital, named in honor of the Sisters of Mercy and the late Archbishop Gerald T. Bergan, opened near 72nd & Center streets, where it continues to thrive.

Bergan Mercy Hospital became Bergan Mercy Health System of the Midlands in 1985 when Bergan and Mercy Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa merged. During 1991, Bergan Mercy Hospital expanded to offer comprehensive health care and became Bergan Mercy Medical Center.

In June 1996, Bergan Mercy Health System and Immanuel Medical Center came together to form Alegent Health. In June 2007, Bergan Mercy announced a \$107.2 million expansion and enhancement project at Bergan Mercy.

Among the expansion highlights was a Family Life Center, which featured a women's and children's hospital, with 16 labor and delivery beds, a new 35-bed, post-partum unit, nine ante-partum beds for high-risk pregnancies and a new Level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit with 32 private rooms.

In 2012, Alegent Health signed a strategic affiliation with Creighton University reuniting the legacy organizations in what would become Alegent Creighton Health. As part of the agreement, Alegent Creighton Health moved into operations of the Creighton University Medical Center at 30th & California streets. The Catholic heritage of these organizations would become stronger than ever when Catholic Health Initiatives stepped in and acquired then Alegent Creighton Health from Immanuel.



Imagine better health.SM



The new academic health system, CHI Health, would plan to grow its academic footprint, which gave students new opportunities and Bergan Mercy Medical Center new life. Plans were made to move the doctors' offices out of the 30th & California location and build a new clinic six blocks east of the hospital, complete with a laboratory, imaging and an emergency department. The inpatient care would move to Bergan Mercy, which would undergo a \$145 million renovation to accommodate students, faculty, teaching space and more.

In 2017, Creighton University Medical Center-Bergan Mercy opened at two locations – a community outpatient clinic and Emergency Department at 24th & Cuming and the flagship hospital at 7500 Mercy Road.

The state-of-the-art academic medical center, with cutting-edge technology, new teaching techniques and all private rooms, still embraces the legacy started 147 years earlier, when the Sisters of Mercy set up a hospital to care for those most vulnerable. It is our modern-day mission to carry our legacy forward in new ways that find us partnering with our communities to lower the cost of care while improving quality, safety and the patient experience. Those are the cornerstones of caring for generations to come.

CHI HEALTH GOOD SAMARITAN - KEARNEY

CHI Health Good Samaritan in Kearney is a 268-bed, faith-based nonprofit facility that encompasses nearly 800,000 square feet on two campuses — Good Samaritan and Richard Young Behavioral Health. Its service area includes 340,000 people in more than 41,000 square miles (the size of the state of Indiana). Good Samaritan's location in the region is the key; rural Nebraskans and Kansans are able to find nearly every level of care at Good Samaritan without traveling hundreds of more miles to larger metropolitan areas.

Its history is rooted in the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919, which led to the formation of a committee, composed largely of local Catholics, to start a hospital in Kearney. The group set about planning for the hospital and raised the funds with which to build it. Community members launched the "Save Our Sick" campaign to fund Good Samaritan Hospital's construction. They called upon the Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs to operate the facility. The first Sisters arrived in Kearney in 1921, and the first patient was admitted to Good Samaritan on July 23, 1924.



CHI Health Richard Young Behavioral Health first entered the Kearney medical community as Richard H. Young Hospital, in 1986. A free-standing mental health facility sponsored by Lutheran Health Services, it provides a broad continuum of care for adolescents and adults, ranging from intensive inpatient to outpatient services. In 1987, Good Samaritan assumed sponsorship of the facility.



Imagine better health.™

In 1996, three health care systems sponsored by 10 congregations came together to form Catholic Health Initiatives, or CHI. The Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs was one of those congregations, and so Good Samaritan became part of the country's second largest Catholic health care system.

Over the years, Good Samaritan has transformed from a community hospital into a thriving regional referral center. Today, the hospital includes a Level II trauma center that also offers AirCare emergency helicopter transport and an ambulance program offering long-distance and local 911 services. Among its many other services are: cardiac care, including open-heart surgery; a Level III neonatal intensive care unit; a nationally accredited cancer center; comprehensive neurosurgery; an advanced orthopedic program; inpatient and outpatient mental health services; a nursing program that earned elite Magnet status and services accredited with international Planetree designation.

In 2012, the health ministries represented by CHI in Nebraska and western Iowa joined together to become CHI Health. This regional health network has a unified mission: nurturing the healing ministry of the Catholic Church while creating healthier communities. Good Samaritan Hospital transformed its name to CHI Health Good Samaritan in reflection of its role within Nebraska's largest health care system.



CHI HEALTH IMMANUEL - OMAHA

CHI Health Immanuel is celebrating its 130th birthday in 2017. The hospital started as the dream of the Rev. E.A. Fogelstrom, pastor of Omaha's Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church. The support of the Lutheran Church and the hard work of dedicated deaconesses helped to make this health care dream a reality.

Immanuel admitted its first patient on Dec. 20, 1890, at its first location at 4516 N. 34th Street. The original hospital was three stories tall with the surgical suite on the top floor for better sunlight. The deaconesses would carry boiling water from the kitchen in the basement up the three flights of stairs to the top floor for the surgeries.



Rev. Fogelstrom had purchased a large plot of land around the hospital and began to develop it based on the community's needs. There was an orphanage, a motherhouse for the deaconesses and a laundry facility. As growth continued, another hospital was built. This left the original hospital to be repurposed into a home for the handicapped and elderly. In all, three hospitals were built on the campus, along with a Lutheran church.

During the 1950s, there was a period of growth and reconstruction, and the third hospital doubled in size with the addition of a six-story wing. Long-term planning began in the early 1960s, as it became apparent that Immanuel



would have to expand to meet its health care commitments to the community. In February 1969, Immanuel Hospital and its seven interconnected medical units were renamed Immanuel Medical Center. The new Immanuel Medical Center opened on June 29, 1974. Along with the new hospital, a nursing home and senior living community was built. The 80-acre campus was providing state-of-the-art programs encompassing the full spectrum of health care.

In June 1996, Bergan Mercy Health System and Immanuel Medical Center recognized the benefits of alliances in health care and came together to form Alegent Health.

Building upon Immanuel Medical Center's 130-year legacy and the sponsorship of the Nebraska synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, health care for north and northwest Omaha community is provided with a Christ-centered focus.

The development of Immanuel Medical Center continued after a \$28.3 million expansion and renovation project completed in 2003. Immanuel is the area's leader in services, including cardiovascular, oncology, spine, mental health, senior care, orthopedics and rehabilitation that feature the most advanced technology and equipment. In 2012, Catholic Health Initiatives accepted full sponsorship of CHI Health, and Immanuel became part of CHI Health.

Today, the Back and Spine Institute performs the most complex spine surgeries in the region and the Immanuel Rehabilitation Center serves patients and families from across the country. Immanuel is a leader in mental health services for children and adults throughout the region. The Henry Lynch Cancer Center provides family and patient-centered care with medical and radiation oncology professionals who collaborate with other health care professionals.



CHI HEALTH LAKESIDE - OMAHA

CHI Health Lakeside opened in August 2004 as the only full-service hospital in West Omaha. It was also Omaha's first "smart" hospital — and one of the most technologically integrated hospitals in the world. Lakeside uses innovative technologies throughout the hospital to integrate medical advances, diagnostic services and information systems. The 79-bed medical facility opened with maternity, surgery, cardiology, orthopedic, cancer care, wellness, 24/7 emergency care, diagnostics, and multiple inpatient and outpatient services.



The state-of-the-art hospital was designed to deliver advanced technology within a healing environment, using the Planetree concept of patient-centered care. All-wireless technology, a filmless environment and an all-digital diagnostics center were seamlessly incorporated into serene settings. The hospital design included natural lighting, soft pastel colors and a spacious, open floor plan that allowed for easy wayfinding.



In 2010, Lakeside increased the number of medical/surgical beds and expanded the surgical suite and Intensive Care Unit. The 156-bed facility offered obstetrics, oncology, orthopedic and cardiovascular services — in both medical-surgical and intensive care settings. Lakeside also opened a dedicated inpatient oncology unit, added Labor & Delivery and post-partum rooms, and a Level II Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Additionally, Lakeside opened medical-surgical orthopedics beds in post-intensive care (a PINS unit), as well as improved and expanded surgical suites with advanced operating and minor procedure rooms.



Other hospital features included minimally invasive surgical suites and bedside registration in the Emergency Department. With the addition of eFocus technology — Lakeside brought advanced patient monitoring that allowed critical care specialists to remotely monitor and analyze ICU patient vital signs at every moment.

Lakeside maintains spacious, private patient rooms to provide maximum patient and visitor comfort. Every patient room in the facility — from the Emergency Room to the Intensive Care Unit — is a private room. The role of family in the healing process is acknowledged by placing sofa beds in most patient rooms so that immediate family may stay overnight. The hospital includes serene common areas, including a nondenominational chapel and a multilevel healing garden. These areas provide perfect settings for respite, reflection and relaxation for both patients and visitors.

Surgical facilities are available for inpatient and outpatient procedures. An extra level of privacy is afforded in comfortable, spacious rooms, where pre- and post-operative care is delivered, allowing family to be close before and after a patient's procedure.

Even with high-tech, state-of-the-art equipment, the diagnostic center offers a warm, reassuring environment. A full range of services offered include MRI, CT, a clinical laboratory and pulmonary services.

In 2014, Alegant Creighton Health joined with the other Nebraska hospitals sponsored by Catholic Health Initiatives to form CHI Health. As a part of the region's largest health system, Lakeside changed its name to CHI Health Lakeside.

Lakeside's campus also features a 68,000-square foot wellness center and two medical office buildings. Lakeside has earned a reputation as a true patient-centered healing facility.

CHI HEALTH ST. ELIZABETH - LINCOLN



Imagine better health.™

CHI Health St. Elizabeth has been providing health care services to the Lincoln community for more than 128 years. St. Elizabeth specializes in the treatment of newborn and pediatric care, women's health, burn and wound care, cardiology, oncology, emergency medicine, orthopedics and neuroscience.

In 1889, Bishop Thomas Bonacum, the first Roman Catholic bishop of the Lincoln Diocese, issued a request to answer a desperate community need for a hospital. Four Sisters from St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration answered that call. The Sisters opened Lincoln's first hospital in the Buckstaff family residence, located on South Street between 11th and 13th streets. The house did not have any electricity or plumbing.



By 1901, the Sisters had raised \$70,000 to build a new, three-story hospital. By the 1930s, the hospital had undergone several additions, stood four stories tall and could accommodate nearly 200 patients. The chapel from the hospital still stands in its original location today. In 1969, St. Elizabeth moved to its current location at 555 S. 70th Street and soon after opened a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. St. Elizabeth is well known for maternity services and quality care in Nebraska and across the nation.

St. Elizabeth was the first hospital in the country to receive two Gold Seals of Approval™ from The Joint Commission for NICU and high-risk obstetrics. In March 2017, St. Elizabeth implemented the state's first OB/GYN Hospitalist Program, which provides innovations in patient safety and processes to support the medical services provided to the community.

Starting in 2001, a \$110 million expansion was undertaken. When it was completed in 2004, it tripled the size of the hospital, adding a new six-story patient tower, a four-level parking garage and medical plaza building. St. Elizabeth provides a full continuum of care and medical services, including surgery, orthopedics, maternity, cancer care and diagnostic imaging. In collaboration with CHI Health Nebraska Heart, St. Elizabeth provides innovative heart and vascular procedures and treatments.

In 1973, St. Elizabeth opened the region's first Burn Center. St. Elizabeth is one of only 66 burn centers verified by the American College of Surgeons (ACS) and the American Burn Association (ABA) across the nation. With this verification, comes a team of highly skilled physicians, nurses and therapists who treat approximately 500 patients a year from a six-state area. It is internationally recognized for outstanding research and for providing the latest treatments and procedures for serious burns or for wounds that will not heal.

Since 2007, St. Elizabeth has been performing robotic surgeries and offers the latest technology for minimally-invasive procedures. Originally, the da Vinci robot was used mainly for urology and gynecology procedures. It is now commonly used for colorectal surgery, gallbladder removal, as well as hernia repair and a number of other abdominal procedures. Patients share the benefits from robotic surgery have included a shorter hospital stay, less pain after surgery, minimal scarring and a faster recovery.

St. Elizabeth is built on a culture of excellence, receiving countless awards and recognitions. St. Elizabeth has received the prestigious Magnet® recognition, the highest nursing credential for excellence in clinical services by the American Nurses Credentialing Center. Less than 8 percent of all U.S. hospitals meet the criteria to earn Magnet status; St. Elizabeth is among an elite group.



CHI HEALTH ST. FRANCIS - GRAND ISLAND

In 1860, Mother Theresia Bonzel established the Sisters of St. Francis in Olpe, Germany. St. Francis of Assisi, who rejected wealth and prosperity to serve the poor, was chosen to be the Sisters' patron saint. Six of these sisters journeyed to the United States in 1875 and established several houses, including one in Colorado Springs, Colorado.



In 1883, the Sisters were called upon by a committee of local citizens and Bishop James O'Connor of Omaha to establish a hospital in Grand Island, Neb., — a town that had grown to 1,900 with the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pike's Peak Gold Rush. Working with the committee, the Sisters raised funds and, in 1887, opened St. Francis Hospital on Adams Street.

Throughout its history, St. Francis has expanded to meet the community need. Four years after opening, a new wing was added. Three more additions were completed and the front entrance was moved to Charles Street by 1920. The St. Francis Nursing School, which opened in 1920, trained nurses until 1980. A large expansion in 1924 included six operating rooms and an obstetrics department. In 1937, on its 50th anniversary, St. Francis Hospital was one of the best-equipped institutions in Nebraska.

In 1975, 26.6 acres of land was purchased for a new hospital on Faidley Avenue. In the fall of 1978, St. Francis moved to a new 230,000-square-foot facility on West Faidley Avenue and became St. Francis Medical Center. The facility offered all private patient rooms and grew to include a birthing center, neonatal intensive care, pediatrics and specialized services such as interventional cardiology and a cardiac cath lab. St. Francis Medical Center remains on the site today.

St. Francis purchased Grand Island Memorial Hospital on April 1, 1987, and renamed it St. Francis Memorial Health Center. The building is now known as St. Francis Medical Plaza and houses the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Center and Skilled Nursing Unit. The building is also home to the St. Francis Cancer Treatment Center which opened in 1994. The Cancer Treatment Center is accredited by the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer with commendation for excelling at every aspect of cancer care.



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In 1987, the Sisters of St. Francis transferred sponsorship to the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati. The Sisters of Charity Health Care Operations became one of the founding congregations of Catholic Health Initiatives (CHI) in 1996.

This group of Catholic health care leaders understood that to preserve their healing ministry for the future, they would need to be innovative in redesigning their organizational structure. They envisioned a new Catholic health ministry sponsored and governed by equal religious-lay partnership.

In 2005, St. Francis broke ground on a nine-story addition. The new 159-bed patient tower was dedicated on Sept. 14, 2007, by The Most Reverend William Dendinger, Bishop of the Diocese of Grand Island, and community leaders from central Nebraska. In the same year, St. Francis became the first and only hospital in Nebraska to receive the Edgerton Quality Award's highest honor, the Award of Excellence.



In addition to improving facilities and services, St. Francis has embraced programs outside hospital walls in an effort to create healthier communities. In 1994, St. Francis began training parish nurses to provide holistic health care to local faith communities. The Student Wellness Center opened in 1997 at Grand Island Senior High offering health care services to students. In 2004, St. Francis was named a finalist for the American Hospital Association's Foster McGaw Prize for community service.

On July 1, 2009, St. Francis and three other CHI hospitals in Nebraska came together to form a statewide health system. While St. Francis has grown into a regional health care facility, at its core it has changed very little. The hospital remains a dedicated servant of the Catholic healing ministry led by local representatives and built upon a foundation of compassionate care, a dedication to healing, and a commitment to the community.

CHI HEALTH ST. MARY'S - NEBRASKA CITY

In 1925, conversations in Nebraska City suggested a hospital be built in this southeast Nebraska community. The Sisters of St. Francis of Maryville, Mo., who had originated from the Sisters of St. Mary of St. Louis and carried out a ministry of caring for the sick and poor, were guests at a 1926 Chamber of Commerce meeting to discuss their role in such an undertaking.

It was agreed upon that half of the construction funds would be furnished by the Sisters of St. Francis of Maryville, the other half from Otoe County residents and interested persons. Just one year later, in February 1927, St. Mary's Hospital opened its doors in Nebraska City.

From the beginning, St. Mary's fully embraced its calling to care for the sick and the poorest of the poor. And the facility flourished — undergoing expansion and remodeling projects over its many years. Today, the hospital offers acute inpatient care, surgical services, obstetrics, emergency care, diagnostic imaging, and physical/occupational/speech therapy, among its many critical access services.

In the early 1980s, St. Mary's sponsorship was transferred to the Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs. Then, in 1996, three health care systems sponsored by 10 congregations came together to form Catholic Health Initiatives, or CHI. The Sisters of St. Francis of Colorado Springs was one of those congregations, and so St. Mary's became part of the country's second largest Catholic health care system.



In 2012, the health ministries represented by CHI in Nebraska and western Iowa joined together to become CHI Health. This regional health network has a unified mission: nurturing the healing ministry of the Catholic Church while creating healthier communities.

St. Mary's transformed its name to CHI Health St. Mary's in reflection of its role within Nebraska's largest health care system.

Over time, St. Mary's outgrew its 1927 structure, and in 2014, moved into a brand new and fully modernized facility on Grundman Boulevard in Nebraska City. The new 110,000-square-foot campus is better equipped to meet the changing needs of the community.



CHI HEALTH SCHUYLER - SCHUYLER

CHI Health Schuyler opened its doors as Memorial Hospital on October 11, 1953, serving the communities of Schuyler, Clarkson, Howells, Leigh, and the residents of rural Colfax County. In 1971, the hospital expanded to 52 acute-care beds through two separate additions. In 1986, the hospital converted 31 beds to long-term care.

Memorial Hospital became part of Immanuel Health Systems in 1994. The system became part Alegen Health in 1996. Two new clinic locations were constructed in 1995: one was attached to the hospital and the other was built in Howells to better serve the health care needs of northern Colfax County.

The Heun Living Center, a multipurpose living addition for extended care residents, was completed in 1998. On April 1, 2000, the hospital converted to a Critical Access Hospital, a Medicare classification for small rural hospitals that, when certified, reimburses the facility for the cost of taking care of patients.



A full complement of outpatient diagnostic and therapeutic services is also available, including laboratory, radiology, physical therapy, occupational therapy, sleep studies and cardiac rehabilitation. Home Care professional services and Durable Medical Equipment are available locally provided by CHI Health at Home.

The local medical staff is supplemented by outpatient specialty physicians who provide clinics in areas such as cardiology, ENT, gastrointestinal, general surgery, gynecology, nephrology, orthopedics, podiatry and urology on a regular basis. This ensures that patients receive services from specialists in a service close to home.



Memorial Hospital acquired the Clarkson Medical Clinic in 2003 and built a new replacement clinic in Clarkson in 2005. The hospital ceased providing extended care services in 2006 as part of a strategic effort to focus on providing hospital and primary health care services.

In 2014, Alegen Creighton Health joined with the other Nebraska hospitals sponsored by Catholic Health Initiatives to form CHI Health. As a part of the region's largest health system, Memorial changed its name to CHI Health Schuyler.

In addition to its 25 Critical Access beds, CHI Health Schuyler offers a wide variety of services to the residents of Colfax County. These include 24-hour emergency services, inpatient medical and surgical care, outpatient observation, outpatient surgical and skilled services provided locally for patients of all ages.

CHI Health Clinic continues to provide primary medical clinic services at three locations within Colfax County: Schuyler, Clarkson and Howells.

Through the years, CHI Health Schuyler strives to improve the health status of Colfax County residents – close to home – right in their own community.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & MEDICAL CENTER - OMAHA

Children's Memorial Hospital opened its doors on March 14, 1948. The hospital, located at 4^{2nd} and Dewey Ave. in Omaha, cost \$850,000 to build and was funded by a community-wide penny drive and contributions made by 30,000 people in Nebraska and western Iowa.



The first child to be admitted to the new children's hospital needed surgery. Six and a-half month old John Paul Mattson was born with a hernia. He arrived at the hospital from his home in Omaha's Dundee neighborhood just minutes



before Children's second patient, also an infant boy in need of surgery to repair a hernia. Both procedures went well. Mattson returned to Children's Memorial Hospital ten years later with a ruptured appendix that almost took his life. His treatment was successful, and he went on to graduate from Omaha's Westside High School and Northwestern University. John Mattson is now a father and grandfather who says, "I'm here because of Children's."

With the polio epidemic looming, Children's would go on to play a significant role in the treatment of youngsters throughout the area. In 1981, Children's Hospital moved west to a new location at the corner of 83rd and Dodge Streets.

A new, state-of-the-art hospital built especially for children opened September 30, 2000, at 8200 Dodge St., just one block north of Children's former home. The 292,030 square-foot facility features a total of nine floors, including three medical/surgical floors, each with 24 single-occupancy rooms. The hospital also has an 18-bed pediatric intensive care unit and a 40-bed newborn ICU.

On January 8, 2009, Children's Hospital introduced a new logo and a new name. Children's Hospital & Medical Center represents the hospital's growth into a regional pediatric and specialty health care center. Children's Hospital & Medical Center is the only full-service pediatric health care center in Nebraska, providing unique resources to children from across a five-state region and beyond. Children's lives out its mission—"To improve the life of every child"—through dedication to exceptional clinical care, research, education and advocacy.



In 2016, Children's announced plans to expand campus with the Hubbard Center for the Children.

Children's is home to Nebraska's only Level IV regional Newborn Intensive Care Unit and the state's only Level II Pediatric Trauma Center. A regional heart center, it also provides expertise in pediatric heart transplantation. Children's is recognized as a 2016-17 Best Children's Hospital by *U.S. News & World Report* in cardiology and heart surgery, gastroenterology and GI surgery and orthopedics. It also has been honored as part of the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Magnet Recognition Program®, which recognizes superior quality in nursing care.

Since its founding in 1948 in the midst of the polio epidemic, Children's Hospital & Medical Center has been on the leading edge of pediatric care in Omaha and across the region. Children's has now evolved into a nationally recognized pediatric health care leader with growing global impact. The path of transformation has been marked by a succession of historical milestones and an enduring commitment to improving the lives of children and families.



COLUMBUS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - COLUMBUS



Columbus Community Hospital (CCH) is a not-for-profit hospital located in Columbus, Nebraska, dating back to 1879. With the assistance of a donation from John Creighton, the hospital was opened and named St. Mary's Hospital. At the time, this facility was the first hospital between Omaha and Salt Lake City.

In 1921, a second hospital was established in Columbus by Dr. Carroll D. Evans, Sr., Dr. Evans's sons and other area physicians. Originally it was named Evans Hospital, but was later purchased and renamed to Columbus Hospital, and subsequently, Lutheran Hospital. In 1964, the name was changed to Behlen Memorial Hospital.

The growing list of health care providers also required a second 32,500 square foot Healthpark Medical Office Building to be built next to the existing 40,000 square foot complex.

Columbus Community Hospital completed construction of the Columbus Wellness Center on adjacent property. The Columbus Wellness Center brings together fitness, wellness and outpatient



Evans Hospital 1879



St. Mary's Hospital 1921



Columbus Community Hospital 1964

After finding it difficult to support and finance two hospitals, St. Mary's and Behlen Memorial Hospital merged in April 1972. By 1975, all services were moved to Behlen Memorial Hospital and the name was changed to Columbus Community Hospital.

The first physician tenant moved into Columbus Community Hospital's adjoining physicians clinic in October 1981. The original structure was filled and an addition was authorized by the end of 1982.

In May 2000, Columbus Community Hospital broke ground on a new health care campus in the northwest section of Columbus. The four story, prairie-style building of 153,000 square feet was opened in August 2002.

The new, attached one-story medical office building opened its doors in September 2002. The 40,000 square foot complex houses local and visiting physicians and the CCH laboratory. In 2012, a 30,000 square foot addition was added to the 153,000 square foot building.

rehabilitation, including adult and pediatric physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy.

The newest facility, the Columbus Community Hospital Child Care Center, opened its doors on August 14, 2017, on the Columbus Community Hospital campus. The CCH Child Care Center added all-new playground equipment, furniture, toys and books to enhance the children's experience. Available to all hospital employees with additional space for area families, the Columbus Community Hospital Child Care Center added an essential resource for residents in Columbus.

Columbus Community Hospital celebrated 15 years at the current location in August 2017. To commemorate this and Columbus Community Hospital proudly serving the Columbus community since 1879, a video was created showcasing how the hospital began and some of the ways the organization continues to expand today.



COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, MCCOOK

Community Hospital opened its doors in 1974 on the east side of McCook. At the time, the 56-bed, not-for-profit facility, built at a cost of \$2.2 million, replaced an outdated St. Catherine's Hospital. Parts of the old hospital dated back to 1923, which made it difficult to measure up to current-day standards and regulations.



The present-day Community Hospital provides advanced care to more than 30,000 people who live in southwest Nebraska and northern Kansas. A Critical Access Hospital, Community Hospital excels in surgery care, rehabilitation programs, obstetrics, emergency care, outpatient services and in offering a wide range of visiting specialists. With a dedication to providing quality, efficient and patient-centered services, Community Hospital opened a \$29 million 25-bed patient wing with all-private rooms in January 2011. A new surgery wing, pharmacy, outpatient area and community wellness program area, was completed in May 2012. Community Hospital is one of only a handful of critical access hospitals in the United States offering radiation oncology. The Anderson Center for Radiation Oncology was completed in April 2014.

Clinics/Centers

Community Hospital manages rural health care clinics in Trenton, and Curtis, Nebraska, as well as an orthopedic surgery clinic, visiting specialists clinic, and Anderson Center for Radiation Oncology on the hospital campus.



Services

- Community Health care & Hospice
- Comprehensive Obstetrics Services/LDR Suites
- Cardiac Care
- Certified Diabetic Education Program
- Eat Smart - Get Fit program
- Social Services
- Community/Patient Education
- Sterling Connection (Services for 50 and over)
- Lifeline
- Fully Equipped Emergency Department
- Paramedicine Program
- Basic Level Trauma Center
- Orthopedic Services
- General Surgery
- Outpatient Surgery Department
- Central Scheduling
- Nearly 30 visiting medical specialists
- Tobacco Cessation
- Swing Bed
- Cancer Services
- Rehabilitative Services
- Diagnostic Services



COMMUNITY MEDICAL CENTER - FALLS CITY

The hospital that was to become Community Medical Center was founded by Dr. D.L. Husted and St. Paul's Lutheran Church, with the groundbreaking being held to much local fanfare on September 22, 1918. Fall City Lutheran Hospital opened on October 15, 1919 but friction between the local association and national church prior to completion of the building caused the local association to vote control away from the church. The hospital was eventually purchased by Dr. Husted on June 1, 1922.



Dr. Husted owned and operated the facility as Falls City Hospital from 1922 until August 1, 1940. During that time, modern x-ray and lab equipment were acquired, and Falls City Hospital became only the fifth Nebraska hospital to be accredited by the American Hospital Association.

In May 1940, in failing health, Dr. Husted sold the hospital to the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth. They renamed the facility Our Lady of Perpetual Help Hospital, operating the hospital for 15 years. Many residents still remember fondly the nuns that ran the hospital. After deciding that local ownership would better serve the hospital, the order sold the hospital on July 20, 1955 to community members, who sold bonds for the purchase and incorporated as Community Hospital, Inc.



**COMMUNITY MEDICAL CENTER
FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA**

Of particular note among the various administrators that served during these years was Max Rathman, who served for 17 years until his unexpected death in June of 1986. Max was well-known around the state for championing health care and health education.

In October 1995, the organization was rechristened Community Medical Center, Inc., to reflect the expansion of services beyond those only associated with hospitals. Other changes have included opening a newly constructed facility on the North edge of town in November 2009, built as part of a \$24 million project, and a \$10 million expansion began in 2016. The old hospital building was demolished after completion of the new, with a remaining clinic building converted into city offices and a church being constructed on the site of the old helipad.

We, the people of Community Medical Center, are dedicated to the health and well-being of the individuals and community we service. We offer hope, healing and assurance through quality health care, engaged outreach and faithful stewardship. As we approach the 100th Anniversary of our founding, we look forward to many more years serving the citizens of Richardson County and surrounding areas.



COMMUNITY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - SYRACUSE

For more than 60 years, Community Memorial Hospital has provided health care for area residents. Quality medical care, close to home, is something the community has come to expect.

In 1949, there was no hospital, but doctors and citizens in the area felt one was greatly needed. A small group of community members gathered to discuss the idea and shortly after a Board of Directors was formed, naming the hospital Memorial Hospital Association.

Referred to as “O-Day” – opening day, Community Memorial Hospital opened its doors to patients on January 3, 1952. During the first 9 months of 1954, the hospital had seen 376 patients and delivered 95 babies. When the hospital met its 5-year birthday, it had seen 2,467 patients and continued to operate “in the black.”



1972 brought some new changes to Community Memorial Hospital. The board was faced with the full responsibility of operating the hospital for the first time in its history since the Good Samaritan Society, who provided the administrator, did not take responsibility for the financial profit or loss of the hospital. Previously, the Lutheran Home and Hospital Society provided administration and took all profits or losses itself. In June 1972, voters in Western Otsego County approved the formation of a hospital district by a three to one vote.

Community Memorial Hospital celebrated its 30th anniversary with an open house on May 22, 1982. In 1983, the hospital was relicensed as a skilled care facility. Previously, the hospital had been licensed as an acute care hospital and so by relicensing as a skilled care facility, the hospital closed the gap between acute care and intermediate care.



In 1987, the hospital received approval for the first major renovation made to the facility in 36 years. Phase 1 with an estimated cost of \$900,000 included adding six patient bathrooms, an isolation room, recovery room, new surgery room, new delivery room, new birthing room, new laboratory, new physical therapy room, a two-room outpatient clinic and elevator to the lower level of the hospital.



Phase 2 called for retirement apartments and was going to be determined based on community interest. Phase 3 called for remodeling radiology, kitchen and dining areas, emergency room, nursery, office and lobby area.

In 1992, Community Memorial Hospital began the final phases of a renovation. The last step of the 3 year remodeling plans included a new kitchen and dining area, new x-ray facilities, new offices for the home health department, lobby renovations, and offices for medical records and administration. The emergency department also had updates, including enclosing the ambulance bay area. The remodel went well into the following year.

In 2000, CMH was designated as a Critical Access Hospital. This was a great benefit allowing higher Medicare payment levels to the facility and more flexibility with federal rules and regulations.

It wasn't until July 1, 2004 that the Syracuse Medical Center obtained designation as a Rural Health Clinic, which also benefited the facility with enhanced reimbursement rates. In 2005, construction officially began on the Medical Center and was opened for business in May of 2006.

In 2009, the hospital began the planning process for a remodel of the current facility in efforts to stay with the times with modernization of the facility for improved patient care, as well as for a more aesthetically pleasing interior. The project began in January of 2010 and was completed in November 2010.

In 2013, a smaller scale remodel took place within the surgical department upgrading to more modern technology for improved patient care allowing patients to stay local for surgeries, and also while honoring specialty provider equipment requests.

CMH received loan approval from USDA in April 2016 for a \$27 million replacement facility (\$25 million construction loan and \$2 million equipment loan). Groundbreaking for the new facility took place in March 2017 with move in scheduled for the fall of 2018.

COZAD COMMUNITY HEALTH SYSTEM - COZAD

In 1945, residents of Cozad felt the community would benefit from having a hospital. People filed a petition with the mayor and council of the City of Cozad calling for a special election to issue a bond for the purpose of creating a hospital. By a unanimous vote, a special election would be held on July 3, 1945. On this date, the hospital bond of \$41,000.00 was issued. On November 1, 1945, Mayor Arthur Jensen, Councilmen Charles Knauss, Albert Wells, Frank Ralph, and R.A. Hecox purchased property on 12th and E streets for the consideration of \$1,800.00 to locate the hospital building.

June 6, 1946, the mayor and council appointed a hospital board to supervise the construction and operation of the hospital. During this time the hospital board and city officials worked to start the construction of the hospital, but due to the shortage of material from World War II, they were unable to start construction at this time.

June 18, 1947, at request of the hospital board, the city purchased a 50-foot lot joining the present hospital lot. In 1949, a committee of businessmen and farmers gathered \$32,073.51 in donations from the people of the community to be used for the construction of the hospital. By this time, the cost of materials to build the hospital desired had increased and the issued bonds and donations wouldn't be enough. The city officials, hospital board, and architect decided to seek federal aid. The total of cost of the Cozad Community Hospital according to plans and estimates as of April 18, 1950, after subtracting the Federal Grant of \$97,390.12 and city participation of \$91,367.78, was \$189,257.90.

After five years of planning, construction was started on June 9, 1950 for the Cozad Community Hospital.

On Sunday, March 30, 1952 an open house attracted people from all around. More than 2500 people came to tour the Cozad Community Hospital. People from Cozad, people from neighboring cities, and others came from Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming turned out to view this "modern, new hospital." More history in Cozad was made that day, the most people attending an open house.

The Cozad Community Hospital officially opened its doors on April 7, 1952. Dr. C.H. Sheets, head of the hospital staff, was one of the driving forces behind the successful project. The local doctors, Dr. Charles Sheets, Dr. Rodney Storius, and Dr. Charles Hranac made up what was known as the Courtesy Staff of the hospital. Dr. Rosenau of Eustis was also a member of this staff. Other doctors came in as consultants, assistants and surgeons to use the hospital. Members of the Hospital Board included Chairman Claude Swink, Secretary Mrs. William Bodemer, Mrs. Archie Smith, Walt Hagadone, and Glendon Maline.

In 1968, a remodel and expansion to the existing hospital was made to continue to provide the residents in Cozad and surrounding areas excellent care and continue to grow the community. The existing lab was remodeled to accommodate additional central supply. A new drive for the emergency entrance was made.



An expansion of approximately 1,500 square feet of new space for the laboratory, nurse gown area, administration, and waiting room was added. Remodeled and enlarged the nurse's station and dining room. A solarium and future physio-therapy room was added. There were 17 rooms added to the hospital, one private room and eight semi-privates. Things like an emergency generator, fire alarms, and heating control revisions were also added during this expansion.

After the expansion in 1968 the Cozad Community Hospital had 34 acute care beds, 21 chronic and convalescent, and two intensive care beds. The operating budget was \$300,000 with 73 employees. The building was 20,673 square feet with a net worth of \$650,000.00.

Today the Cozad Community Hospital has expanded to include four other facilities: Cozad Community Medical Clinic, Cozad Community Physical Therapy, Central Plains Home Health and Hospice, and Meadowlark Pointe Assisted Living. The Cozad Community Outreach Clinic, where our community can see specialty physicians, is also included in the Cozad Community Hospital. This gives the Cozad Community Hospital the ability to offer specialty medical services including surgeries, test and more.

The Cozad Community Hospital has transformed through all the years, but health will always be our number one priority. Cozad Community Hospital continues to evolve to provide the community with the health care they need.

CRETE AREA MEDICAL CENTER - CRETE

In 1950, Crete Municipal Hospital was opened by funds from the Federal Government which cost around \$250,000. This building was located in town at 1540 Grove Street and was furnished by the city and money raised by individuals.

Within 10 years, more space was needed and an addition was attached, which by then cost was double of the original building. By 1990, they had a good network in place that was bringing specialty doctors down from Lincoln for different surgeries and clinics.

In 2003, the hospital and the clinic that was located on Ivy Street, became a subsidiary of Bryan Health and a new facility was built, as both the hospital and the clinic were on the outskirts of town at 2910 Betten Drive. The name was then changed to Crete Area Medical Center.

Since then, Crete Area Medical Center has grown and we have already seen many expansions and remodels.

In 2011, an Annex Building was built on part of the property and houses the Health Information Management Department and the Business Office so that their space could be used for outpatient and surgery expansion.

The Emergency Department has expanded making a more private trauma room and adding an extra procedure room.



Two patient rooms were made into one to make a Beginning and End of Life room, which is used for either OB deliveries or hospice patients.

The Lab Department and Materials Management switched places to expand the Lab waiting area and Materials Management, and the Chapel was relocated to the center of the facility for better use.

In 2014, Air Methods (formally known as Star Care) was housed at CAMC which currently was located at Bryan East and a half-mile paved walking trail was added around the facility connecting the hospital and the Annex Building.



DUNDY COUNTY HOSPITAL - BENKELMAN

Dundy County Hospital is located in southwestern Nebraska's most respected and comprehensive health care organization.

Dundy County Hospital opened in February 1969. Since then the hospital has been providing medical services to residents of the community and surrounding area.

In 1992, Dundy County Hospital dedicated a wing of the hospital to establish Quality Healthcare Clinic.

Dundy County Hospital is a county-governed non-profit organization with heritage for nearly five decades of providing quality, compassionate, cost-effective care with over 9,500 outpatient visits and 1,250 inpatient days per year.

Dundy County Hospital serves a county population and adjoining area base of nearly 4,800 rural residents, with majority of patient's residing in Dundy and Hitchcock counties and encompassing a large Medicare population.

Dundy County Hospital offers comprehensive inpatient and outpatient services, 24-hour emergency care, preventive health screenings and wellness activities through the knowledge and expertise provided through four active medical providers, 12 outreach specialty providers, 76 dedicated staff members and over 17 volunteers working on the DCH Board of Trustees and the Foundation Board.



Dundy County Hospital's dedication to quality and standard of excellence becomes evident as soon as you enter the building. Dundy County Hospital became certified by the State of Nebraska as a Critical Access Hospital (CAH) in the year 2000 and maintains this certification by continuing to meet established conditions of participation, which provide the framework for clinical excellence, and efficient delivery of care.

The new hospital laboratory was completed in September 2004 and holds laboratory certification through Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). The in-house mammography program is accredited by the American College of Radiology. Dundy County Hospital offers a network of primary, secondary and tertiary care provided through one on-site outpatient clinic and one outlying clinic located in Stratton, Nebraska.



FAITH REGIONAL HEALTH SERVICES - NORFOLK

The history of Faith Regional Health Services dates back to 1923 with the opening of the Lutheran Community Hospital, followed by the opening of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in 1935. In 1996, the two sponsoring organizations merged Norfolk's two hospitals to form the one health system. Today, Faith Regional is a multi-campus health system that includes acute care services, physician practices, an outpatient surgery center, a rehabilitation and long-term care facility, and an assisted living residence.



Located in Madison County, Faith Regional serves over 150,000 people in its 13- county primary and secondary service areas located in northeast and north central Nebraska. Areas of excellence include cardiovascular care, cancer care, orthopedics, physical rehabilitation, and women and children. In addition, the health system has an active medical staff of 74 physicians comprised of 33 different specialties that treats patients in outreach clinics located in 22 communities outside of Norfolk. Over 1,300 individuals employed here, making the hospital one of the region's largest employers in the area. Twenty-six clinics owned by Faith Regional Physician Services are located in Norfolk, Battle Creek, Laurel, Madison, Neligh, Pierce, Stanton, Tilden, Wakefield, Wayne, and Wisner.

Over the years, Faith Regional has continually developed new service lines and invested in building projects to meet the area's medical needs.

Radiation therapy was first offered in Norfolk in 1988 with the opening of the Carson Regional Radiation Center, named in memory of Johnny Carson's parents, Ruth and Kit Carson. With the expansion of the now named Carson Cancer Center in 2004, patients receive both radiation and chemotherapy. The hospital's comprehensive cancer services include imaging, pathology, surgery, medical oncology and radiation oncology, in addition to many other support services.



In 2001, Faith Regional established the Cardiovascular Institute in response to the rising incidence of heart disease in northeast Nebraska. Today, its heart and vascular program boasts a team of 19 cardiologists, cardiothoracic and vascular surgeons, and advanced practitioners who specialize in an array of heart-related diseases and disorders. State-of-the-art heart catheterization labs and surgical suites make it possible for this team of providers treat patients from across the region. In addition, Faith Regional is an Accredited Chest Pain Center and a Primary Stroke Center.

With growth of services and patient volumes, Faith Regional has continued to make significant financial investments in its facilities. The hospital built two new medical buildings to house physician clinics, the first in 2000 and the second in 2004.

In 2010, Faith Regional completed a \$58 million patient room addition that was fully equipped to allow for the transition to Electronic Health Records (EHR). Since then, FRHS has achieved Stage 6 on the EMR Adoption ModelSM.

Faith Regional is committed to using evidence-based national standards of care. The hospital is nationally-recognized and accredited in the fields of cancer, cardiac, orthopedics, sleep medicine, stroke and more. Faith Regional was recently recognized by Healthgrades[®] for its quality ratings and Five-Star Care in Heart Failure, Hip Replacement, Pulmonary Care, Respiratory Care and Stroke in 2017.



FILLMORE COUNTY HOSPITAL - GENEVA

The need for adequate hospital facilities in Fillmore County had been recognized before World War I by people concerned with the welfare and progress of the county. Dr. Royal Woods and Dr. Joseph Bixby built the two-story frame house known as the Archer house, becoming the first hospital in Geneva. A few years later in 1925, a registered nurse purchased the George W. Smith property which became the Fillmore Hospital.

With the continued demand for health care, Mr. & Mrs. William Armstrong of Bruning converted the former home of Charles Thorpe, a world-famous European jockey "The Honest Jockey", into the Geneva General Hospital in 1937. At this point, the Fillmore Hospital and Geneva General Hospital were both in operation and providing care to the county residents. The following years, however, proved to be quite difficult for both hospitals to continue operating due to funding, family crises, management exchanges, and one incidence of closure by order of the state fire marshal.



In 1948, after a year without medical facilities, a committee gathered to organize the voting of a county bond issue to build a 30-bed county hospital. Ground was broken for the new building on July 18, 1959 and on February 5, 1961, nearly 700 people gathered at the Geneva City Auditorium to dedicate the new Fillmore County Hospital. Over 1,500 people attended the following Open House to get a first look at the interior of the new structure and its equipment.

Four years later, an addition was built to expand room for hospital beds. The second addition came in 1970, when a crucial, long-term care wing was added to Fillmore County Hospital. In 1973, space was made to add a Physical Therapy department. Other renovations occurred over the years including the outpatient area, fitness center, nurse's station, medication room, and business offices.



Among the numerous renovations, money was raised in 2004-2005 to add a new surgery suite, labor and delivery suite, female lounge, recovery area, board room, anesthesia room, surgery charting area, and automatic sliding doors for the main entrance and emergency room entrance. This project provided space for more surgical procedures to be done, especially in the orthopedic field, and offered more comfort and privacy to recovering patients and their families. The new obstetrical area was designed as a more "at-home", friendly environment for new mothers to enjoy the special family time after birth.

Just five years later, Paul Utemark IV, administrator of Fillmore County Hospital, initiated discussions of an opportunity to build a new facility. The U.S. Department of Agriculture had funds available for application and positive feedback from financial auditors encouraged the hospital board to move forward with the opportunity. The county voted to build the new hospital and ground was broken in October of 2010.

The new Integrated Health Pavilion was built adjacent to Fillmore County Hospital and opened on July 1, 2015. The pavilion houses a new 10-bed, inpatient psychiatric unit which has proven to be a highly-demanded asset for patients in our region and beyond. Outpatient behavioral health, speech therapy, and Puzzle Pieces Pediatric Therapy are also housed in the pavilion. Puzzle Pieces Pediatric Therapy, or P3, has been a successful new service that serves children 18 and under. Physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy help maximize the child's potential through play, with additional behavioral health services offering emotional support and healing for the child.

Fillmore County Hospital is focused on delivering exceptional care, innovative services, and trusted outreach and education in all stages of life.



FRANKLIN COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - FRANKLIN

Shortly prior to World War II, Dr. David S. Rosenberg, a young physician with surgery training, located in Franklin and gave a new impetus to the movement for a Hospital by talking of building a modest sized unit with the assistance of a few friends and business men. This was estimated to cost \$2,000 per bed or less complete! December 7, 1941, and four years of global war interrupted this plan, but on the cessation of hostilities, three men of the community of Franklin decided it was time to quit talking, lay plans and proceed to secure a hospital. Gene P. Spence, a lawyer; Harry W. Blank, car and machinery dealer; Carleton Hutchins, furniture store owner were the three community leaders who made plans into a reality. The hospital was still modest, seeking a 20-bed hospital be built and construction/equipment would not exceed \$60,000.

The 1946 bond and the birth of the Franklin County Memorial Hospital remained uncertain through early 1949. During that year Congress passed the Hill-Burton Act, which provided federal aid to build and equip hospitals. Local citizens were becoming aware of what made up a modern hospital and also the hard truth about costs. It became painfully apparent that the 20-bed hospital would cost about \$200,000 rather than the 1946 projection of \$60,000. Mrs. Pool had an inheritance from her brother, Thomas Robertson, a long time County Judge and Official of Franklin County, who died in 1947. Here was the answer to the culmination of years of dreaming, planning and working-a \$200,000 complete, modern, and fully-equipped 20-bed hospital offered to the county at the original estimate of \$2,000 per bed as far as the county was concerned in 1946.

Federal aid (Hill-Burton Act) provided 53.26% of the cost, the building site was donated by the City of Franklin, the county was to expend only the \$40,000 of bond funds and all of the remainder of the county's share of construction contracts had been raised by subscription and the county's share of equipment was to be so raised.



G. P. Spence wrote, "this is the answer to our collective prayer. Yet every method of persuasion, short of using a blackjack, had to be employed to get the County Supervisors to move."

Even though a majority of the County Supervisors were at all times against the construction of the hospital, or under heavy pressure from their constituency to fight Franklin, the Board did at all times recognize the efforts of the men heretofore mentioned and in consequence appointed them as a Hospital Advisory Committee. As such Committee, these men, with the consent of the County Supervisors, selected the architect, obtained and reviewed his plans and specifications, and eventually determined what was to be built. In January, 1951, Guff Harrison of Naponee replaced Mr. Siel as Chairman of the County Supervisors and he continued the Committee in force to take care of the completion of the hospital building and the purchase of equipment.

The Committee insisted that in view of its promises and foreseeable difficulties, the hospital should be operated for at least a reasonable time by a statutory board of trustees just as a vast majority of contributors had been advised. When this did not sway the evidently formed judgment of a majority of the County Supervisors, Harry W. Blank flatly announced that if the County Supervisors persisted, the Committee was all done and would return to the contributors the money in its hands, take no further action to raise funds, and, if necessary, would force the county to issue the additional \$20,000 bonds which had been voted to equip the hospital unless the church organization then seeking a contact wished to raise the additional funds. Carlton Hutchins and Gene P. Spence promptly concurred. This would end the argument as neither the church organization in question or the County Board had any desire to face that prospect.



FREMONT HEALTH- FREMONT

Fremont Health is an independent, locally owned and governed nonprofit health system that serves Dodge and surrounding counties in Nebraska. Owned by Dodge County and chartered in 1940, Fremont Health is governed by a seven member Board of Trustees appointed by the Dodge County Board of Supervisors.

The health system is comprised of Fremont Health Medical Center, Fremont Health Foundation, Dunklau Gardens, and a number of physician and specialty clinics. The Medical Center includes 81 inpatient beds (61 acute care beds and a 20 bed inpatient behavioral medicine unit).

Fremont Health is licensed by the Nebraska State Board of Health and has received the Women's Choice Award® as one of America's Best Hospitals for Emergency Care, a "Certificate of Accreditation with Commendation" as a Community Hospital Cancer Program from the American College of Surgeons' Commission on Cancer (CoC), and the Joint Commission "Gold Seal of Approval".

Fremont Health, with more than 800 employees, is the largest employer in the city and second largest in the county.

The Fremont Daily Tribune started a campaign in the late 30s for a modern, fireproof hospital. In July 1938, they wrote: "Every home and citizen in Dodge County has the same vital interest. If erected, it will be YOUR family hospital; a general hospital FOR ALL. No family knows but that it will be the first to rush a father, mother, son or daughter there to avail of the most modern life-saving equipment and facilities."

The founders recognized the need to eliminate long drives (especially in the cases of emergencies) and that patients requiring hospital care would benefit by being cared for by their family doctor instead of being isolated from them in Omaha.



Fremont Health



The cost of the new hospital was \$167,000. \$75,000 (45%) was provided by the US Public Works Administration, who made money available to appropriate to areas in need of modern health care facilities, \$75,000 (45%) from Dodge County tax dollars and \$17,000 (10%) from private donations.

The Medical Center, a 50 bed general hospital, was chartered in 1940 and was one of the only hospitals in Northeastern Nebraska. It was then known as Dodge County Hospital and received its first patient on May 23, 1940.

By 1944, the hospital was experiencing overcrowded conditions and on many occasions overflow beds were placed in the hallways. In 1946, the 23 bed, 2 story, North Wing was added for \$90,000. The West Wing, providing 16 private rooms and a 3-bed ward was added in 1956 for \$345,000. Dunklau Gardens was completed in 1960; it was known as the "Chronic Disease Annex". The hospital was consistently operating at 80-90% of total capacity; in 1972 the new Tower was dedicated. It provided 4 patient care floors of 70,000 square feet, at a cost of \$2,980,000.



FRIEND COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE SYSTEM - FRIEND

In 1920, Norman E. Warren, age 48, died at his home in Friend from complications of influenza. In his will, he left \$10,000 to the city of Friend to build a hospital, which he said would be called the Warren Memorial Hospital. When the city received this gift, substantial taxes had been taken out by the government, and the final amount given was less than the stated \$10,000 from Warren's will. Along with the decrease in funds, building costs were abnormally high, and the willed money was placed in the three banks in Friend hoping to draw money in interest to make up for the tax deficiency.

After many years went by, the gifted money continued to sit at the banks and there were no plans in place to build a hospital. In 1928, the city council took action and began moving forward on the project. A committee was assembled to raise money to increase the building fund while an architect out of Denver began working on plans. The hospital design included a building large enough with plenty of patient rooms and included an operation room, reception room, kitchen, apartment for the caretakers, heating plant room and laundry.



Although a committee was created to raise money, only \$12,000 had been pledged to construct the hospital building. There weren't sufficient funds to purchase equipment or to furnish the patient rooms, so donations and memorials were accepted. By the end of 1928, around \$16,000 had been raised for the hospital project. In May of 1930, the final funds were pledged and bids were opened.

The building was nearly completed by the beginning of May of 1932, and a hospital board was appointed to complete the building, as well as to equip and furnish the facility, so that it would be a running institution as soon as possible. The 16-bed hospital was built free of debt, thanks to Norman Warren and the numerous other donors. On June 3, 1933, the first baby was delivered at Warren Memorial Hospital and on June 10 and 11 of the same year, over 600 people toured the new hospital.



In a few months, the hospital was operating at capacity, drawing patients from Friend, Exeter, Fairmont and Cordova. The hospital soon became very crowded and it was decided something needed to be done to be able to care for more patients. In 1947, the hospital board purchased a house across the street and another east of the hospital for a nurse's home and additional rooms for aged people that were being cared for in the hospital.

Over the next 20 years, many additions were made to Warren Memorial Hospital, which included a hospital annex being built across the street in 1952. Ten years later, an addition was made to the hospital, including an emergency room entrance.

In 1970, big improvements were made to the facility, including the addition of 14 hospital beds to supplement the present facilities, 48 nursing beds in the new "Friend Manor," administrative and service areas, as well as an updated emergency room entrance and ambulance bay. The x-ray department was remodeled and the nurse's station was moved with a beautiful nursery located across from it.

The original hospital building became obsolete and was demolished in September of 2003. Zimmer Medical Clinic, a primary care clinic, was built in its place and opened in July of 2004. The new building project also added a new radiology department, large emergency room, conference room, nine exam rooms in the clinic, two doctor's offices and a basement where our physical therapy department resides. The new clinic was named in honor of Dr. Clarence Zimmer and his family, a physician who practiced here for over 40 years.

While much has changed over the years, one thing remains the same – our goal to provide the highest quality of care and compassion to our patients.

GENOA MEDICAL FACILITIES - GENOA

Genoa Medical Facilities (GMF) is a community owned non-profit, multi-facility organization comprised of a full-service hospital, a long-term care nursing facility, and the Looking Glass Assisted Living facility. GMF is the leading health care provider and one of the leading employers in Nance County with over 100 employees. Genoa Medical Facilities is an ever evolving facility providing progressive quality health care to Nance County and the surrounding areas.



Mission Statement:

Our mission is to be champions for rural health care.

Beliefs:

Commitment to the community. Our roots.
Respect for patients and residents. Our base.
Excellence in current care. Our branches.
Forward thinking health care approach. Our leaves.
Providing quality rural health care to you and your loved ones. Our fruit.

Future Vision:

We will build a culture of quality health care through excellence, integrity, and stewardship.



Genoa Medical Facilities shares a campus with Park Street Medical Clinic at 706 Ewing Avenue. It provides acute hospital services, nursing home care, assisted living services, and physician services to the community and surrounding area.

The 75-bed facility (20 acute care beds, 39 long-term care beds, and 16 assisted living beds) is fully accredited. The not-for-profit organization is owned and operated by the City of Genoa and managed by Faith Regional Health Services in Norfolk, Nebraska.

Staffed by a board-certified Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, a Family Practice Physician, two physician assistants, two nurse assistants, two nurse practitioners, and 102 full- and part-time employees, the services offered include inpatient and outpatient surgery, 24-hour emergency room, clinical laboratory, x-ray services, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, and various outpatient clinics staffed by board-certified physicians in several specialties.

Nursing home care is provided in an attached facility that was built in 1987. Also attached is an assisted living facility that was opened in 2002. Both are staffed by registered and licensed nurses, certified medication aids, and certified nurse aides. Activities are directed by full-time and part-time staff. The facility has a beautiful chapel area and an aviary provides the opportunity to watch birds from a very close proximity. Home Health Services are provided through an agreement with a medical center located in Grand Island, Nebraska.



GORDON MEMORIAL HEALTH SERVICES - GORDON

We know our patients have a choice of health care providers and we are very honored and privileged to be their choice for health care. Here at Gordon Memorial Hospital we take pride in providing a highly skilled team who is devoted to providing patients with quality medical care and services.



With four facilities under our umbrella of Gordon Memorial Health Services, we pride ourselves on team work and working for the betterment of our patients and residents. All four of our facilities are pillars of our communities and proud to be rural and community focused.

Gordon Countryside Care is a 32-bed nursing home.



Gordon Memorial Hospital is a 25-bed Critical Access Hospital. We have staff of over 90 employees. We have a service population of 5,500 people in Northwestern Nebraska in Sheridan County. Our Providers have available to them a wide range of technologies to assist our patients including Radiology with a new Ultrasound Machine, DEXA and Digital Mammography, Laboratory, Pulmonary Rehabilitation, Respiratory Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Cardiac Rehabilitation, and State of the Art Surgical Suites and Emergency Rooms.

Community-Based Outreach Clinics

Gordon Clinic

Attached to Gordon Memorial Hospital, Gordon Clinic provides family medical services. Our Gordon Clinic proudly serves newborns to geriatric patients, as well as Veterans for the VA.

Rushville Clinic

Located just 15 miles West of Gordon in what used to be the old Hospital, in Rushville, it serves as the community Clinic in Rushville. It is staffed with one Provider a day, 4 days out of the week.

Services Offered

Cardiac Rehabilitation

Laboratory- Licensed by CLIA inspectors. Staffed by MTs and MLTs. Responsible for conducting the following lab tests ordered by the physician:

- Hematology
- Blood bank
- Serology
- Pathology
- Chemistry profiles

Physical Therapy

Radiology

- Ultra sound
- MRI
- Digital mammography
- CT scans
- X-Ray
- DEXA
- Echovascular Scans

Respiratory Therapy

- Pulmonary function studies
- ECG
- Sleep Studies

GOTHENBURG HEALTH - GOTHENBURG

Gothenburg Health is a Critical Access Hospital serving the needs of Gothenburg and the surrounding area. The existing building was built in 1969 with a \$3.5 million addition and renovation project completed in 2004 to provide up-to-date medical care in our service area. In 2011 a new, \$3.4 million, 17,000 square foot physician clinic was completed to bring state of the art facilities to Gothenburg with the potential for growth in the medical community.

Gothenburg Health is dedicated to providing quality, cost effective health care services and promote the wellness and quality of life in our service communities.

Gothenburg Memorial Hospital first opened its doors in October of 1969. In 1967, the people of the city approved the issuance of City Bonds and other funds were raised from individuals, families, and organizations throughout the area that would be served by the new hospital. The governing body of the hospital was called the Gothenburg Hospital District, representing an area of 536 square miles. Voters elected its five members. The Gothenburg Family Practice Associates Clinic attached to the hospital dates back to 1975.

The hospital board at the time helped advocate for the building of the clinic.



A wellness center opened to the community in 1997 for a nominal fee, and in 2007 a new rehabilitation center was added. In 2004, the hospital completed a \$3.5 million, 7,460 square foot addition, and a 15,850 square foot renovation project. In 2011, a new \$3.4 million, 17,000 square-foot physician clinic was completed to bring state-of-the-art facilities to Gothenburg.

Gothenburg Memorial Hospital is in the middle of another big construction project with a target completion date of December 2017. With an increase in the number of patients in terms of surgical volume, inpatients, and labor and delivery, the facility is again renovating and expanding. Overall, the hospital size will increase from 63,000 square feet to 97,000.

Planned improvements include: a new patient wing with 12 beds, central nurses station, inpatient pharmacy, wellness center and a new dietary center; renovation of the existing surgery center and the addition of two operating rooms; expansion of the clinic, admitting support space, lab and combined wellness, physical therapy and cardiac rehabilitation department.



GREAT PLAINS HEALTH - NORTH PLATTE

The opening of Great Plains Health (then known as Great Plains Medical Center) in 1975 marked the completion of one of the most successful cooperative efforts in North Platte's history. Through a volunteer building campaign two years prior (themed "one hospital, more doctors") the community exceeded its \$1.2 million fundraising goal, enabling a groundbreaking for a new hospital that would replace two smaller and dated hospitals, Memorial Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital. On Aug. 9, 1975, Great Plains Health opened its doors to the North Platte region with a commitment to putting the needs of our patients first.



Since then, Great Plains Health continues to invest in our people, facilities, equipment and medical expertise to provide state-of-the-art health care, right here in the heart of Nebraska. We are guided by our passion, integrity and our mission to inspire health and healing by putting our patients first—always. Currently, our primary and secondary service areas span 34 counties, 136,000 lives and approximately 67,832 square miles, about the size of the state of Pennsylvania. With nearly 100 physicians representing 30 medical specialties, the Great Plains Health system offers advanced medical services, including heart and vascular, cancer, orthopedic services, women's services and a level III trauma center. The system employs approximately 1,100 employees and has more than 200 volunteers. The range of patient populations served includes neonatal, pediatric, adult, obstetric and geriatric.

1975: Great Plains Medical Center opens.

1976: A medical arts building opens just west of the hospital.

1980: The 1980s saw expansion in several areas of the new facility. A 1,144-square-foot expansion project at Great Plains began to relieve crowded conditions in the lab and renal dialysis areas. The hospital also was expanded east, to increase office space for administration, home health personnel and an education director.

1983: The hospital's name changed to Great Plains Regional Medical Center.

1987: The hospital completed the construction of a 2,400-square-foot addition to the medical arts building for its new radiation therapy service. At the end of the decade, the hospital board began consideration of further expansion to handle growing outpatient services, and Great Plains became a smoke-free facility.



1990: A \$7.5 million expansion project changed the main entrances and added space for physical therapy, renal dialysis and a new emergency department. During the early 1990s, a task force of community and medical representatives put together a strategic plan and mission statement for the hospital: "Providing the kind of health care we would want for ourselves and our families, in partnership with those we serve."

1993: The hospital acquired land and construction began on a \$3.1 million Physician Office Building in 1994.

1996: A major renovation of women's services, guided by our patients telling us what they wanted, helped create a more family-centered environment.

1997: The Foundation received a donation of \$1.7 million from Bill and Jo Callahan, and the cancer center was named The Callahan Cancer Center.

2003: The opening of the North Platte Surgery Center (a joint venture project). Completion of a \$23 million hospital building expansion that added 63,000 square feet to the hospital for same-day surgery, recovery, central sterile and the ED.



2004: Opening of the cardiac catheterization lab.

2009: Completion of Great Plains Imaging Center. The center features a women's imaging suite that houses some of the most modern and patient-friendly imaging technology available.

2011: Opening of the Heart & Vascular Center, Nebraska's only invasive and interventional cardiology program west of Kearney.

2012: Groundbreaking of a new 270,000-square-foot, \$100 million patient tower.

2015: Grand opening of GPWest, the new patient tower.

2015: Grand opening of the expanded Physician Office Building.

2017: Completion of the Wound Healing Center, featuring the region's only hyperbaric chamber.

From our small-town Nebraska roots to our committed health care team, from our passion for quality care and our dedication to the patients and families we serve, we are and will continue to grow to meet the ever-changing health care needs of our region.

HARLAN COUNTY HEALTH SYSTEM - ALMA

Harlan County Health System a 19-bed Critical Access Hospital providing emergency, outpatient, inpatient, specialty clinic and surgical services from a spacious, modern facility. The hospital is located in beautiful Alma, Nebraska, near Harlan County Lake, Nebraska's second largest body of water.



The original hospital was a large family home located at 4th and Kennedy and donated by the Haskell family. The house was extensively remodeled with a \$30,000 addition and opened in 1951 as Alma Memorial Hospital. The five patient rooms included three, three-bed wards and two, two-bed wards. The OB department had been located upstairs, with the labor room in what was once a closet and doors too narrow to accommodate a gurney. Despite the inconveniences, 1,051 babies were born in the 19 years the original facility was operated, and thousands of patients received professional care close to home.

By the mid-1960s, however, the need for a larger, purpose-built facility to serve the health care needs of Harlan County was apparent, and a bond was passed by the citizens to build one. The cornerstone was laid on June 10, 1968, and the new building was dedicated in April of the following year, with all the amenities of a first class modern hospital. Harlan County Health System was designated as a Critical Access Hospital in 1999, the first in the area.

In 2007, the hospital was extensively remodeled with a \$6 million addition that virtually doubled the existing space and added state-of-the-art features to the ER, surgery, radiology and other departments. Among other improvements, the addition afforded a chapel for quiet reflection, an enclosed ambulance entrance, comfortable waiting rooms for the emergency department, surgery, and outpatient services, and a hospice room.

Adjoining the hospital is Heartland Family Medicine, a professional medical clinic staffed by a physician and two physician assistants. HFM provides day-to-day medical care for patients of all ages from throughout the area. Visiting specialists travel to the HCHS regularly to provide cardiology, urology, podiatry, ophthalmology, and orthotic services. HFM also owns and operates a Rural Health Clinic in nearby Oxford.

Services provided by HCHS include a 24-hour emergency room; radiology, including a CT scanner for detailed imaging of soft tissue; rehabilitation, including occupational, speech and physical therapy; an intensive care suite; a full laboratory; a state-of-the-art pharmacy; and a modern surgical suite. Emergency transportation, staffed by experienced emergency medical technicians, is provided by a licensed ambulance service. Emergency air transport to a Level II trauma center is also available.



HENDERSON HEALTH CARE - HENDERSON

Henderson Health Care is a nonprofit, community-based health care network located in the heart of rural Nebraska. We take pride in continually bringing new and innovative care and services to our facilities while preserving the traditions of patient-centered care that have characterized our philosophy for more than 65 years. Henderson Health Care encourages wellness, provides exceptional medical care and offers long-term living alternatives for area residents.

Our mission is to provide professional, competent, ethical and compassionate health care in the name of Christ to individuals, families and the community. We believe in the sacredness of human life and the dignity and basic rights of the total person. This belief compels those associated with Henderson Health Care Services, Inc. to serve as Christ served with patience, compassion and love.

Henderson Health Care owns and operates Henderson Community Hospital, Henderson Family Clinic, Henderson Care Center (nursing home), Rosewood Court (assisted living), Prairie Garden Estates (independent living) and Sutton Family Practice Clinic in Sutton, Nebraska.

- 1940s: Henderson Community Hospital & Nursing Home was created by members of the Henderson Commercial Club.
- July 1950: First hospital was dedicated.
- January 1961: Original nursing home was dedicated.
- April 1969: 21-bed addition to the nursing home was opened.
- November 1974: The present hospital building was built and dedicated.
- June 1975: Laundry wing was completed after the removal of the old hospital building.
- March 1993: Hospital Board of Directors approved the purchase of the Henderson Family Care, medical clinic.
- September 1994: Facility name was changed to Henderson Health Care Services, Inc.
- December 1997 – The independent living units, Prairie Garden, opened for occupancy.



- February 1999 – The Henderson Family Clinic was relocated into the hospital.
- October 1999: The assisted living unit, Rosewood Court, opened.
- March 2003: The newly constructed physician's clinic was completed, Henderson Family Care.
- November 2004: The Wellness Center exercise facility and Physical Therapy department opened.
- September 2005: Sutton Family Practice opened.
- November 2008: Groundbreaking of Hospital Expansion Project.
- January 2010: Construction on Hospital Expansion Project was complete with the addition of three new patient rooms; a labor and delivery suite and a new emergency room.
- November 2015: Construction was completed on the new Sutton Family Practice at 208 N French in Sutton.



HOWARD COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER - ST. PAUL

Howard County Medical Center has come a long way since opening its doors in 1955. The Hospital was built from the ground up, and has had five new additions to date.

One of the first doctor's at the hospital was Dr. "Bud" Arnold who came to Howard County in the late 1800's in a covered wagon. After serving in World War I, he became a doctor and returned to Howard County to open a private practice in 1920. He was instrumental in what is now Howard County Medical Center. The family of Bud credits him for delivering over 2,000 babies in his career.

In 1998, bonds were initially passed for the construction of new Hospital patient rooms, a new admissions area, and a new Hospital entry. Construction started that same year, and staff moved into the new building in June of 2000.

In October of 2000, Howard County Community Hospital became a 25-bed Critical Access Hospital. In March of 2001, the Medical Clinic merged with the hospital and both entities were up and successfully running in May of 2001.

As clinic business and the amount of providers increased, the need for a new clinic became more evident. Construction started on the new clinic and general reception area in 2005, and was completed in 2008. The first official day it was open for business was February 4, 2008.



In March of 2009, we changed our name to Howard County Medical Center. This name change is more reflective of our roots in Howard County and is broad enough to include clinic services and other services that we may develop in the future.

In October of 2016 we became a 16-bed CAH.

We are beginning a renovation in the fall of 2017 that will add room for additional providers in our clinic.

HCMC is owned by Howard County, and is supported solely from patient revenue and philanthropy. HCMC employs approximately 175 employees, which includes three physicians and six physician assistants.



JEFFERSON COMMUNITY HEALTH & LIFE - FAIRBURY

Jefferson Community Health & Life has served the health care needs of area residents since 1963. “We are proud of the great community support for health care which made it possible to build a hospital – and also for it to keep growing through the years,” said Lana Likens, director of public relations.

For many years, Fairbury and Jefferson County were served by two privately owned hospitals operated in conjunction with the medical clinics in Fairbury and the surrounding communities. As outlying communities began losing their physicians and Fairbury became more and more the health center for these communities, the need for expanded hospital facilities became more apparent.



A public effort began in the 1950s to build a hospital to serve the county. Jefferson County Memorial Hospital Inc. (now Jefferson Community Health & Life) was incorporated in 1960.

A special gift was designated for a nursing home, and a nursing home wing was incorporated into the building plan. According to news reports of the day, JCH&L was the first facility constructed as a hospital-nursing home combination in the state of Nebraska.

The total cost of the facility was \$850,000. Community donations of \$510,000 and Hill-Burton Funds were used to build the facility. The groundbreaking took place on April 24, 1962, and construction of the 38-bed hospital and 33-bed nursing home was completed on Sept. 15, 1963. The facility was dedicated Sept. 22, 1963, and began operating in October 1963.



An additional acute care wing was added in 1968, increasing the facility's licensure to 49 hospital beds. In 1983, a nursing home wing was added, bringing the nursing home to 41 beds.

The vision of the JCH&L board and a local donor brought a community fitness center to the facility and the community in 1996. The Bob and Wauneta Burkley Fitness Center has been a community leader in fitness, and JCH&L was very early in the trend of hospitals offering fitness facilities to their communities.

The community began asking for assisted living in the late 1990s. JCH&L partnered with Bryan Health and in 2004 opened Cedarwood assisted living, a 42-unit assisted living facility. It is Fairbury's only licensed assisted living, and is its own private not-for-profit organization, owned by JCH&L and Bryan Health. In 2015, eight units were added to Cedarwood, bringing it to 50 units.

A renovation to all private hospital patient rooms was completed in 2015, in addition to upgrades in all ancillary departments. In 2016, JCH&L acquired the Fairbury Clinic, the community's local family physician clinic.

In 2017, JCH&L renewed its commitment to the community's health and adopted a new name and logo. Jefferson Community Health & Life has a vision of being the most trusted partner for a lifetime of health. Our mission is Inspiring healthy living by providing exceptional health and life services for every person, every time.



JENNIE M. MELHAM MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER - BROKEN BOW

The history of the Melham Medical Center began with a dream by the late Leo Mellam, who wanted for years to create a memorial in Broken Bow to his mother, whose strength and spirit guided her in raising three young sons after the death of her husband, Charles. In Mrs. Melham's declining years, arthritis left her an invalid. At that time, the community was served by the old Broken Bow Community Hospital, which the State Department of Health had ordered closed.

Mellam (he changed the spelling of his last name) invented the "piggyback" system for transferring tractor-trailer boxes onto railroad cars or cargo ships. Immediately upon his mother's death in 1970, he gave \$500,000 and 10 acres of land for a new hospital, challenging the community to match his donation. Following a successful community fund raising campaign, the new hospital with attached nursing home was dedicated on November 5, 1972.

Since then, additions have included a medical clinic in 1973, assisted living complex and independent living apartments in 1980, a nursing home addition in 1987, the Leo L. and Laural D. Mellam Diagnostic Center in 1990 and a nursing home addition and remodeling project in 2000. A \$3.6 million hospital expansion was completed in 2003.

Creating a modern medical center in a rural community was the dream that became a reality in 1972. The staff continues to carry that dream into the future, guided by the motto, "Large enough to serve, small enough to care."

Jennie M. Melham Memorial Medical Center is dedicated to providing high quality health care services to our region through a professional and compassionate staff.

- 23-Bed Critical Access Hospital
- 24-Hour Emergency Room
- 20-Independent Living Apartments
- Bone Densitometry
- Cardiac Rehabilitation & Cardiac Stress Testing
- Cardiopulmonary Services
- CT Scanning Services
- Echocardiogram/Doppler Services
- Electrocardiogram Services
- Inpatient Surgery Services
- Intensive Care Unit



- IV Infusion Services
- Labor & Delivery Services
- Laboratory Services
- Mammography Services
- MRI Scanning Services & Nuclear Medicine
- Occupational Therapy Services
- Outpatient Surgery
- Pharmacy Services
- Physical Therapy Services
- Pulmonary Function Studies
- Radiology Services
- Skilled Nursing (Swingbed)
- Sleep Lab/EEG Services
- Specialty Clinic Services
- Speech Therapy Services
- Telemedicine
- Teleradiology
- Ultrasound Services
- Vascular Doppler Services



JOHNSON COUNTY HOSPITAL - TECUMSEH

Johnson County Hospital was dedicated April 13, 1958. However, more than a decade of planning and community cooperation was necessary to produce an ultra-modern 20-bed hospital facility for Johnson County. The need for a publicly-owned County Hospital was recognized by the public and State and Federal authorities shortly after the end of World War II. Efforts by a public-spirited volunteer Committee, headed by Dr. L. J. Chadek in November, 1952, to promote a County-owned Hospital to be built and paid for on the basis of a County tax levy and Federal participation, failed by a very small margin to carry the County election by the necessary majority. The vote was 1,865 "For" the bond issue and 1,587 "Against" the bond issue.

In the fall of 1955 Dr. J. A. Lanspa, who owned and operated the Tecumseh Hospital, closed the doors of the hospital and moved with his family to Oregon. Recognizing the vital need for a hospital in some form or other, another voluntary group composed of Mrs. Walter Kiechel Sr., Philip F. Nestor Jr. and Herman W. Schepman tried negotiating with the Lanspa family to either lease or buy the Tecumseh Hospital in an effort to keep its doors open for the County's needs.

The Committee's efforts were to no avail so this same Committee appealed to the public for a general county-wide meeting to be held in the Tecumseh Community Building for the purpose of seeing what the public would like to do. The first meeting was held in November, 1955, and Mrs. Kiechel was elected the presiding chairman.

After a great deal of discussion on the subject, the Committee voted to raise part of the necessary money by public subscription, part by bond issue and the balance with the help of the Federal Government.



A 20-bed (or 10-bedroom) hospital was determined to be the minimum size in hospital facilities to care for needs in Johnson County. Decision was reached after due consideration of recommendations of Federal and State hospital authorities who base their recommendations on experience formulas applied to local population counts.

Public subscription was decided upon due to the controversial subject of Tecumseh receiving the maximum benefit of the hospital without bearing the maximum tax burden. Another factor which influenced this decision was the fact that the County had voted down the financing of a hospital strictly from tax funds in November, 1952. After many committee meetings and financing, construction started in July of 1957.



KEARNEY COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES - MINDEN



Kearney County Health Services began as the Nurses Home and Kearney County Hospital.



The Kearney County Community Hospital was organized by the County Board in 1948 when the Seeley Hospital was acquired from Dr. H. S. Andrews.

The Seeley hospital was sold in 1954, when a 28 bed hospital was completed. This structure was built by taxpayer's bond and Hill-Burton funds.

In 1971, the Long Term Care addition was built, which included a new laundry, laboratory and x-ray, storeroom, lobbies, offices and kitchen facilities.

The Hinterlong Memorial Wing was completed in the fall of 1973 and added 16 more beds to the LTC facility. It also included a front living room, as well as personal care, bath, storage and utility rooms. This was a gift of the late Anna L. Hinterlong who was a former Minden resident.

In 1994, with the purchase of the Medical Clinic, the Board of Trustees changed the facilities name to Kearney County Health Services.

Renovations and an addition began to the Hospital in 2010. These changes included reducing the number of inpatient rooms to 10, updating and adding a second ER bay, and adding outpatient treatment rooms. In 2014, another small addition and renovation process was completed in Long-Term Care, updating resident rooms and adding amenities such as a family gathering room, offices and restorative room.



KEARNEY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER - KEARNEY

Kearney Regional Medical Center is dedicated to improving the health of our neighbors, families and friends by delivering expert medical care that is patient focused, community inspired, physician driven and cost effective.

Kearney Regional Medical Center (KRMC) is a 93-bed acute care hospital located in the progressive and rapidly-expanding central Nebraska community of Kearney. We offer a full complement of surgical and clinical services along with an expansive list of medical specialties. Our campus consists of 44 medical-surgical rooms, 10 intensive care suites, 10 oversized labor and delivery rooms, four state-of-the-art neonatal intensive care rooms, five operating rooms, three labs dedicated to interventional cardiology and radiology services, and all while providing a comfortable home-like atmosphere for patients and their families.

First opening in 2013, Kearney Regional Medical Center has since expanded to nearly twice the original size. In the Spring of 2017, an extensive multi-phase construction project was completed adding many more service lines and expanding current lines across many different departments.

In November 2016, Kearney Regional Medical Center officially opened their 24-hour Emergency Department, as well as adding more inpatient rooms, intensive care rooms and another interventional cardiology lab.



Internal remodels throughout the facility were also completed to meet the needs of our growing organization. All construction phases were completed in May 2017.

Additionally, in January 2017, Kearney Regional Maternity Care Center officially opened its doors to our Maternity Care Center for labor and delivery services. In the first year, KRMC maternity care is on the forefront of labor and delivery surpassing 400 deliveries in under 10 months.

Kearney Regional Medical Center is advancing beyond its borders in rapid fashion, and as we grow, so does our reach into central Nebraska. KRMC is also proud to have Central Plains Aesthetic Surgery and Platte Valley Medical Group as part of the organization.



KIMBALL HEALTH SERVICES - KIMBALL

In 1944 the citizens of Kimball voted on a bond issue for \$90,000. After the bond passed, it took several years to accumulate the manpower and material to assure construction. Kimball Health Services (KHS) began operation on August 21, 1950, at a cost of \$223,000, financed with the bond issue, Hill-Burton funds, and philanthropic resources. From this modest beginning, KHS has grown into a modern, efficient medical facility, serving patients and their families throughout western Nebraska, eastern Wyoming and northeastern Colorado.



Kimball County Hospital

Kimball Health Services takes pride in providing our community with the best health care services available. Serving the Kimball, Potter and Pine Bluffs communities with outstanding care to our patients is our main goal, and the staff is committed to providing caring, compassionate, professional and expert stabilizing medical care for all our patients. Our Critical Access Hospital in Kimball has the capacity for 20 staffed beds, including one negative pressure room.

The KHS medical staff provides acute care, emergency care, surgery, physical therapy, swing bed services and a variety of outpatient services including nuclear medicine, endoscopy, mobile MRI, in-house CAT scanning, and bone density scanning.

The Kimball Health Services Clinic on the hospital campus offers a full range of family health care services. The clinic was constructed in 2001 with 10 exam rooms, all-new equipment, and uses electronic records.

In 2014, Kimball Health Services opened the Potter Clinic to serve patients in eastern Kimball and western Cheyenne counties. This provider-based rural health clinic offers two exam rooms, electronic health records and wireless technology connecting it to the main campus in Kimball.

A full range of family health care services for both adults and children are available at the Pine Bluffs Health Clinic, opened by Kimball Health Services in January, 2017. The clinic offers same-day sick care, pharmacy, laboratory services, radiology services, and specialty clinics in skin care and cardiology.



Kimball Health Services has a vast number of outpatient services available at its main campus in Kimball, including cardiac stress testing, same day surgeries, colonoscopies, IV therapy, sleep studies, etc. The rehabilitation department has two full-time physical therapists equipped to provide all aspects of rehabilitation; including pre- and post-surgical care, soft tissue injury, wound care, balance training, general wellness and sport performance programs.

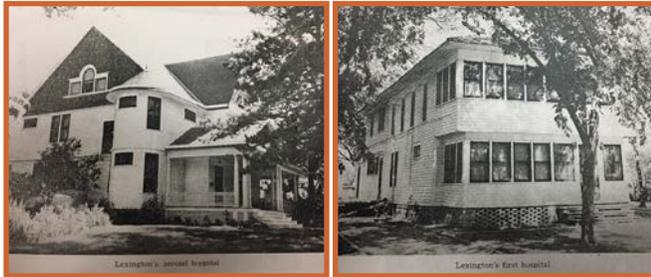
In December 2003, Kimball Health Services became the first Basic Level Trauma Center in Nebraska. This designation signifies the commitment to quality trauma care provided at the local level. The trauma room was also renovated in 2000-2001 and is well equipped to deal with trauma patients. Providers are all ATLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support), ALCS and PALS certified, and RNs are certified in ACLS, PALS, and TNCC.



Most trauma victims needing additional services are transferred to Regional West Medical Center in Scottsbluff (40 miles), and most cardiac patients needing additional services are transferred to Cheyenne Regional Medical Center in Cheyenne, Wyoming (55 miles) or the UC Health-Medical Center of the Rockies in Loveland, Colorado (116 miles). Other transfer facilities are available in Greeley, Colorado—Burn center, and multiple facilities in Denver, Colorado (150 miles).

LEXINGTON REGIONAL HEALTH CENTER - LEXINGTON

The story of the Lexington hospital goes back to the year 1925, when Mrs. Neva Richards, a practical nurse living in Lexington, established a small hospital in her home. The hospital was enlarged by a small addition within the first two years. This addition was able to accommodate approximately 10 patients. The first Cesarean section ever done in Lexington, Nebraska was performed at this hospital in 1927. In 1928 Mrs. Richards closed her hospital, and Miss Julia Prasch and Miss Ann Gelhaar, opened the City General Hospital. They maintained this hospital until 1936, when the Community Hospital was opened.



The Lexington Community Hospital was built in 1936 at a cost of \$18,458. A second story was added to the porch at a cost of \$1,500. The contents of the original building were valued at \$3,599, a part of which was donated. Addison Sutton and L.J. Stewart had the foresight, vision and devotion to complete the hospital. They developed the idea of selling stock to build the hospital and sold 164 shares for \$100 each.

The Tri-County Hospital was opened September 1, 1976, with a capacity for 40 beds. The hospital (then valued at \$3.3 million) is located on a 14-acre site and is operated by a board whose members were elected from the hospital district which includes eastern Dawson and northern Gosper Counties. The hospital was originally constructed as a single-level, 40-bed hospital with the ability to accommodate up to 80 beds as expansion became necessary. Facilities included a two-bed cardiac care unit/intensive care unit, radiology department, laboratory, respiratory therapy, physical therapy, pharmacy, social services and a hospice program.

Tri-County Hospital expanded its services and offerings to the community. Physical therapy, radiology and outpatient services all grew substantially. Tri-County Hospital wasn't representative of the service area; actually two counties joined together to create the hospital district. The hospital underwent a name and branding change to reflect these changes and growth, becoming Lexington Regional Health Center on Sept. 1, 2011.

In May 2013, Lexington Regional starting offering on-site emergency room coverage 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. Lexington Regional's success is based on its commitment to quality physician leadership allowing physicians to provide evidence-based care in a cost effective manner.



Your Community. Your Health. Your Care.

In April of 2014, Lexington Regional Health Center broke ground on the facility's major construction and renovation project. All aspects of the patient and visitor experience were enhanced through a complete transformation of the dining area, renovation of all patient rooms to private rooms and the construction of a new Outpatient Services Center. The Outpatient Services Center includes: 16 exam rooms to serve as a central location for all visiting specialists, three new operating rooms with state-of-the-art technology, two endoscopy procedure rooms, nine pre- and post operation recovery rooms, four post surgery rooms, telemedicine capabilities and an expanded and comfortable waiting room for family and friends. The project added an additional 31,000 square feet, with more than 23,000 existing square footage that was renovated. These changes allowed the hospital to meet its core mission of providing high-quality, accessible and cost-effective health care.

In July 2014, Lexington Regional Health Center opened Family Medicine Specialists, the hospital-owned clinic, and began employing their own providers to offer primary care for the community. Family Medicine Specialists has since been designated as a Rural Health Clinic.



In March 2016, Lexington Regional expanded services to the Elwood community and opened a Rural Health Clinic.

Since 1976, Lexington Regional Health Center has had the honor to serve the needs of the area and we will continue to do so with the help of our Board of Directors, administration, staff, community partners and patients. Thank you for choosing Lexington Regional Health Center as your health care provider of choice. We look forward to meeting and exceeding you needs both now and in the future, because together we are building a brighter future.

MADONNA REHABILITATION HOSPITALS - LINCOLN/OMAHA

Madonna Rehabilitation Hospitals provides world-class rehabilitation and physical medicine services to children and adults throughout the nation. As a faith-based specialty hospital, Madonna's clinical expertise, innovative technologies and cutting-edge research empower us to help people facing the most complex conditions reach their fullest potential. We rehabilitate those who have sustained injuries or disabling conditions to help them participate in life. We lead research to improve outcomes and promote wellness through community programs. The care we provide embodies more than treatment and technology, it is a holistic approach that embraces mind, body and spirit. From the moment individuals and their families come to Madonna, they are surrounded by a deep tradition of hospitality and caring.

1958: The Benedictine Sisters of Yankton, South Dakota, purchase a 24-acre campus to open a long-term care facility for the elderly in Lincoln. They choose the name "Madonna" in honor of the Blessed Mother and provide services according to the Benedictine values the hospital continues to follow today. Known as the Madonna Home, the facility begins to earn its reputation for excellence.

1965: Sister Phyllis Hunhoff is named the new administrator for Madonna Home.

1966: As an early leader in this specialization, Madonna begins offering rehabilitation services. That same year, Madonna receives the nation's first Medicare certification.

1971: Madonna constructs a new 132-bed facility, the St. Joseph building, for short-term care. The Madonna Foundation is established the same year. Physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy and recreation therapy services are included in Madonna's interdisciplinary approach to care.

1979: Madonna becomes licensed hospital and opens a 22-bed stroke and brain injury unit.

1980: Madonna is first accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities.

1984: Madonna adds OP rehabilitation services to the continuum of care.

1987: Madonna is one of the first to offer a specialized day program for Alzheimer's patients.

1989: Marsha Lommel becomes the President and CEO of Madonna.

1990: A \$4 million expansion connects Madonna's two main buildings and adds a therapy gym, treatment rooms, physician offices and outpatient entrance.

1994: Madonna expands its inpatient rehabilitation continuum and establishes the first specialty hospital in Nebraska, offering physical rehabilitation to medically complex patients.

2000: Madonna builds the Chip Woods House, a new assisted living house for people ages 19 to 59 with severe disabilities.

2001: Madonna develops the Institute for Rehabilitation Science and Engineering.

2002: Madonna opens two outpatient clinics called TherapyPlus. Today, there are three Lincoln TherapyPlus clinics and one inside the Omaha Campus at convenient locations and hours for rehabilitation services.

Jan. 2006: Madonna opens ProActive, the state's first medically based wellness facility. Madonna ProActive combines a state-of-the-art facility, along with expert staff and a holistic approach to wellness.



Dec. 2006: Madonna adds Soteria, a holistic healing spa, located at ProActive. Soteria features a wide variety of therapeutic body treatments.

2010: A state-of-the-art, 14-bed Alexis Verzal Children's Rehabilitation unit is established. Patented technology is being used around the world to improve walking and fitness of individuals with physical disabilities and chronic conditions.

2014: Madonna expands to Omaha and establishes Madonna Rehabilitation Specialty Hospital at Bellevue Medical Center to address the demand for inpatient rehabilitation services.

2014: Madonna and the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) establish an academic affiliation resulting in a Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PM&R) residency program.

Sept. 4, 2014: Madonna hospital leadership join city and state leaders for the Omaha campus groundbreaking. The hospital is located on a 20.6-acre site west of the Village Pointe shopping center at 175 and Burke Street.

2015: Paul Dongilli Jr., Ph.D., becomes President and CEO of Madonna.

2016: Omaha's only free-standing rehabilitation hospital opens Oct. 2016.



MARY LANNING HEALTH CARE - HASTINGS

Mary Tomlinson Lanning arrived home in Hastings for Christmas break in 1909 filled with hope for the future. Mary, a student at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, was planning to go into some sort of social work. The 20-year-old daughter of William and Alice T. Lanning was visiting her parents. This family reunion, however, ended in tragedy. Mary became ill during her visit. Because health care in Hastings was limited, the young girl died January 15, 1910.

The Lannings were devastated by her death and wanted to use their resources to serve others in honor of their daughter. In her memory, the Lannings decided to establish a hospital and school of nursing in memory of their daughter. For the next several years, the couple visited hospitals throughout the country and Europe. In January 1915, five years after Mary's death, the hospital built to memorialize her goal of service to others was dedicated. The original hospital contained 50 beds and within a few months, included a training school for nurses.

Mrs. Lanning died January 3, 1918, never fully recovering from the loss of her daughter. Mr. Lanning died April 9, 1919, at Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital due to complications following surgery.



The endowment left by Mr. Lanning provided for construction and furnishing of a maternity wing. In 1926, the Alice T. Lanning Obstetrical Wing was added to the hospital. The endowment also provided for construction of a hotel, which later became a dorm, for young women. It was called Maryland, also in honor of Mary.

Today, Mary Lanning Health Care (MLH) serves patients throughout central Nebraska. It is licensed for 171 beds and employs a staff of nearly 1,000. Mary Lanning Health Care is the largest employer in Adams County with an annual payroll of more than \$46 million.

Major expansion projects over the years have enabled Mary Lanning Health care to continually offer state-of-the-art technology while introducing advanced medical treatments to meet the changing health care needs of the region. The Medical Services Building was completed in 1994 located just north of the hospital. It contains numerous clinics, Creighton University College of Nursing — Mary Lanning Campus and the Mary Lanning School of Radiologic Technology.



The MLH Rehabilitation Department also is located in the Medical Services Building.

In 2000, the Millennium Construction Project was completed, tripling the size of the Emergency Department and expanding the MLH Surgery Center.

In 2008, MLH embarked on The Century Project, which included a large north addition spanning seven stories and the transformation of several patient floors. Highlights of the project included all-private patient rooms, advanced technologies and beautiful, functional environments.

Everything — from the Outpatient Admissions area in the new North Entrance to expanded surgical suites in the Surgery Center — was done with patients and families in mind. The project was completed in 2011.

Your care. Our inspiration.

Over the years, MLH has grown and expanded to continuously keep pace with the latest in medical technology. One thing that always remains constant, however, is a commitment made nearly a century ago — a commitment to treating our patients like our family and providing hope, health and healing.



MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HEALTH - AURORA

In 1914, Hamilton County's first hospital was established by the Steenburg family of physicians out of a wood frame house located just north of Aurora's Courthouse Square. This hospital served area residents for 25 years until it was destroyed by fire in 1939. The Steenburgs subsequently renovated the vacant Carroll Hotel on South 13th Street (near the Burlington Railroad depot) to serve as Aurora's second hospital.



By the mid-1950s, Hamilton County was in need of more modern medical facilities. The financial catalyst for the construction of a new hospital came in the form of a bequest from a local farmer in 1958. A substantial amount of money was also raised through the voluntary gifts of private citizens with Hill Burton Federal Aid Funds matching the money secured in the amount of 40%.

Construction of Memorial Hospital was completed in January 1964, and the first patients were welcomed on February 1. Almost immediately, Memorial Hospital became overcrowded with patients from throughout the area. Two new patient wings were completed in 1970 with more than a half-dozen expansions and renovations ensuing in the decades following.

Today, four health entities operate under the Memorial Community Health umbrella: Memorial Hospital, Memorial Health Clinic, Memorial Community Care (long term care), and East Park Villa (an independent and assisted living community).



Over the span of many decades and through countless changes, there have been two constants regarding health care in Hamilton County. The first is the commitment of health professionals to provide quality, compassionate care. The second is the faithful embrace of progress. These dual priorities have directed and will continue to direct the course of Memorial Community Health.

In 2012, results of Memorial Community Health's twin priorities were on full display as the organization completed an extensive \$14,000,000 renovation project *and* was named one of the Top 20 Critical Access Hospitals for quality in the nation. Additional accolades have followed, and patient satisfaction scores are consistently above national averages.

In order to continue to lead the advancement of care for the population they serve, in 2016, Memorial Community Health joined the National Rural Accountable Care Organization (NRACO). The goals of the NRACO are to improve quality and decrease the cost of health care, while improving the overall health of the population. This ties in directly with the organization's mission: From beginning to end, improving lives through community health services.



MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HOSPITAL & HEALTH SYSTEM - BLAIR

Memorial Community Hospital (MCH) opened its doors in November of 1956 after tremendous community support. Residents of Blair went door-to-door in an effort to raise money to build a community hospital. For more than 50 years now, MCH has remained true to its commitment to serve the needs of the people in Washington and Burt counties.

In 1954, a group of 10 people worked for five years to make the dream of a new hospital a reality through community fundraising efforts. These individuals coordinated a 600-person effort – many of whom walked door-to-door to secure the necessary funds to begin construction.

The hospital officially opened on Sunday, November 18, 1956. During the first year of operation, the hospital served 1,172 patients, there were 176 babies born that year and 373 operations were performed. In June of 1964, a new wing was dedicated which increased the size of the hospital to 42-beds.



The hospital continued to grow, and in 1965, the annual business amounted to a quarter of a million dollars. Additional equipment and improved facilities were regularly added.

A new kitchen and dining room were the first areas of the hospital's \$175,000 addition in 1969. It also included a number of staff offices, a remodeled nursery and four special intensive care rooms with an adjoining cardiac monitoring area. This addition was made possible through donations from the hospital auxiliary, memorials, bequests and hospital assets.



In 1976, a \$475,000 project involving new construction and remodeling of existing space was completed. The addition and expansion of facilities provided two new surgery rooms, a new X-ray room and a delivery room, an enlarged surgery room and laboratory, a covered ambulance entrance and enlarged outpatient facilities. A "temporary" building was added in 1980 to house administrative offices, storage and an in-service room of hospital.

MCH & HEALTH SYSTEM

A \$2.1 million addition and remodeling was completed in 1996. It featured 11 new exam rooms for outpatient specialists, an outpatient waiting room, oncology area, ultrasound room and meeting rooms for staff and hospital functions. The remodel included a new nurses' station at the north wing, an all-new nursery, a large new physical therapy room plus a big new entrance and lobby. It was also around this time that MCH acquired the Cottonwood primary care clinic in Tekamah and opened a clinic in Fort Calhoun.

Primary care services continued to grow with the help of the surrounding communities. After two years of planning and one year of construction, the new Blair Clinic opened for business in 2001. Approximately 484 individuals and groups contributed \$2.7 million for the construction of the primary care clinic.

In 2002, MCH entered into a partnership with Alegent Health. MCH had encountered difficult financial times due to changing reimbursement from the federal government. However, after partnering with Alegent Health and becoming a critical access hospital, MCH worked its way out of financial hardship to become financially viable and able to continue its mission as a community-owned hospital.

Over the years, MCH has also seen growth in its Outpatient Clinic. Specialists continue to come to Blair and currently there are more than 35 specialists who provide services for 16 different specialties.

A newly renovated Emergency Department opened in 2005, and plans for improvements to the facility continued in order to meet the needs of the community.

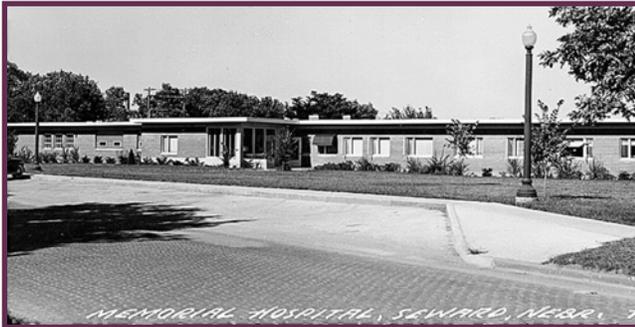
In 2007, the Board of Directors voted to approve a \$24.5 million facility construction and renovation project. Ground breaking for the two-phased, 69,000-square-foot addition began in May 2007, with the new addition completed in 2008. Phase two, which included remodeling the existing facility, was finished in 2010.

Most recently, a new clinic in Fort Calhoun was built and opened its doors in February 2012.



MEMORIAL HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS - SEWARD

Concerned citizens met July 17, 1947, to discuss ways of providing modern health care to Seward County and the surrounding area. Through fundraising efforts and the Hill-Burton plan, construction for a new hospital began July 4, 1949. With the dedication of an entire community and surrounding area, Memorial Hospital opened its doors for patient care on Sept. 1, 1950. The name Memorial Hospital was chosen in memory of World War I and II servicemen.



Today, Memorial Hospital has evolved into Memorial Health Care Systems (MHCS), providing medical services to Seward County. Many additions have occurred during this progression including the additions of Utica Family Medical Center, Milford Family Medical Center, Seward Family Medical Center, Seward Family Pharmacy, and Seward Memorial Physical Therapy. The countless additions and remodeling projects were all necessary advancements to improve patient access to health care.

Memorial Health Care Systems continues to develop as a successful, integrated health care system with a mission to provide multilevel care to the people we serve. MHCS exists to care for the people of Seward County. Our mission: "MHCS exists to enhance the quality of life for individuals in our communities by providing excellence in health care services in the most appropriate settings," keeps us in focus. Our Employee Statement of Values remains a pillar as we strive to provide the best patient care possible.



Memorial
Health Care Systems

At the heart of MHCS are nine physicians who specialize in Family Practice. Partnering with MHCS physicians are specialty physicians who provide services in our MHCS Specialty Physicians Clinic. It is a great honor to bring specialty services to Seward County.

In 2015, in support of our outpatient services, a new addition was added to Memorial Hospital. The three-story addition expanded our Outpatient Specialty Clinic, added two infusion therapy rooms, and provided a new aqua therapy service, as well as an all new designated area for cardiac rehabilitation, nuclear medicine, pulmonary rehabilitation, and diabetes education.

Memorial hospital features, two state-of-the-art surgical rooms, two private labor and delivery rooms, two designated sleep study rooms, 24-hour emergency care, full radiology, laboratory, and pharmacy services. Our patient rooms include acute care, skilled care, and assisted living. Facility and service additions have helped increase patient comfort, accommodate new technologies, support medical staff diagnostics and treatment efforts and ultimately, enhance the patient experience by providing excellent medical care.

With its improvements and new technology, Memorial Health Care Systems' greatest asset still remains the compassionate, caring employees who work together to provide excellent medical care to the people of Seward County. We strive to be the health care organization of choice, chosen for the quality of our service and respected for the integrity, competency, and commitment of our employees, medical staff, and volunteers.



MERRICK MEDICAL CENTER - CENTRAL CITY

The first hospital to meet the health needs of the Merrick County area was the Central City Community Hospital, which opened its doors in 1936 on the corner of 1⁷th Ave and 22nd Street in Central City, Nebraska.



In 1945, following a donation by Mr. Heber Hord of his parents home, the hospital was renamed, Hord Hospital, and relocated along highway 30 in downtown Central City. Hord Hospital was a haven for older residents and provided temporary care for critically ill and emergency patients. But, by 1952, it was operating on a temporary license and there was a threat it would be lost if improvements were not made. The City Council appealed to a small group of women known as the "Round Table" to organize a hospital auxiliary to help ensure a hospital remained in Central City.



Supervisors voted in favor of taking the issue to the voters and the amount was set at \$150,000. This amount would provide 60% of the funding and allowed the county to accept of federal funds from the Hill Burton Act covering the remaining 40% of construction costs. On May 15, 1956, by a 58% margin, Merrick County voted in favor of a new hospital.

Land for the new hospital was donated by veteran realtor M.A. Larson. Bids were open for the project in October of 1957, and shortly thereafter, the trustees of the Lizzie Litzenberg estate announced that the daughter of a pioneer farm family had stipulated in her will that her money be used for civic betterment. Trustees told the County Supervisors the trust would pay the county's share of 60% of the cost of the building.



Officially dedicated on February 28, 1959, Litzenberg Memorial County Hospital opened with 24 acute care beds, eight bassinets, a delivery room and an operating room. An expansion in 1963 added seven private beds, 3 pediatric beds and two, four-bed wards.

Fast forward to the year 2000, and a \$1.5 million capital campaign program allowed Litzenberg to expand crucial service areas, including the offering of outpatient specialty clinics, in addition to the expansion of long-term care and assisted living services.

Litzenberg was designated as a Critical Access Hospital in June 2000 and is licensed for 20 acute care beds. A continued partnership with the physicians and providers of Lone Tree Medical Associates, as well as many specialists from other communities allowed Litzenberg to offer quality health care close to home.



In 2013, Litzenberg Memorial County Hospital entered into a management agreement with Bryan Health, a regional health care system based in Lincoln. In 2014, Lone Tree Medical Associates officially became part of the Litzenberg family, to offer the community a team approach to health care.

After a successful three year management agreement, the process of forming a permanent partnership with Bryan Health began and on July 1, 2017, the hospital joined Bryan Health's award-winning, statewide network of doctors, hospitals and medical providers. With this agreement, Litzenberg began operating under a new name – Merrick Medical Center – and began embracing a new Commitment to Health.

Merrick Medical Center's commitment extends its reach beyond the walls of the hospital and physician clinics and connects with the community through integrated health and life services reaching people where they live, work and play.

"Our vision is to inspire healthy living and keep this hospital's long-held commitment made 60 years ago which is to provide quality health care for the residents of Merrick County," said President and CEO Julie Murray.

Merrick Medical Center remains committed to excellence in clinical care and a care model that now involves a fuller, more comprehensive approach to individual health – working with Merrick County communities to inspire healthy lives to take root, here, now and for generations to come.

METHODIST WOMEN'S HOSPITAL - OMAHA

Talks of expansion at Methodist Hospital's 84th Street Campus in Omaha had been ongoing for many years, but its land-locked location made that challenging. The only way health care services such as oncology and cardiology could expand their offerings was to move a larger service line, women's health, to another location.

The location of such a unique specialty hospital was years in the making. Methodist Health System and Methodist Hospital administration spent much time reviewing demographics and determined a major westward expansion was the right decision. Since many women who delivered babies at Methodist Hospital lived in or adjacent to the 192nd & West Dodge Road zip code, it made sense to locate in this area.

"Methodist has always been dedicated to excellence in women's health care," said Sue Korth, vice president and chief operating officer for Methodist Women's Hospital. "But the decision to build a women's hospital was really based on the fact it was one of the service lines that we could effectively and efficiently package together at one location."

On opening day, June 21, 2010, the staff at Methodist Women's Hospital delivered 11 babies.

In the first six months of operation, Methodist Women's Hospital reported 1,675 births. That number has continued to climb ever since. In 2014, the number of births totaled 4,486 and 2015 ended with a record-breaking 5,413 births. In 2016, for the second straight year, the hospital exceeded 5,000 births – reporting 5,249 for the year.

The hospital also boasts a Level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), available to care for those babies in need of special attention after arriving early or due to health concerns.

With 36 beds, the NICU admitted 288 babies in the first six months of 2010. That number has also grown, as evidenced by the nearly 750 babies receiving care in 2016.



METHODIST

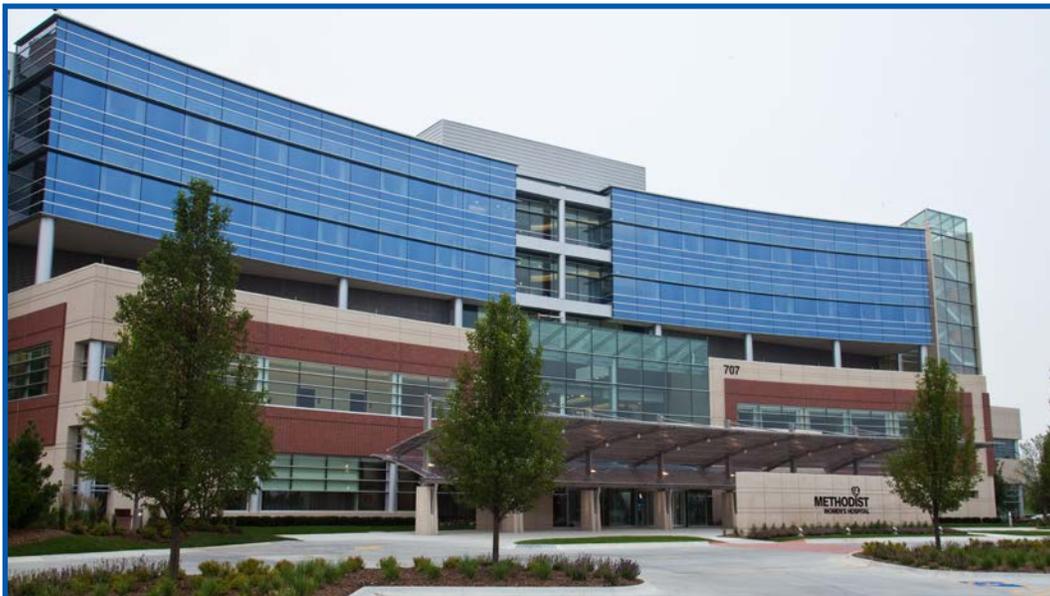
"We simply have an outstanding maternal-fetal medicine team that cares for our high-risk obstetric patients throughout their pregnancy," Korth said. "We are also home to the largest group of OB physicians in the region, as well as top notch neonatologists, nurses and staff that provide exceptional care to some of our littlest patients."

Although just six years old, Methodist Women's Hospital is already undergoing its first expansion on the 192 Dodge campus.

In 2015, plans were announced for a \$20 million expansion of the NICU, which will be completed in the fall of 2017.

The NICU will grow from 28 private beds to 51, will include the new HeRO technology in each of those rooms. This innovative tool tracks the beat-to-beat variability of baby's heart giving advanced warning of infections, illness or other distress – before symptoms appear. When implemented at Methodist Women's Hospital in 2015, it became just the 29th hospital in the world with this life-saving technology. A new family lounge space is also included.

While being the regional leader in birth and NICU services, Methodist Women's Hospital also offers a full-service emergency department for men, women and children – having cared for nearly 10,000 patients in 2016. Outpatient imaging services are also available.



MORRILL COUNTY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - BRIDGEPORT

It became quite apparent in 1969 to the staff and patients that the old Veterans Memorial Hospital could no longer pass the requirements of the State Fire Marshal or the State Hospital Administrator. After several meetings with the Fire Marshal and administrator to find a solution, possibly by re-building, a plan was developed to attempt new hospital construction.

A group of interested citizens from all parts of the county was called together in July of 1970 to determine the best approach to the planning and financing, and building of a new facility. After several meetings over the county and many fact-finding visitations to other new hospitals in Nebraska and Wyoming, it was decided to present the matter to the county voters. In November of 1970, all precincts in the county voted with a plurality of 75% in favor of county subsidy of the new hospital.

Initially, the plan was to build on the quarter block east of the old Veterans Memorial Hospital, but the State Hospital Administrator strongly advised against it because of the lack of space, no possibility for expansion, and congested traffic. A site was finally acquired in the southeast part of Bridgeport, where $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks were purchased within the city limits.

The architectural firm of Hinde and Laurinat of North Platte, NE, was employed. After many alterations and planning meetings, work was begun in October of 1971. The three prime contractors were Rice Construction Co., Bayard; Independent Plumbing & Heating, Scottsbluff and Allen Electric, Bridgeport.



The building is a T-shaped structure, square with the world, and designed for a later addition in the rear if a convalescent-type of care facility is desired in the future. The work corridor is down the center, patient wing are north and south. The hospital occupies 19,000 square feet on a light land elevation and a bed capacity of 23 with a potential capacity for expansion of needed to 32. The hospital initially employed 38 people.

The hospital stands as a monument to the history of all those who participated in the planning and building, and by their vision have assured Morrill County of doctors. "The quality of mercy is not strained, but droppeth as a gentle rain from Heaven on the just and unjust alike"; and so, the Hospital has met a ready reception by the public and patient census has increased twofold since its opening in February 1972.



NEBRASKA MEDICINE - BELLEVUE

Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue is a community hospital committed to healing and preventive health care services that support the long-term health and well being of the residents of Bellevue and the surrounding area. The medical center includes 24-hour emergency care, maternity services, inpatient and outpatient surgery, intensive care, cardiology services, cancer services, a pharmacy, radiology, diagnostic and lab testing as well as 91 private inpatient suites.

Adjacent to the hospital is the 60,000 square foot Bellevue Medical Office Building that houses family medicine and specialty physicians. The building further enhances patient care and convenience by providing clinics and state-of-the-art diagnostic services to assist physicians in providing prompt diagnosis and treatment.

Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue first opened its doors in 2010 under the name Bellevue Medical Center. In October 2014, it was publicly announced that The Nebraska Medical Center, Bellevue Medical Center and UNMC Physicians would operate under one name: Nebraska Medicine. The move clinically integrated the three organizations, which sees more than 500,000 patient visits yearly.

Building Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue was a collaborative project between community members, physicians, nurses and administrative staff. This cooperative model was inspired by the vision of Bellevue practitioner Roy Holeyfield Sr., MD, who originally approached Nebraska Medicine about partnering with physicians in a similar project. Plans for the community hospital further evolved with the closure of Ehrling Bergquist Hospital at Offutt Air Force Base, which is one of the United States Air Force's family physician training facilities.

From the earliest stages, physicians and nurses played a significant role in hospital planning, technology and patient care models. Energy efficiency and environmental friendliness are



BELLEVUE

important themes in the building as well, making it one of the most energy efficient hospitals in the Midwest. This eco-conscious theme has been carried throughout the entire facility, from the design to the use of natural resources to create a soothing environment that not only enhances healing but also promotes a general sense of health and well being. The hospital building has been designed to meet LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification, the recognized standard for achieving specific design and construction practices that meet some of the highest performance standards possible for energy efficiency and environmentally-friendly practices.

In 2014, Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue formed a working partnership with Madonna Rehabilitation Hospitals, which provides inpatient rehabilitation services for individuals with complex medical conditions. While Madonna's new Omaha campus was under construction, they opened a 32-bed hospital unit on the fourth floor of Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue. Once Madonna's Omaha campus was completed in 2016, the beds were transferred back to Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue and a 20-bed inpatient unit was created.

In May 2017, Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue was inducted into the Sarpy County Business Hall of Fame, a program that recognizes those who work to make Sarpy County grow and prosper. In addition, Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue is a certified Primary Stroke Center by The Joint Commission and a certified Chest Pain Center by The American College of Cardiology.



NEBRASKA METHODIST HOSPITAL - OMAHA

When the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home Association of Omaha opened on May 28, 1891, at 20th and Harney Streets, the first patients traveled only as far as their feet or a horse-drawn carriage could take them.

Today, patients travel to Methodist Health System facilities from around the world, drawn to three hospitals and 21 clinics by the specialists, physicians and caregivers recognized as leaders in their fields, and by award-winning services including primary care and wellness, surgery, cancer care, cardiac care, bariatrics, neurology, orthopedics, women's health and the care of older adults.



That's a long way to come in 125 years.

"Those who founded the Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home could not have imagined our current Methodist Hospital and Methodist Health System with 6,000-plus employees," says Methodist Health System President and CEO John M. Fraser. "Ours is a long and proud tradition of compassionate care, medical excellence, national recognition, leadership, growth, technology and the innovation essential to meet the challenges of the 21st Century."

Indeed, today's Methodist Health System is far beyond the wildest imaginations of 1891. Back then, medical facilities in Omaha were sparse and primitive. Most doctors treated their patients at home. Only the very sick or the severely injured even considered going to the hospital — and often as a last resort.



METHODIST

Six patients were admitted the first day Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home opened its doors. There were 13 people on the initial medical staff, including one female physician.

Word of the high quality of care received at the hospital quickly got around. The hospital's 28 beds were often filled, and the average length of stay was 14 days — at an average cost of \$1.04 per day. Driven by a reputation that grew as rapidly as the hospital's services, Methodist Hospital relocated in June 1908 to a newly built, five-story building at 36th and Cuming Streets. It was state-of-the-art, with 80 patient beds and a modern and sanitary main operating pavilion.

In the 1950s, busy Methodist Hospital was suffering growing pains, even with the opening of a new wing in 1954. In December 1959, the Methodist Hospital Board of Directors officially discussed building a new hospital farther west. Several sites were considered, and a six-acre tract on the southeast corner of 84th and West Dodge Road was chosen. On Sunday, April 28, 1968, the first patients arrived at the new Methodist Hospital.

Now with more than 2,000 full-time employees and over 400 physicians on active staff, Methodist Hospital has a tradition of providing quality health care to the region in cardiovascular surgery, neurosurgery, women's services, cancer care, gastroenterology, orthopedics and comprehensive diagnostic



services.

Methodist Hospital is the regional leader in surgeries, performing more than 30,000 procedures a year. In August of 2016, 15 new surgical suites and three cardiovascular suites made their debut as part of Phase II of a \$90 million surgery renovation/expansion. The third and final phase, resulting in a new/expanded prep and recovery rooms, is underway and will be completed in 2018.

Nebraska Methodist Hospital admits approximately 22,000 patients every year. It was the first hospital in Nebraska to earn Magnet designation for nursing excellence from the American Nurses Credentialing Center.

NEBRASKA MEDICINE - OMAHA

Nebraska Medicine is the most esteemed academic medical center in the region. The organization includes Nebraska Medicine – Nebraska Medical Center, Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue and 40 outpatient clinics, providing patients with access to more than 1,000 physicians and 809 licensed hospital beds in Omaha and Bellevue.

Nebraska Medicine is the primary clinical teaching partner for the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC), which allows patients to benefit from one of the nation's leaders in cutting-edge research and education. Many Nebraska Medicine physicians trained at and now teach at UNMC. Together, the two organizations have approximately 12,000 employees, making it the largest employer in Omaha.

opened Bellevue Medical Center – a full-service hospital in Sarpy County. UNMC Physicians, a clinical practice group that dates back to 1971, also operated several outpatient clinics in the area.

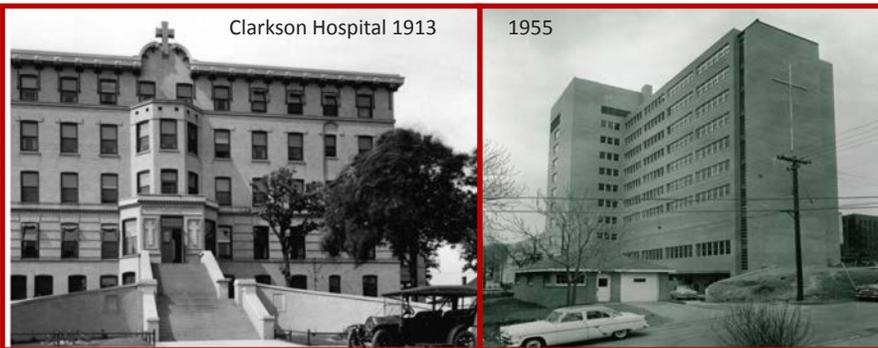
In October 2014, it was publicly announced that The Nebraska Medical Center, Bellevue Medical Center and UNMC Physicians would operate under one name: Nebraska Medicine. The move clinically integrated the three organizations, which sees more than 500,000 patient visits yearly. Specific locations are identified individually, for example: Nebraska Medicine – Nebraska Medical Center; Nebraska Medicine – Bellevue; Nebraska Medicine – Village Pointe; Nebraska Medicine – Eagle Run.



Several state “firsts” happened at Nebraska Medicine, including the first kidney transplant (1964), bone marrow transplant (1983), liver transplant (1985), heart transplant (1985), adult-to-adult living related liver transplant (2001) and unrelated living liver transplant (2001). Nebraska Medicine also performed the first “frozen elephant trunk” heart procedure in the U.S. (2006). In 2014, it became one of three hospitals in the nation to have successfully treated patients with the Ebola virus. Nebraska Medicine is currently one of four places in the U.S. to have a specialized Biocontainment Unit, designed for the treatment of highly infectious diseases. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded Nebraska Medicine and UNMC \$20 million to develop a training, simulation and quarantine center to train federal personnel on procedures in treating highly infectious diseases.

Nebraska Medicine is nationally recognized in cardiology, neurology and oncology. It has an international reputation for providing bone marrow and stem cell transplantation services. It's home to one of the most reputable and well-known solid organ transplant programs in the country, performing thousands of heart, liver, kidney, pancreas, intestinal and lung transplants. Nebraska Medicine is also a comprehensive Level 1 trauma center, providing 24/7 care to adult and pediatric patients.

U.S. News and World Report has ranked Nebraska Medicine the #1 hospital in Nebraska for six years in a row. *Becker's Hospital Review* has included it on its prestigious list of the “100 Great Hospitals in America,” recognizing Nebraska Medicine as one of the most prominent, forward-thinking health care facilities in the nation. Nebraska Medicine also received Vizient's 2016 Bernard A. Birnbaum, MD, Quality Leadership Award, placing it nationally among the top ten academic medical centers for providing a high level of quality patient care and safety.



Nebraska Medicine was first formed by the 1996/1997 merger of Clarkson and University hospitals, which created the Nebraska Health System (NHS). Before the merger, Clarkson Hospital, founded in 1869, and University Hospital, founded in 1917, had each established themselves as leaders in health care. Because Clarkson Hospital was founded in 1869, Nebraska Medicine is the oldest medical center in the state.

In 2003, the NHS changed its name to The Nebraska Medical Center – which is the state's largest and highest-rated hospital. Seven years later, the organization

With the clinical integration, Nebraska Medicine and UNMC decided to share a new logo to more closely align the two organizations. However, UNMC, which is a public state university, still remains a separate entity from Nebraska Medicine, a non-profit health system. The two organizations worked together on the \$323 million Fred & Pamela Buffett Cancer Center, the largest project in campus and state history, which opened in June 2017.

NEBRASKA SPINE HOSPITAL - OMAHA

We see it in nearly every aspect of our lives – and your specialized spinal care is no exception. Working together, we are able to accomplish so much more than anyone can on their own. That’s why the Nebraska Spine Hospital is a partnership between CHI Health, Surgical Care Affiliates and the Nebraska Spine Holdings, a physician group consisting of surgeons from Nebraska Spine + Pain Center and Dr. Hain of Neurosurgical Associates.

As a result of this unprecedented collaboration, you’re able to access:

- Nationally recognized and board certified spine surgeons, neurosurgeons and physical medicine physicians.
- The full continuum of pre- and post-surgical care.
- Be part of the CHI Health family.

Nebraska Spine Hospital is a private hospital. However, our partnership with CHI Health and the Back and Spine Institute means that when it is time to consider spine surgery options for CHI patients, we are the choice for spine surgery.



Critical research and treatment

There’s another element to this partnership – the Nebraska Foundation for Spinal Research. A non-profit organization of the Nebraska Spine + Pain Center, it participates in the comprehensive monitoring of surgical outcomes and pioneering research that contributes to breakthrough diagnosis and treatments, along with advancements in such areas as artificial disc replacement and bone grafting. As a result, contributing to our ability to improve the outcomes we’re able to achieve.



NEMAHA COUNTY HOSPITAL - AUBURN

Nemaha County Hospital was dedicated and opened for public health services on May 1, 1963, in the original 26-bed building. Construction was funded jointly by bonds issued by Nemaha County and by Hill-Burton funds.

The institution grew rapidly, and the need for expansion was fulfilled with an additional bond issue with completion in 1970. The added construction increased patient capacity to 44, including four intensive care beds, and provided new administrative offices.



In 1974, Nemaha County Hospital added physical therapy, a new store room, maintenance garage, ambulance garage, dining room and remodeled the kitchen, all financed from



the hospital's operating fund.

In 1992, the licensed bed capacity was changed to 39 and 5 bassinets. Former patient rooms were needed for pharmacy remodeling and nursing offices.

Bed capacity was decreased to 37 in 1994 after remodeling for cardiac rehab. The bed capacity was decreased to 32 in 1996 due to decreased inpatient census.

In April 2000, the voters passed a \$4.75 million bond issue. Ground breaking began in June of 2000 and the remodeling, which was completed in three phases, was completed in April of 2003. The project added a new wing for outpatient services, new OR and procedure rooms, contemporary ER facilities, private patient rooms, and updates to many other departments. The bed capacity for Nemaha County Hospital is now 16.



**NEMAHA COUNTY
HOSPITAL**

In 2010, NCH began a \$7.75 million remodel of the front of the hospital. The remodel included a new classroom, server room, library, home health office, cardiac rehab room, administrative offices, boardroom, business office and expansion of the cafeteria. This remodel provided better access to the outpatient area of the hospital.



In 2011, Nemaha County Hospital started a journey to better quality with Det Norske Veritas (DNV). DNV annually inspects our facility using the Federal Critical Care Hospital standards and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). ISO is an international standard for quality and safety. Nemaha County Hospital is the first hospital in the State of Nebraska to be awarded by DNV-GL Health care full certification to ISO9001:2008 Quality Management System: the most widely accepted quality management system in use around the world. ISO 9001 brings science to the art of care giving: it helps to standardize processes around things that are proven to work, by the people doing the work, thus empowering frontline workers while creating an environment of predictability for the entire organization.

In June of 2014, NCH developed and implemented a Pet Therapy program. In association with Domesti-Pups, we welcomed our first Certified Therapy dog to our facility. This program has had great success in providing comfort to many of our patients across all service areas. Ellie does a great job providing comfort to everyone who walks thru the hospital doors, helping Nemaha County Hospital provide our guests with Quality Care, Every Time.

NIOBRARA VALLEY HOSPITAL - LYNCH

Niobrara Valley Hospital (NVH) is a 20-bed Critical Access Hospital that offers a wide variety of hospital services for Health and Wellness needs. Its staff takes pride in being able to bring quality health care closer to home by offering various services such as physical therapy, laboratory, radiology, swing bed and more. The hospital also hosts specialty physicians who provide highly-specialized services to meet your health care needs on a regular basis. In addition to the specialty clinics, NVH has a 24 hour emergency room staffed by Dr. Dale Block and Dr. James Keil. The mission of Niobrara Valley Hospital is to deliver excellent, compassionate and personalized health care for the people they serve.



Today, Niobrara Valley Hospital is the only hospital operating in Lynch, Nebraska, but it certainly wasn't the first, or even the second, to be built in the little town. The original hospital, named Sacred Heart Hospital of Boyd County, was built in 1920 and still stands today! It was staffed by the Sisters from St. Vincents Hospital in Sioux City Iowa, and run by Dr. Martin from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. However, shortly after the opening of the Sacred Heart Hospital it closed due to financial issues. Soon after, two local doctors, Dr. Ira and Dr. Kriz, began construction on a large building in another section of town that would become a new general hospital. This became the second of three hospitals built in the small town of Lynch.



On March 22, 1924, Benedictine Nuns bought the abandoned Sacred Heart Hospital for \$15,000 and in only eight weeks the hospital was open for business once again. The newly reopened hospital was run by Dr. Venneman who worked alone until he retired in 1929. The nuns extended an offer to Drs. Ira and Kriz to practice in their facility to which the doctors graciously accepted and closed their own general hospital for good.



The Sacred Heart Hospital continued to flourish in the small community and in 1941 a new wing was built on the north side of the building. This new wing was set to include a chapel, maternity ward and several private rooms for the nuns. Several years later, another expansion was added, making room for patient rooms on the first floor and Sisters' quarters on the ground level. Sacred Heart Hospital continued to run until 1971, when new fire codes and regulations required the need for a new building.

The new hospital was built just west of the old building and is today known as the Niobrara Valley Hospital. The nuns continued to run the new hospital until 1980, when the last nuns retired, the Board of Directors hired an all new staff.

1994, wheels were set in motion for an addition to be added to the building that would provide for new office spaces, medical record storage, a conference room, central supply storage, laundry, physical therapy, cardiac rehab and a new lobby. The re-dedication of the remodeled facility was held in September of 1995. In the same year Niobrara Valley Hospital was included as one of the Thomson Reuters 100 Top Hospitals, which evaluates short-term, acute-care, non-federal, U.S. hospitals across 10 different categories. In 1999, NVH became a Critical Access Hospital. A CT Scan and new x-ray equipment were added to the services that the hospital had to offer in 2004. Several years later in 2010, the radiology department upgraded to a filmless x-ray system and in 2015 they added a new 64-slice CT Scan.

As of April 2011, Niobrara Valley Hospital became an affiliate of Faith Regional Health Services and has continued to make quality improvements that have included the addition of EMR along with an update of cardiac telemetry, update of surgical scope, recruiting and outreach capabilities and the ability to use teletrauma medicine in the ER.

Times may change, but one thing that has always remained the same at Niobrara Valley Hospital, health care is right here, close to family and friends, offering you the healing power of personal attention. Here, you are treated like family.

OAKLAND MERCY HOSPITAL - OAKLAND

Oakland Mercy Hospital began as Oakland Memorial Hospital and opened its doors and admitted its first patient January 15, 1950 after six years of planning and fundraising.

A variety of fundraisers contributed towards the construction of the new facility. A local talent show sponsored by radio station KFAB of Lincoln was the first money raiser, an event that attracted 2,000 spectators! Farmers Coop stockholders contributed their 1947 patronage dividends of \$25,000 in cash and materials. A benefit auction was held, bushels of corn were donated, and VFW sponsored movies, as well as a dance, all helped raise the needed dollars. These events plus numerous private donations and some federal dollars all made the new \$200,000 hospital a reality. Oakland Memorial was one of the first three hospitals in Nebraska constructed with federal money.

An affiliation with Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society of Fargo, North Dakota began in 1946 when the elected Board discussed a lease arrangement with them. January 9, 1950, was the public's first viewing of its new hospital. 2000 people attended the dedication and open house.

In 1965 plans were underway for the addition of a new wing to be added to the existing structure. This addition was opened in 1968 as an extended care unit. For over 25 years now, this area has been used for acute care patients.

In 1985, the Oakland Medical Clinic became a reality. This clinic, which is attached to the hospital, was built with the aid of donations at a cost somewhat greater than that of the original building. In 1993, OMH acquired the Lyons Medical Clinic. December of 1994 saw OMH end its affiliation with Lutheran Health Systems and become an independent entity governed by its Board of Directors. The hospital took over the operation of the Oakland clinic and renovated the Lyons clinic in 1997. Today, both of the clinics are operating as Rural Health clinics.



Hospital leaders at Mercy and Oakland Memorial began to discuss the potential for an enhanced Mercy-OMH partnership in 2005. On Aug. 14, 2006, leaders from both entities signed a Letter of Intent to explore the potential transfer of the hospital and clinic ownership. On September 1, a petition to place a proposal to dissolve the local hospital district on the November ballot was validated by officials in Burt County. Then, on November 7, residents of the Oakland Hospital District voted 851 to 446 to dissolve the district.

By voting for dissolution, the residents gave the board of Oakland Memorial Hospital legal permission to negotiate the hospital's transfer of ownership to Mercy—Sioux City and its parent organization in Livonia, Michigan, based Trinity Health. Since partnering with Mercy, the hospital has seen an increase in capital as well as an expansion in services. In January of 2008, the Tekamah Mercy Medical clinic was opened. We are pleased to be able to expand services, yet provide them in our hometown environment.

Many changes have come about in the 60 years Oakland Mercy Hospital has been treating patients. The medical advancements have been astounding. There is one constant in this changing environment, and that is our commitment to patient care. We strive to serve our patients in the best way we know how and this will never change. You are the reason we are here and the reason we will continue to be here.

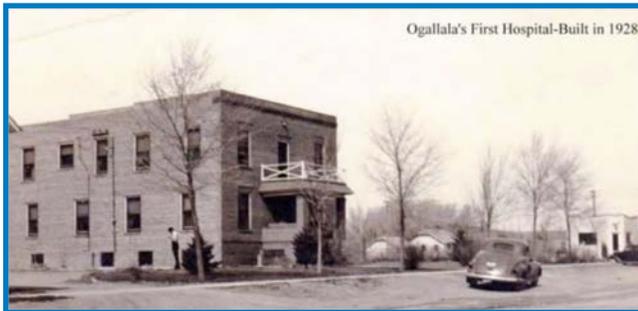


About this time, Medicare changed the method of which it paid hospitals. The change in reimbursement adversely affected rural hospitals, including OMH. To ensure the long-term viability of the hospital, the Board sought out partners. In 1999 OMH signed a management agreement with Mercy Medical Center of Sioux City, Iowa.

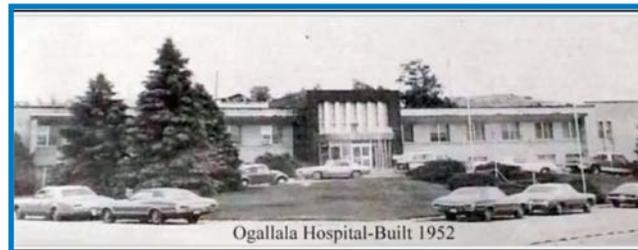
OGALLALA COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - OGALLALA

Ogallala's Mansion on the Hill, built in 1887 by prominent banker L. A Brandhoefer, served as the first hospital in 1918 before being turned into apartments.

A decade later, Ogallala physician H.A. Vandiver saw the need for a modern hospital to serve the needs of a growing community and constructed a new building during 1928-1929. The hospital was owned and operated by Dr. Vandiver and all physicians in the community had equal privileges in using its facilities. Steady employment for five nurses was provided year round and many times during the year, the regular staff was supplemented with additional help. The hospital was equipped with 15 beds and the most modern hospital appliances for sterilization and x-ray.



By 1951, the community of Ogallala was facing a great odyssey. For the first time in decades, Ogallala was concerned that it may not have a hospital for its community. In 1951, Dr. Vandiver, the current owner of the original hospital on 518 West C Street, had sold the building. The original hospital would be converted into a nursing home for the community.



Although Ogallala had struggled to stay open during WWII, the community knew that having a facility for residents was crucial. Local and surrounding citizens sought out to help raise funds for a new hospital.



Banner Health

Ogallala Community
Hospital

On February 16, 1951, a contract to begin construction was awarded to John Claussen and Sons of Grand Island. Official construction began April 23, and the cornerstone was laid several months later in September. On August 24, 1952, U.S. Senator Hugh Butler spoke at the dedication ceremony. This hospital would serve Ogallala until the year 2000, when the current hospital was built to continue to provide medical care for the community. This half-million dollar hospital was a community effort given by many local donations and truly became the people's hospital of Ogallala, being used for more than a half a century.

Ogallala's current hospital combines the tradition and technology to provide excellent patient care. Ogallala Community Hospital has been certified by Medicare as an 18-bed Critical Access Hospital.

Banner Health Clinic, located in the hospital, provides comprehensive family services from a team of experienced and caring providers. This team cares for children, adolescents, adults and geriatric patients. We also have a general surgeon and orthopedic surgeon on staff.

Ogallala Community Hospital opened a new Specialty Clinic and Infusion Center in 2014. Banner Health funded the expansion project, providing \$2 million to add space for visiting specialists and to move the current infusion department to the new location.



ORTHONEBRASKA - OMAHA

OrthoNebraska, formerly known as Nebraska Orthopaedic Hospital and OrthoWest, is the coming together of two of the leading orthopaedic service organizations to better serve the community.



The hospital opened its doors in April 2004 as the region's first hospital dedicated to the complete care and treatment of the orthopaedic patient. The hospital is a unique partnership developed to bring practicing orthopaedic surgeons together with the leading academic medical center in the region - Nebraska Medicine. The clinic's history dates back to the 1930s. What started with one orthopaedic specialist has now grown to become the area's largest musculoskeletal services provider in the area.

OrthoNebraska specializes in the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitative needs of people with musculoskeletal conditions. Services include operative and non-operative treatment of orthopaedic injuries and ailments, physical therapy, rheumatology, imaging, emergency medicine, orthopaedic urgent care, inpatient and outpatient surgery, pain management and spine care. OrthoNebraska serves patients across the Midwest and physician clinics reach communities in a dozen locations in Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.



OSMOND GENERAL HOSPITAL - OSMOND

Osmond General Hospital located in Osmond, Nebraska, a nonprofit corporation, operates a general acute-care hospital, providing inpatient and outpatient hospital care, patient and community education, and related health care services to the residents of Pierce County and the surrounding area.



The hospital came on the scene in 1945 when a spacious dwelling, which had been constructed by Mrs. Leonard (Louisa) Schmitz, was purchased and converted to a 17-bed health care facility and operated as St. Joseph Hospital. The existing hospital was constructed in 1966 and the name was changed to Osmond General Hospital. Sisters of St. Casimir first operated the hospital and were succeeded in 1954 by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Charter members of the 1945 founding board of Osmond General Hospital were, Casper "Cap" Theisen (left), Dr. A. E. Mailliard, Ed Huey, Al Lundstrom and Dr. C. E. Rodgers; Dr. Paul Becker, Ella Mayer, Elnora Swanda and Pearl Record. Osmond General Hospital history dates back to the end of World War II when area leaders identified the need for a hospital to serve several area communities: Osmond, Randolph, Wausa, Coleridge and Belden.

Since 1969, an administrator and board have governed the hospital, with Leonard Frodyma as the first administrator and Celine Mlady from 1996-2015. Lon Knievel is the current administrator. The hospital operates as a Critical Access 25-bed facility providing acute hospital, skilled nursing and extended nursing home care, as well as a wide variety of outpatient services.



The hospital was established in 1945 and built in 1966-67 as an inpatient facility. The most recent additions to the hospital occurred in 1991, when the activity center was constructed and the hallways of the hospital were carpeted. By February 14, 2005, the new 8,750 square foot addition was occupied. Renovation in the hospital was completed in the summer of 2005.

Osmond General Hospital received its Critical Access designation in May of 2001 and is currently a state licensed and accredited 20-bed acute care facility.

The hospital owns Primary Care Clinics in Wausa and Randolph, located in Knox and Cedar counties.



PAWNEE COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - PAWNEE CITY

On June 21, 1946, a group of men formed a charitable corporation, Pawnee County Memorial Hospital, Inc. They dedicated it to the memory of Pioneers of Pawnee County and adjacent territories, and the members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

In the Spring of 1947, the hospital land was purchased. The present hospital was built through individual pledges and donations, which were matched with U.S. Government Hill-Burton funds. The hospital opened in January of 1952, a 25-bed hospital with all the modern conveniences of the time, including central air-conditioning. It also boasted the latest in surgical and obstetric suites, x-ray equipment and a well-appointed emergency department.



In May of 1953, the Board of Trustees sold the Pawnee County Memorial Hospital to the Pawnee County Commissioners to be operated as a County Hospital. The hospital governing board was and is still appointed by the commissioners. In 1999, the hospital was licensed as a Critical Access Hospital. The building itself has received constant upgrades and several small editions, including a solarium and a room to house a CT scanner. The biggest change in the structure was the addition of the Rural Health Clinic in 2001. This addition also provided for an expansion of services for rehabilitation as well as additional work space for office support staff.

Since the origination of the hospital there have been only four administrators. Thelma Granden (1952-1974), James Kubik (1974-1979 and 1981-2015), John Hamilton (1979-1981), and Ruth Stephens (2016-present).

As is the case today, the early years of the hospital presented a challenging nursing shortage. In those early days, nursing assistants were elevated to charge positions to provide continuous nursing care to patients. Scheduled nursing shifts changed over the years, from a 10-hour shift, to an 8-hour shift and eventually to a 12-hour shift. Proof that change is ever present in our work environment.



The hospital has been able to upgrade a number of services over the past several years with the addition of a 64-slice CT scanner, 3D mammography and a new chemistry analyzer. Additions such as these help us provide the best possible diagnostic services for our patients through updated technology and enhanced on-site testing.

The community has been served by 5 physicians since the hospital was built in 1952. Dr. A.B. Anderson (?-1969), Dr. H.C. Stewart (?-1979), Dr. Rick Jackson (1970 – present) Dr. George Voigtlander (1981 -present) and Dr. Hamid Muhktar (2012-2016). Mid-level practitioners have supplemented the medical practice over the years, and at present the clinic is staffed by two physicians, three physician assistants and one nurse practitioner.

The hospital acquired the clinic practice in 1991 and acquired licensure as a Medicare Certified Rural Health Clinic. In early 2002, a new clinic attached to the hospital became home for clinic services, streamlining work flow for providers and providing convenience for patients in a “one-stop shop.”

Like many other communities, the hospital remains a vital part of the economic structure of the area, as well as providing essential services which enhance the lives of the citizens of the area. The changing health care landscape over the past 65 years has required a continuous adaptation related to reimbursement, a transition from inpatient to outpatient care, the implementation of comprehensive quality programs and a constant need to update technology, but the essential component of health care in Pawnee County remains focused on the patient. Without them we would have no need to exist. We thank them for their dedication to our organization.

PENDER COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - PENDER

Dr. John Buis opened Logan Valley Hospital, the first hospital in Pender, in 1913. The new brick hospital had eight patient beds, a surgery section, and living quarters for the physician and his family. The original building is currently an apartment house at the intersection of Thurston Avenue and Logan Street.

The Pender Community Hospital Association, a non-profit association was formed in 1952 to construct a new hospital. Construction of the new hospital began in 1954 at a cost of \$320,990. Hill-Burton Funds from the Federal government provided \$153,836 and over 1,200 individuals from Pender and the surrounding area donated \$167,154.



The 75th Diamond Jubilee booklet in 1960 described the hospital as a glowing example of what a community can do if the hearts and hands are set to the task. The hospital was a 24-bed unit with 3 pediatric beds and 7 bassinets. The regular staff physicians were Dr. J.T. Keown and Dr. C.G. Muffly and there were ten additional physicians and specialists on staff from Sioux City. The hospital was a fine source of employment with a staff of 27 employees (some part-time) and a 1959 payroll of \$52,000. The Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Society, Fargo, ND operated the hospital, under a lease agreement with Mattie Miller as the Superintendent.



Pender Community Hospital District was formed by an election of the electorate in November 1969. The District includes the western two-thirds of Thurston County, approximately 100 square miles of Cuming County and smaller sections of Burt and Wayne Counties. The District issued bonds of \$584,000 in 1970 to expand the Hospital by 32 beds. The Board accepted the bid of Christiansen Construction of \$491,327 and the work was completed in 1971.

The lease arrangement with Lutheran Homes was terminated in 1988 and replaced with a management contract with Mercy Medical Center in Sioux City, Iowa. The Pender Community Health Care Foundation was incorporated in 1991 and shortly thereafter it purchased the Medical Clinic building from Methodist Hospital in Omaha.

In February of 2012, Pender Community Hospital moved to its current location at 100 Hospital Drive. Pender Community Hospital is a state of the art, 21 bed Critical Access Hospital that serves five rural counties in Nebraska with an award winning Outpatient and Emergency Department. In March of 2018, the new 26,000 square foot Pender Medical Clinic will be finished and attached to the hospital campus. Pender Community Hospital District has been very fortunate to have such a wonderful community to call home and we look forward to continuing to provide our patients the best place to get care and best place to give care.



PERKINS COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES - GRANT

Perkins County Health Services (PCHS) has been in existence since 1951. Through the years, we have helped generation after generation reach better health. Our organization has been striving to serve the needs of our region since we were established. We here at Perkins County Health Services are loyal to our community and will continue to strive for excellence in health care.



Being part of the community has been an important goal throughout the years, and with your help and loyalty we can continue to provide health services that you can depend on.

PCHS began their expansion and renovation project in Fall 2014 and the project was completed in Spring of 2017. The expansion added over 25,000 square feet to PCHS. The new hospital wing includes 21 private patient rooms, our Physical Therapy department including an aquatic pool, a new Cardiac Rehab department, our IT department including a new server room and a Conference Center.

The remodel expanded our Laboratory Department and Radiology Department. Our previous hospital wing was converted into our Specialty Clinic that includes nine exam rooms and four physician offices. With the relocation of the Specialty Clinic it has allowed us to expand our rural health clinic. The final stage of the remodel took place in our operating room, the remodeled area now includes two operating rooms with new state-of-the-art equipment.



PHELPS MEMORIAL HEALTH CENTER - HOLDREGE

The new community hospital was the result of years of work and cooperation by area business leaders and community members who felt the need for a hospital that could continue to grow with Phelps County.

In 1962, an ad hoc committee was loosely formed to determine the interests in the community for health care. This first committee quickly grew into a more formal group called the Hospital Study Committee.

Richard Brown was elected chairman. Committee members were James Swanson, Ted Smith, Charles Leff, Harry Palmer, Dwayne Fulk, Neil Schreck, Ruth Sand, Musa Hall and Don Noble. The Committee rented office space at 806 4th Avenue, Holdrege, and hired R.F. Johnson of Burton and Associates Northfield, Minnesota, to help survey the options and desires of the community.

The attitude of the committee was to objectively inquire about the feasibility of a building project. The contracts authorized by the committee with technical and legal experts were used to gather preliminary answers to the complex problems which were ahead. They hired the architectural firm of Davis, Fenton, Strange and Darling, Lincoln, Nebraska, to develop schematic plans for the proposed hospital.

Home meetings were scheduled to discuss the proposed hospital, answer questions and listen to opinions. Meetings were held in Holdrege, Bertrand, Loomis, and Funk. Following a series of home meetings, the study committee formally became the Phelps County Memorial Hospital Association. This group worked to begin the fundraising for the new hospital.

In the March 22, 1963, edition of the Holdrege Daily Citizen, H.S. Kingsley, said: "It is inspiring to experience the enthusiastic response by everyone concerned. Pledges are averaging more than \$1,100 each. Of the 230 advanced gifts prospects, one third have been contacted and have pledged."



The ground breaking was held in July, 1966, and construction began. The board of directors were holding monthly meetings to consider bids on equipment needs, pay bills and other construction matters. The search committee hired Rex J. Kelly as the hospital administrator, and he was introduced to the board at the July 7, 1967, meeting. Mrs. Albert Minzmyer was hired as director of nursing and Barbara Johnson was hired as consulting dietitian.

Sixty-four people were employed by the hospital when it opened its doors in April, 1968. Soon the hospital had to change its name to Phelps Memorial Health Center. The "County" was not appropriate as the hospital was and is not, a county facility.

Rex Kelly led PMHC for 25 years. At his retirement, PMHC hired Quorum Consulting Services as a management group. Their services include furnishing a CEO and CFO. Jay Seigfreid was CEO for eight years, Joyce Grove Hein was the CEO from July 2000 to July 2007 and Mark Harrel is the CEO at present.

To date, PMHC employs over 200 people and has continued to add services to the programs offered at the hospital. The growth of PMHC is attributed to the continued support and commitment of the people in the community of Phelps County, who have worked to help PMHC remain a strong, primary care hospital.



PROVIDENCE MEDICAL CENTER - WAYNE

In October of 1971, the front page of the *Wayne Herald* read: "The Wayne area can have a new hospital - a \$1,000,000 medical and health care center, probably to be constructed on the northeast campus of Wayne State College!"

Wayne State College gave eight acres to the hospital on which to build, and only had one condition: the hospital would be made available to students attending Wayne State College (WSC).

The facility was to be built on the northeast side of WSC without using a penny of City of Wayne or Wayne County monies, which was eventually done successfully.

The attached photograph is a 1972 architectural rendering of a basic plan for the new hospital. The plan - 42,025 square feet - would be more than four times larger than the 10,400 square foot existing hospital (known as the Wayne Hospital) which was four floors. Involvement of the Missionary Benedictine Sisters of Norfolk in making \$500,000 available for construction costs, and the Wayne Hospital Foundation matching a like sum, made the new Center possible. The Missionary Benedictine Sisters would operate the facility.

By the fall of 1972, the Benedictine Sisters finished final revisions of the floor plan and the Foundation had ordered outside signage for the building.

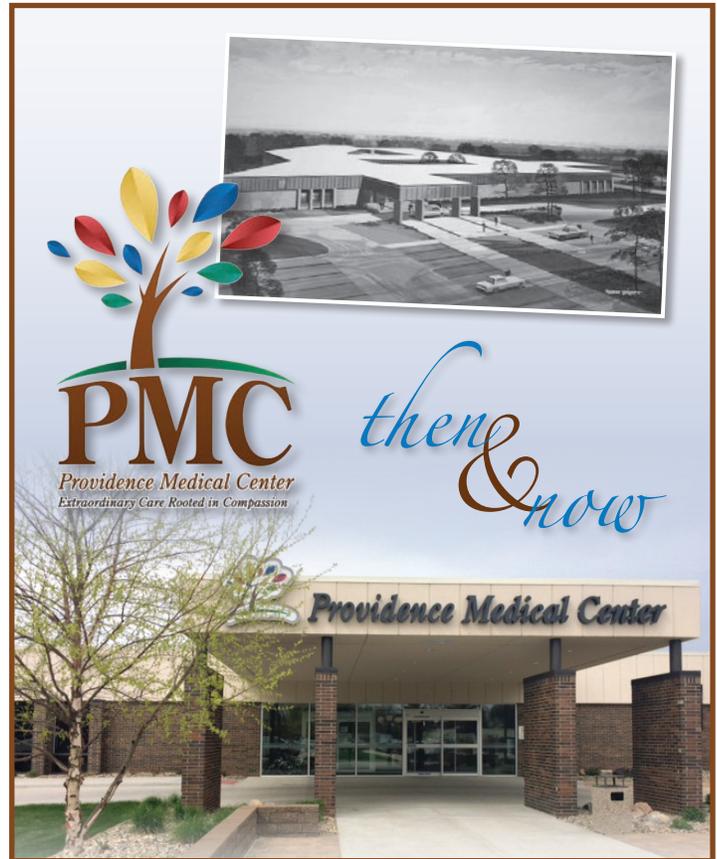
In May of 1973, Mother Imelda Koch of the Missionary Benedictine Sisters and Dr. Lyle Seymour, President of WSC, helped to turn over the first dirt at the site for what was to be called Providence Medical Center.

Providence Medical Center was dedicated and an open house held on August 24, 1975.

The new hospital was a 42,025 square foot facility, nearly four times larger than the old Wayne Hospital. Since 1975, Providence Medical Center has expanded to include a new education wing in 1988, a \$1.1 million clinic wing in 1995, an outpatient services wing dedicated in 2000, and a \$3.5 million expansion project that included a 7,300 square foot expansion of therapy services, and an 8,500 square foot expansion of Wellness and Cardiac Rehabilitation services. Finally, a 3000 square foot addition to the OP Services area, all completed in 2011.

In November of 2009, the Missionary Benedictine Sisters officially transferred their sponsorship of Providence Medical Center to PMC, Inc, thus ensuring that the facility remained under local control.

Today, Providence Medical Center is seeing the light at the end of the tunnel with its \$13 million expansion project, hoping for a completion date in early Spring! "This is quite a project in the scope of dollars, but the importance of this project for the people who live in this area is even bigger," says CEO Jim Frank. "We are looking ahead to the next 40 years and doing everything we can to secure their health care."



Providence Medical Center recently announced the completion of its capital campaign with exciting news! Not only had the generosity of the area-wide community been overwhelming, but in addition the Gardner Foundation awarded Providence Medical Center with a grant totaling \$1 million, pushing the total funds raised in the capital campaign to \$2.5 million.

Providence Medical Center is a showcase of health care in northeast Nebraska. Opening in 1975, the completion of a tremendous community effort, it became the realized dream of everyone residing in the area. Through the good management of the hospital Board of Directors, foundation Board of Directors, competent Administrators, expert staff and faithful employees, Providence Medical Center continues to expand health care services to the community of Wayne and much of northeast Nebraska.

REGIONAL WEST GARDEN COUNTY - OSHKOSH

The mission of Regional West Garden County is to provide high quality health care by combining clinical and service excellence to change the quality of life of those we serve.



We envision a health system in which all providers work together to make excellent patient-centered health services available in our community.

Regional West Garden County began as Oshkosh Community Hospital in September of 1935 by a woman named Mrs. Grace Briney. At that time, the concept of a hospital was unique. Mrs. Briney wrote a letter to the community's physician, Dr. Roy Peterson in September, 1935, saying that the idea was new and that she hoped it would be a paying venture. The hospital at that time accommodated 10 patients and three babies.

She began this adventure with a staff of two. The two nurses worked 12 hour shifts, alternating each week between days and nights. To give every other weekend off, the on duty nurse would work 43 hours. Oshkosh owes a great deal to Mrs. Briney, who through her hard work and dedication started our hospital. The hospital was purchased by the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce in 1946. With a bond issue, a brand new county-owned facility was built and Garden County Hospital and Nursing Home became a reality in 1968. Due to the increased services offered, Regional West Garden County came into being in 1996.

Regional West Garden County is a nonprofit facility consisting of a 10-bed Critical Access Hospital, Garden County Rural Health Clinic, Garden County Specialty Clinic, and Garden County Nursing Home, a 40-bed Long-Term Care Unit.



1942



REGIONAL WEST HEALTH SERVICES - SCOTTSBLUFF

In 1922, Scottsbluff and Gering community leaders purchased a newly constructed, but unfinished six-story hotel at the corner of 18th and Broadway in Scottsbluff for development as a general hospital. West Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Hospital opened with community-wide fanfare on April 15, 1924.

The hospital served patients throughout the panhandle and eastern Wyoming, and opened a nursing school to ensure the availability of trained nurses to provide care. In 1954, its name was changed to West Nebraska General Hospital.



In 1945, the Catholic Sisters of St. Francis of Denver purchased Scottsbluff's 35-bed Fairacres Hospital and renamed it St. Mary Hospital. Within a year plans were made to build a new facility. The modern 115-bed St. Mary Hospital opened on Sept. 12, 1949. For more than 25 years, the Sisters of St. Francis ministered to the sick and suffering and helped to deliver and care for hundreds of babies. On November 30, 1977, St. Mary Hospital was purchased by West Nebraska General Hospital. The building is now called "Regional West-St. Mary Plaza."

In 1965, ground was broken for construction of a new general hospital. The 112-bed West Nebraska General Hospital opened on May 6, 1967. On Nov. 1, 1988, the hospital changed its name to Regional West Medical Center and the hospital became a subsidiary of Regional West Health Services.

As a teaching hospital, Regional West offers two medical residency programs – family practice and emergency medicine – through the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC). Regional West also hosts rotating UNMC student physicians in the specialties of family medicine, general surgery and pediatrics. In addition, Regional West serves as a clinical training site for nursing students.



As the Nebraska panhandle's only regional referral medical center, Regional West offers care that spans more than 32 medical specialties provided by over 28 physician clinics. The 182-bed, Joint Commission-accredited hospital is one of three Level II Trauma Centers in Nebraska. With nearly 300 providers and over 2,000 employees, Regional West provides comprehensive and innovative health care services for the people of western Nebraska and the neighboring states of Colorado, South Dakota and Wyoming.

In 2003, Regional West became a partner in the development and construction of Medical Center of the Rockies, Loveland, Colorado, which opened in 2007 and is now part of the University of Colorado Health system. It serves as Regional West's tertiary provider for cardiac and other high risk patient care.

In 2017, Regional West Medical Center achieved 5-stars from Healthgrades® for its performance in Stroke, Sepsis, Esophageal/Stomach Surgeries, Pulmonary Embolism and Respiratory Failure care. In 2016, BCBS of Nebraska selected Regional West Medical Center as a Blue Distinction Center for Spine Surgery and Maternity Care, as part of the Blue Distinction Specialty Care program. The medical center was also recognized by Healthgrades® for Patient Safety Excellence in 2015 and by The Joint Commission as a 2014 Top Performer on Key Quality Measures®.

For more than 90 years, Regional West has played a vital role in local communities and the region as the leading health care provider, a major employer, and partner for patients requiring high quality health care services.

We are dedicated to providing safe, efficient, high quality health care for every patient and family who uses Regional West for health care service. Through the continued dedication of our staff, we are able to continue our commitment to provide excellent patient care services.



ROCK COUNTY HOSPITAL - BASSETT

Rock County Hospital, located in Bassett, Nebraska, opened in 1961. It is currently a 24-bed Critical Access Hospital. Also added through the years to the campus are a physician's clinic (now a provider-based rural health clinic) in 1981 and a 30-bed long-term care in 1991).

A recent remodel and infrastructure update in 2007 provided for a new nutritional services area that serves the entire campus as well as new long term care resident dining and life safety code updates in the hospital. In 2012 remodel to the clinic area provided space for a retail pharmacy. Also included within the clinic are physical and occupational therapy, dental and mental health/counseling offices. Services in the hospital include digital mammography, 16-slice CT, portable x-ray, ultrasound, dexa scan and cardiac rehab. A full complement of laboratory services is available. Updating of the current endoscopy scope system is expected to be complete by December 2017.

Other outreach services include podiatry, orthopedics and cardiology, telepsych and telemed. Electronic Medical Record was implemented in December 2015. Long-term care added a resident van in 2017. The facility operates the county EMS services and there is a heliport on the grounds. Emergency services were added in May 2016 in conjunction with Avera in Sioux Falls, SD and the Helmsley Trust.



Rock County Hospital, Clinic, Long-Term Care and pharmacy are under the direction of a five-member governing board appointed by the Rock County Commissioners. There are 104 employees with an annual budget exceeding \$10 million.

Supporting the facility is the Rock County Hospital Foundation, as well as the hospital auxiliary. The foundation is instrumental in student loan and student tuition assistance. They developed a program that allows local ranchers to keep cattle purchased by community non-ranchers and the proceeds from the sale of calves comes back to the foundation. The auxiliary sponsors a thrift store downtown Bassett and the proceeds from this go to providing extra equipment, supplies and infrastructure to the facility. The auxiliary also provides an annual scholarship to a graduating high school senior who is pursuing further education in the medical field.



ST. FRANCIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL/FRANCISCAN CARE SERVICES - WEST POINT

The history of Franciscan Care Services begins with Monsignor Joseph Ruesing, who became resident pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in West Point, Nebraska, in 1884. His active local community involvement and his membership in the Nebraska State Board of Charities and Correction made him conscious of the needs of the poor elderly pioneers around him and throughout the state.

His desire to respond to these needs resulted in the opening of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged in 1905, the first home of its kind in northeastern Nebraska. It was located at the present site of St. Joseph's Retirement Community and was staffed by four Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity from Manitowoc, WI.

In 1923, Monsignor realized a hospital was another great need for this area. Using a portion of the Home already established and adding to it, the first hospital in this area became a reality. It was named St. Joseph's Home Hospital. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity provided the staffing.



By 1949, the first hospital was overcrowded and was not meeting government code. With the commitment of the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity to health care in northeastern Nebraska, the decision was made to build a new hospital on property owned by the Sisters located east of the 1923 hospital.

The doors of West Point Memorial Hospital opened on December 7, 1950. It was licensed for 75 beds and was named in memory of those men and women who came here as pioneers, and also in memory of those men of the armed forces from this community who gave their lives in military service. The former hospital was then converted to rooms for residents who wanted to live at the "Home." In 1964 the hospital's name was changed to St. Francis Memorial Hospital.



By 1985, the "Home" was no longer meeting government code, and the decision to build a new structure was made. St. Joseph's Retirement Community, a 70-unit assisted living facility, opened in 1988. The old St. Joseph's Home was razed.

In 1995, the Elkhorn Valley Medical Clinic and the West Point Medical Clinic were purchased by the hospital. With St. Joseph's Retirement Community already sponsored by the Franciscan Sisters, it was decided to form a health care system. The system was named Franciscan Care Services.



St. Francis Memorial Hospital



In July of 1998, Dinklage Medical Clinic opened as a family practice medical clinic. It combined the operations of the Elkhorn Valley and West Point Medical Clinics into one facility attached to St. Francis Memorial Hospital. Satellite clinics have since been opened in Scribner, Wisner, Oakland and Howells.

In responding to the needs of the local community, Franciscan Care Services continued to add services and upgrade and expand its facilities. Some of the major renovations that have occurred within the hospital include: radiology, lab and business departments, new labor and delivery, outpatient clinic for specialty doctors, and a new surgery wing.



A new patient tower was completed in 2012, which includes 17 new patient rooms, additions to the laboratory, rehab and clinic, as well as a new dining room, main entrance and lobby, conference rooms, gift shop and a private registration area.

Monsignor Ruesing's efforts to respond to the needs of the people around him continues through Franciscan Care Services. The Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity also continue to sponsor this health care system. It remains dedicated to providing quality health services and assisted living to all persons in its service area.

SAUNDERS MEDICAL CENTER - WAHOO

Saunders Medical Center sought to create a unique and superb facility serving their community. The new facility was built in 2007. Who did this? You and your neighbors who serve the county. They created a facility to serve their own families and loved ones. Your community worked to design a clinic to serve your everyday health needs, a hospital to serve your urgent care, surgery center to repair, a therapy facility to rehabilitate you and a long-term care facility that is like no other.

A Community of Caring

Saunders Medical Center (SMC) has the latest equipment and caring staff possible. We are not your typical rural hospital doing things small. We do it right and we do it big!

We have professionals in every area of our facility—they are passionate about delivering cutting edge technologies, the best service possible, and most importantly loving and healing care. They are your neighbors, friends, family and care for you as if you were family.

Be Well

Regardless of one's needs, Saunders Medical Center offers the latest technological health care advancements, as well as the personal attention that we would want for our own families.

Services and programs of Saunders Medical Center are provided to all persons without regard to race, color, national origin, age, disability or diagnosis. Saunders Medical Center has been serving Saunders County for over 90 years, as a county-owned health care facility. The SMC facility consists of a critical access hospital, a rural health clinic and a long-term care facility, offering 19 medical specialties.



Saunders Medical Center is owned and operated by Saunders County, a political subdivision of the State of Nebraska. See our non-discrimination policy here.

Care is delivered by board-certified physicians, as well as a highly-skilled staff of medical professionals and support staff. Emergency care is provided 24 hours/7 days a week. All services are conveniently located on our campus.

Saunders Medical Center is a member of the Heartland Health Alliance, 35-hospital member organization created in 1995 to help members enhance the delivery of rural health care. The goal of the Alliance is to ensure each hospital's local control and autonomy, while providing resources to address managed care issues and other changes in the health care environment.



SELECT SPECIALTY HOSPITAL - LINCOLN/OMAHA

Select Medical is one of the largest providers of long-term acute care in the U.S. with more than 100 hospitals dedicated to treating chronically critically ill patients.

Operating as Select Specialty Hospitals, we have proudly served the health care needs of thousands of Nebraskans for nearly 20 years in Omaha, and more recently in Lincoln.

On behalf of our dedicated leadership and physician-led teams of nurses, therapists, nutritionists and case managers, we are honored to be part of your regional communities and to deliver an exceptional patient experience every day. Joint Commission accreditation can be earned by many types of health care organizations, including hospitals, doctors' offices, nursing homes, office-based surgery centers, behavioral health treatment facilities, and providers of home care services. Select Specialty Hospital - Omaha is pleased to be a Joint Commission Accredited hospital.

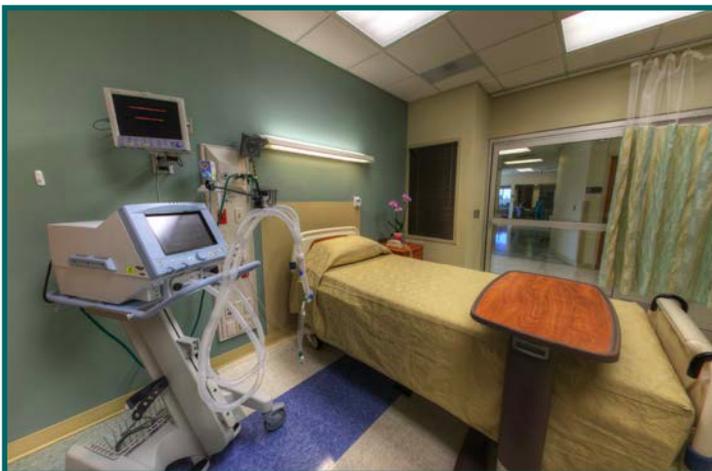
Our mission is to provide the highest quality health care and cost effective outcomes by providing specialty inpatient acute care services to those we serve while providing a positive and fulfilling work environment for the staff.

At Select Specialty Hospitals, we set high standards of performance for ourselves and for others. We provide superior services to our patients. We continually strive to uphold and improve our reputation for excellence. At Select Specialty Hospitals, we treat each other with respect and promote a positive environment where people feel valued. We are honest and open in our relationships and straightforward in our communications.



We are results-oriented and achieve our objectives. We are focused and decisive in achieving our mission and aiding our patient's to achieve their goals. We accept responsibility for our decisions and actions. We are accountable for using our time, talents, and resources effectively for the best outcomes of our patients.

At Select Specialty Hospitals, we work together to achieve our objectives. We do our share of the work compassionately and with superior quality. We share a common goal; the betterment of our patient's lives. We give honest feedback and accept constructive criticism. We confront difficulties directly and maintain positive working relationships. We are resourceful in overcoming obstacles. We pride ourselves on finding creative solutions to meet challenges we encounter. We are open to change and handle pressure with poise. We are flexible, adaptable, and able to learn from our experiences.



SIDNEY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER - SIDNEY

Sidney Regional Medical Center (SRMC), previously named Memorial Hospital, was created in 1953 through the generous bequest made by a local attorney, Paul Martin and nurtured by other local citizens. Mr. Martin and others shared a common vision with the founding five Health Center Foundation Board Members that included Gordon Tobin, E.K. Yanney, Guy Bush, Francis Goodwin and Thomas Kokjer.

Together, these community leaders recognized the need to assure that the people of Cheyenne County and the surrounding area would always have access to quality health care in a modern facility, staffed by professionals working together to provide the most complete health care available.

Their vision inspired the development of Western Nebraska Health Systems, which include the hospital, Sidney Medical Associates and the Health Center Foundation, established in 1985.

The hospital went through several minor renovations in the 1970s and 1980s, as well as the building of Sidney Medical Associates, which was a separate entity at the time. The hospital underwent a major expansion in 2000 adding the surgical department and renovating the patient financial services offices.

Sidney Medical Associates was purchased by Sidney Regional Medical Center January 2012 and currently serves as the SRMC Physicians Clinic.

Sidney Regional Medical Center continues to improve and expand to better serve the needs of Cheyenne County and surrounding areas.

In 2012, following a thorough architect selection process, SRMC contracted with Leo A. Daly (project architect) to evaluate the 2007 Facilities Master Plan and provide an updated Master Plan based on the current needs of the hospital.

Project design started in late March 2013 and completed in March 2014 when construction documents were issued to Saunders Construction for bidding of all trade work. Saunders mobilized the site on May 12, 2014 to begin construction.

The new facility was completed October 2015 and SRMC began seeing patients December 14, 2015.

SRMC received a \$20 million award from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development coupled with AgStar Financial Services who also agreed to support \$20 million and SRMC providing \$9.8 million toward the project. Since SRMC is a nonprofit organization, no financial support from the city or county was required to fund the new facility.



SRMC continue to maintain possession of the former hospital facility for the Home Health & Hospice services, as well as the Walk-in Clinic. Extended Care remains in the current locations as the organization is exploring expansion opportunities to move it to the new location.

At SRMC we take great pride in providing the type of care and services that meet and exceed your expectations close to home. Each member of our team is dedicated to do the right thing and make a difference. We understand that trusting us with your health care needs is not a decision you take lightly and we appreciate you entrusting us. We are dedicated to continuously improving and maintaining the quality of care and services. Our goal is to exceed your expectations.

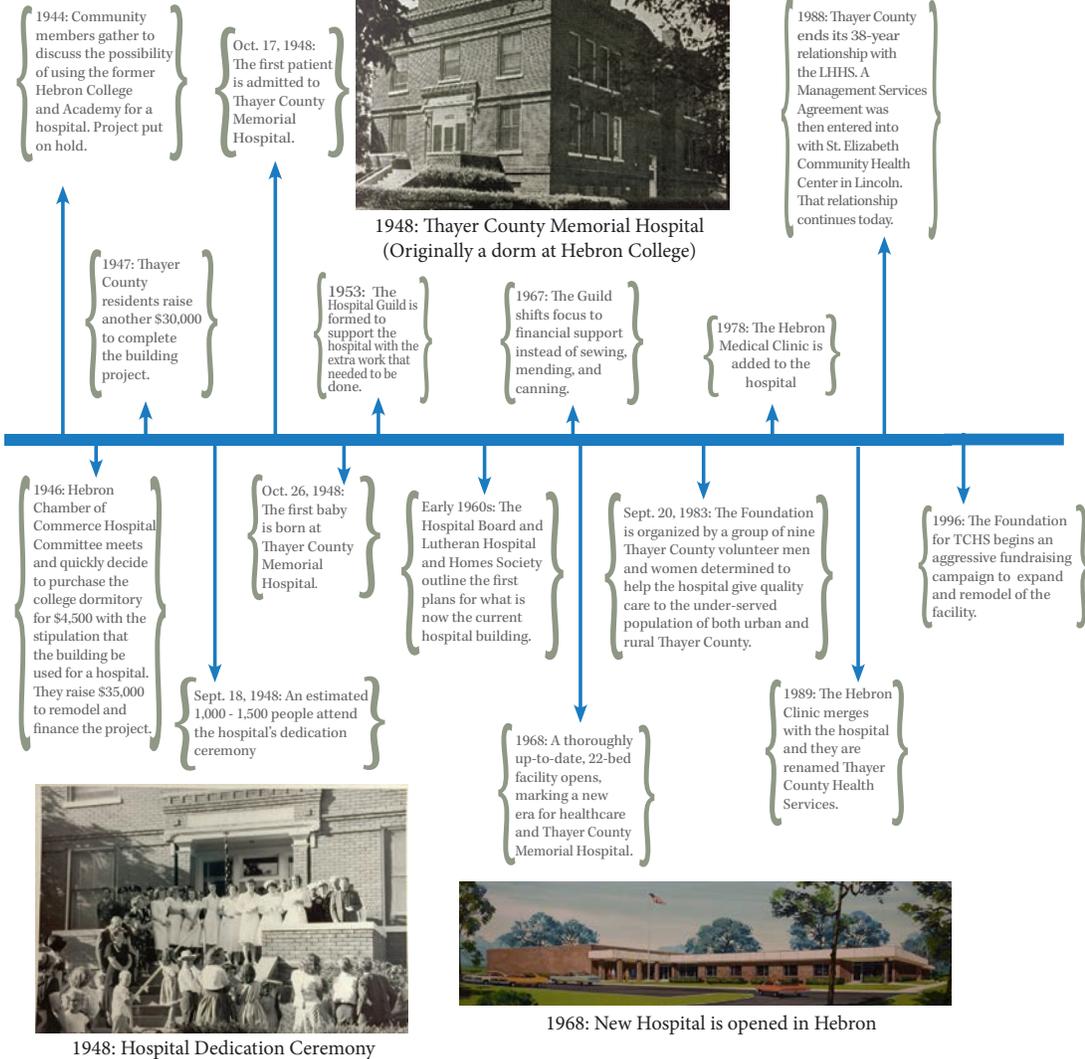
Our mission and vision is to revolutionize health care services in the region and to be the regional health care center of choice. We work with every individual and organization in our surrounding community to provide exceptional health care. From our new hospital facility to our highly-trained staff we want to ensure everything is exceeding expectations.



THAYER COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES - HEBRON



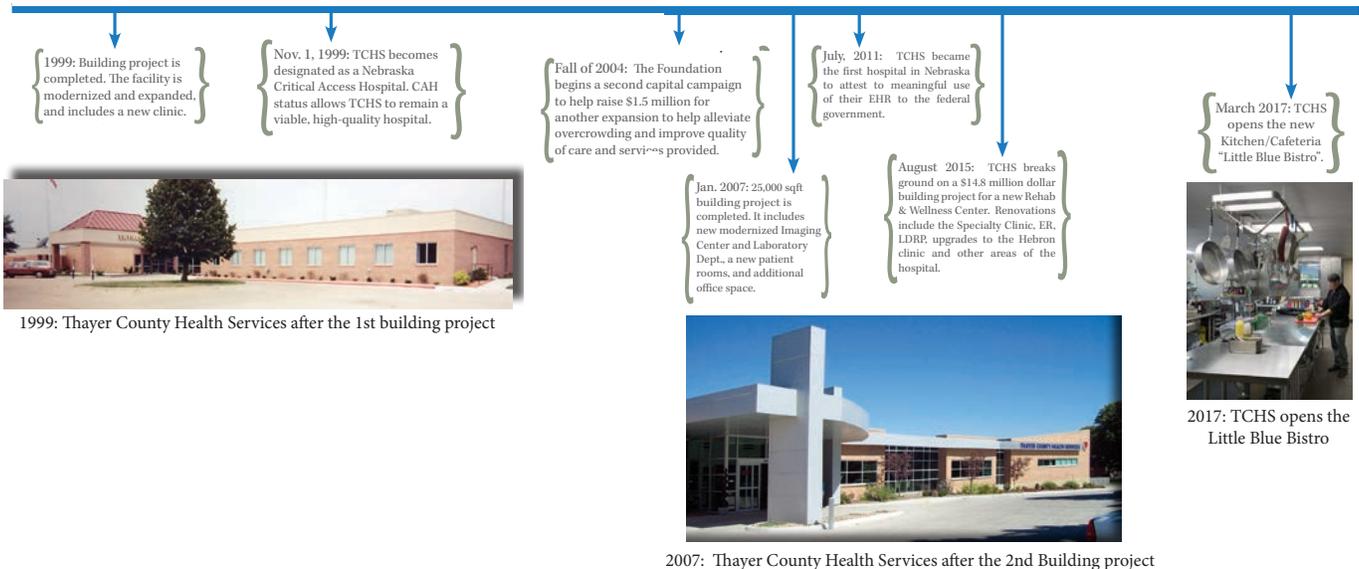
1948: Thayer County Memorial Hospital
(Originally a dorm at Hebron College)



1948: Hospital Dedication Ceremony



1968: New Hospital is opened in Hebron



1999: Thayer County Health Services after the 1st building project



2007: Thayer County Health Services after the 2nd Building project



2017: TCHS opens the Little Blue Bistro

TRI VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM - CAMBRIDGE

In 1952, John Decker provided for a bequest for the purpose of constructing a nonprofit hospital in Cambridge, Nebraska. A community-wide drive was then conducted in 1955, to raise money totaling \$150,000 added to the John Decker bequest of \$30,000, plus \$120,000 Hill-Burton funds; making a total of \$300,000, which was the cost of the original 19-bed hospital. Construction began and the dream of creating a hospital to service Furnas County and the surrounding area was realized. Cambridge Memorial Hospital was dedicated on August 24, 1958, with over 1,500 people in attendance. The hospital opened its doors on September 6, 1958.



Cambridge Memorial Hospital quickly grew and expanded. In July 1965, The Perkins Memorial wing was dedicated. This addition to the hospital was donated by Kitty Perkins in memory of her husband, Edwin Perkins. The new wing was air conditioned and added an ICU unit.

Services continued to expand with medical clinics throughout Furnas County and eastern Red Willow County. In the early 1990s, senior care and housing were added and the health network became known as Tri Valley Health System. In the years since, Tri Valley Health System has been recognized by the Wall Street Journal as a model for integration of services.

On October 3, 2010, Tri Valley Health System celebrated yet another expansion with the grand opening of a new, state-of-the-art facility to house Cambridge Memorial Hospital, Cambridge Medical Clinic, and Tri Valley Rehabilitation Services. This new facility maintained a connection to Cambridge Manor long-term care facility and the original hospital complex. The original hospital complex was renovated in March 2011 to create Tri Valley Healthy Living Center. This space is dedicated to healthy living and disease prevention with amenities such as the Wellness Center, Cornerstone dining area, Nutrition and Diabetic services, Tri Valley Diagnostic Sleep Center and education rooms.



Tri Valley Health System strives to fulfill this mission by offering convenient and accessible acute care and senior services that exceeds expectations; positively impacting regional economic development; and building and reinforcing our sense of community.

From the modest beginning in 1958, Tri Valley Health System has grown from a single hospital to a system including a long-term care facility – Cambridge Manor; three rural health clinics – in Arapahoe, Cambridge, and Indianola; an assisted living facility; and an independent living residence – Heritage Plaza. Growth has largely been made possible through the generous support of the Kitty M. Perkins Foundation and the commitment of the community to provide high quality care in Furnas County.



VALLEY COUNTY HEALTH SYSTEM - ORD

Valley County Health System (VCHS) has provided compassionate and convenient health care to central Nebraskans for more than a half of a century.

In the early 1960s, residents of Valley County, Nebraska, voted to establish Valley County Hospital, replacing a facility located on South 16th Street in Ord that was considered in poor repair by the Nebraska State Health Department. Valley County Hospital was dedicated on August 2, 1964. Patients were transferred from the old facility on September 24, 1964.



Ord Hospital, about 1920.

The hospital facility opened with 31 acute care beds, two labor beds, two recovery beds, three intensive care beds and 20 long-term care beds. In 1975, a new addition to Valley County Hospital added 45 long-term care beds. In 1991, another addition added space for the long-term care, rehabilitation services, business, and central supply departments.

In 2001, Valley County Hospital became a Critical Access Hospital – a program adopted by Nebraska in 1997 that allows small rural hospitals a different, more sustainable method of Medicare reimbursement and more flexibility to operate more efficiently and better meet the needs of patients.



In 2005, Valley County Hospital changed its name to Valley County Health System. The name better reflects the wide variety of services provided throughout the facility and served communities.

In 2008, Valley County voters approved a bond issue to build a new hospital facility. The new 68,000 square foot hospital opened on October 3, 2010. The new facility features 16 acute care beds, two operating rooms, 12 medical clinic exam rooms, 6 specialty clinic exam rooms, an aqua therapy pool, state-of-the-art imaging department, and chapel.

Today, the Health System employs more than 225 full-time and part-time employees. Based in Ord, Nebraska, VCHS not only includes a 16-bed Critical Access Hospital and related ancillary services, but also four medical clinics, a specialty clinic, geriatric behavioral health, and home health and hospice care. VCHS is dedicated to providing an extensive range of health care services to central Nebraskans, specifically to those residing in Valley County and neighboring counties, with compassionate care delivered by people our patients know and trust. VCHS provides advanced technology and services in a modern yet comfortable atmosphere, while supporting continued growth for served communities. VCHS is driven by its mission to “provide progressive health care services in a healing, patient-centered environment.” Guided by the values of integrity, compassion, ownership, respect, and trust, VCHS strives to be the health care provider of choice and a symbol of strength, vitality, and caring in the region it serves.



WEBSTER COUNTY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - RED CLOUD

The "very best" service means different things to different people. What does it mean for you to "see" or "experience" the very best? Only one way - excellent service to patients at Webster County Community Hospital (WCCH). It is at the heart of everything we do! Our on-going commitment to our patients is the motivation for all we do, and we are doing everything we can to keep it that way!

From our beginnings, WCCH has been a leader in rural health care. Webster County Community Hospital has grown from a small house that was used in the earliest beginnings to the current location of our 13-bed Critical Access Hospital. It is complemented with the Webster County Clinic, which is a rural health clinic attached to our facility.

Focusing on State-of-the-Art Equipment

Meeting your needs of quality health care in today's environment is challenging. Whether you are seeking care as an in-patient or as an out-patient, in Emergency Services or other extended services, we offer quality care by a quality staff of professional health care workers. WCCH is always monitoring our needs for expansion. Changing times demand changing technologies.

Focusing on Quality Care

Physicians and other providers are the front line individuals dealing with you as a patient, and with our knowledgeable staff of providers and physicians as guides, we have done our best to furnish WCCH with state-of-the-art equipment. This investment enables you, the patient, to obtain the very best care right here in your community setting. Dr. Estela L. Chan works closely with our staff. Serving you through our Webster County Clinic is Dr. Michele Durr. Look for more information on our Clinic page. Couple these knowledgeable providers and physicians with state-of-the-art equipment and a caring staff, and it should be obvious that WCCH will confidently and capably handle the present and future needs of patients in our community.

WCCH has redefined the concept of the very best service to our patients in the best way we know how by offering the professional services of physical therapists, cardiologists, surgeons, orthopedists, and urologists.



Our History

Through the years, we have helped generation after generation reach better health. Our organization has been striving to serve the needs of our region since we were established. Webster County Community Hospital is loyal to our community and will continue to strive for excellence in health care.

Being part of the community has been an important goal throughout the years, and with your help and loyalty we can continue to provide health services that you can depend on.

WEST HOLT MEDICAL SERVICES - ATKINSON

West Holt Medical Services is a 17-bed Critical Access Hospital and Rural Health Clinic offering 24-hour access to inpatient and emergency services with five providers on staff.

With approximately 90 employees, we provide comprehensive, community-based health care to residents in north central Nebraska with a full-service hospital, medical clinic (rural health clinic) and an on-campus retail pharmacy. On site comprehensive diagnostic services and outpatient care make it possible for patients to receive quality care.

Our Mission

West Holt Medical Services provides well-rounded family health care with respect and understanding for the physical and emotional needs of our North Central Nebraska communities.

Our Vision

It is the vision of West Holt Medical Services to be your first choice for health care. We will provide a personalized health care experience with a commitment to best practices and genuine care utilizing the most advanced medical technology and capabilities available to us.



West Holt Medical Services holds these values to be fundamental:

Compassion

We will care for all those we serve with kindness and compassion while treating the whole person including mind, body, and spirit.

Integrity

We will take responsibility for the care we provide and for the perceptions and experiences of the patients, employees, and community.

Community Involvement

We are dedicated to be an asset to our region by providing community service, volunteerism, education, and economic development.

Growth

We will continue to expand our services and programs to meet the needs of our patients and their families.

Quality

We will continue to increase patient and employee satisfaction by providing a safe work environment and quality patient care by a well-trained, dedicated staff.



YORK GENERAL - YORK

Over 100 years ago, the community of York, Nebraska got its first hospital. and apparently it all started because of a child's broken arm.

In 1913 or 1914, the son of Rev. Otto Batz climbed a tree by the Lutheran Church. Otto was the pastor at that church. His son Gerhardt was hurt in the process and Otto took him to the local medical clinic, and the doctor worked to set the youngster's arm. Staff at the clinic told Otto it would be so much better if they had a hospital. The 38-year old preacher agreed and said something to the effect of "Maybe my church will help build one."

Under the leadership of Rev. Otto Batz, the Lutheran Hospital Association was launched. Funds were raised through sales of stock, primarily to Lutherans in York, Seward, Hamilton and other counties.



A temporary location was set up and construction started on a two-story brick building, which was dedicated on November 23, 1915. The cost for that initial building was \$48,000. In 1918, an annex was build to the north of the original building. Along with a new heating plant, the annex cost \$85,000.

In 1945, after managing the hospital for 40 years, the Rev. Otto Batz decided to retire. Per newspaper records at the time "The war years had been especially difficult as it was hard to find expert help. Since none of the stockholders were willing to take over the task of administrator, it was decided to sell or close the hospital. Several local businessmen started a fund to buy out the stockholders of the Lutheran Hospital Association and in October of 1945 it was reorganized as York General Hospital.

In 1967, a fundraising campaign began for a new updated building. In 1971 a federal grant helped to move this idea along, and a new 72-bed hospital was dedicated in 1973.



YORK GENERAL

Expansion and remodeling have occurred regularly through the years following. In 1989 an expansion included an addition to the south end and the establishment of a new emergency area on the east side of the hospital. Radiology was relocated to a new area and the Specialty Clinic area was constructed. In the 1990s, patient rooms were enlarged, the emergency room was again relocated, and the specialty clinic and therapy areas were expanded.



In 2004, the Medical Office Building was constructed to the south of York General Hospital, which housed hospital departments and also the offices of York Medical Clinic P.C., and York Surgical Associates. In 2010, the patient rooms were again enlarged, this time by demolishing the existing and building new back in its place. We also added a new Dietary, Lab, ER and Pharmacy during this project.

In 2015, a larger lobby and front entrance were built between York General Hospital and the Medical Office Building. The therapy area was enlarged and relocated near the front entrance. The Specialty Clinic was once again relocated and also enlarged to better serve the public utilizing the services.



York General is more than just a hospital — It is a community, not-for-profit, multi-facility organization dedicated to providing high-quality, accessible health care services to the York area.

York General covers the continuum of care with an acute care hospital that offers inpatient and outpatient services, a skilled nursing facility, assisted living, hemodialysis, medical office services and home health care, all very close home. Our vision is to deliver high quality patient care through all stages of life.

NHA Nebraska
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