CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. Hawkinsville, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. (Hospital), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Hospital and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Continued

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Substantial Doubt about the Hospital's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Hospital will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 23 to the financial statements, the Hospital has suffered recurring losses from operations (excluding CARES and ARP Act funding), cash flow management difficulties, decreased patient revenue, and negative working capital. These issues indicate that substantial doubt exists about the Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's evaluation of the events and conditions and management's plans regarding those matters are also described in Note 23. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 23 to the financial statements, subsequent to year-end, the Hospital was designated a Rural Emergency Hospital (REH) by Medicare.

As discussed in Note 23 to the financial statements, subsequent to year-end, the Hospital entered into an executive services agreement with 3AIM Partners, LLC to assist in the operation of the Hospital.

Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern for within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment of a reasonable user based on these financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such
 procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in
 the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is
 expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Lin & Tucker, LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 29, 2025, on our consideration of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Atlanta, Georgia April 29, 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheets March 31, 2024 and 2023

	2024	<u>2023</u>
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,595	\$ 254,363
Assets limited as to use	56,652	53,175
Patient accounts receivable, net	2,465,763	3,980,663
Estimated third-party payor settlements	842,401	1,820,047
Grant receivable	-	649,650
Supplies, at lower of cost (first-in, first-ou	t) or	
net realizable value	245,383	293,685
Other current assets	750,310	724,902
Total current assets	4,399,104	7,776,485
Assets limited as to use	15,402	202,120
Property and equipment, net	14,879,334	15,408,051
Finance lease right-of-use assets	1,167,969	561,620
Operating lease right-of-use assets	121,354	201,758
Other investments	•	213,963
Goodwill	198,948	
Goodwiii	2,000,000	2,400,000
Total assets	\$ <u>22,782,111</u>	\$ <u>26,763,997</u>
Liabilities and Net Assets:		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 1,643,854	\$ 1,574,360
Long-term debt, current portion	360,491	341,987
Finance leases, current portion	255,327	196,643
Operating leases, current portion	56,544	79,735
Medicare advance payments, current por	tion 114,764	110,272
Accounts payable	9,258,114	6,691,923
Accrued expenses	1,512,050	1,323,544
Estimated third-party payor settlements	32,558	89,322
Deferred shared services fees	31,414	-
Refundable advance of CARES and ARF	Act funding	<u>41,866</u>
Total current liabilities	13,265,116	10,449,652
Long-term debt, net of current portion	5,040,936	5,395,713
Finance leases, net of current portion	961,840	372,375
Operating leases, net of current portion	66,383	122,928
Medicare advance payments, net of current	•	173,205
medicare autanee paymente, net er eunem		
Total liabilities	19,392,715	16,513,873
Net assets without donor restrictions	3,389,396	10,250,124
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ <u>22,782,111</u>	\$ <u>26,763,997</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

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	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenues, gains, and other support: Net patient service revenue	\$ 22,720,429	\$ 24,315,999
CARES and ARP Act funding	41,866	6,017,249
County contributions for indigent care	240,392	244,861
Shared services fees	376,968	376,968
Other revenue	<u>765,446</u>	<u>1,161,249</u>
Total revenues, gains, and other support	24,145,101	32,116,326
Expenses:		
Salaries and wages	15,234,748	15,613,479
Employee benefits	2,552,041	2,996,873
Supplies and drugs	2,894,123	3,108,487
Purchased services and professional fees	5,511,724	5,612,219
Depreciation and amortization	1,181,352	989,977
Interest expense	463,080	459,376
Goodwill amortization	400,000	400,000
Other expenses	<u>3,915,868</u>	<u>4,131,550</u>
Total expenses	<u>32,152,936</u>	33,311,961
Operating loss	(<u>8,007,835</u>)	(<u>1,195,635</u>)
Nonoperating income (loss):		
Investment income (loss)	(7,622)	8,339
Gain on sale of property and equipment	85,629	-
Rural hospital tax credit contributions	537,966	767,545
Rural hospital stabilization grant	-	436,815
Contributions	<u>316,936</u>	9,575
Total nonoperating income	932,909	1,222,274
Excess revenues (expenses)	(7,074,926)	26,639
Capital grants:		
ARP SFRF capital funding	<u>214,198</u>	649,650
Change in net assets without donor restrictions	(6,860,728)	676,289
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>10,250,124</u>	9,573,835
Net assets, end of year	\$ <u>3,389,396</u>	\$ <u>10,250,124</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	\$(6,860,728)	\$ 676,289
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net	Ψ(0,000,120)	Ψ 0.0,200
cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,181,352	989,977
Goodwill amortization	400,000	400,000
Operating lease right-of-use assets amortization	80,404	95,425
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(85,629)	-
Unrealized (gains) losses on other investments	` 15,015 [′]	(3,070)
ARP SFRF capital funding	(214,198)	(649,650)
Changes in:	(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(,,
Patient accounts receivable	1,514,900	(558,757)
Estimated third-party payor settlements	920,882	993,784
Grant receivable	649,650	(463,282)
Supplies	48,302	` 65,151 [′]
Other current assets	(25,408)	(53,847)
Accounts payable	2,566,191	1,774,245
Accrued expenses	188,506	(213,516)
Medicare advance payments	(110,273)	(1,180,359)
Refundable advance of CARES and ARP Act funding	(41,866)	(2,794,280)
Deferred shared services fees	` 31,414 [′]	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Operating lease liabilities	(<u>79,736</u>)	(<u>94,520</u>)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u> 178,778</u>	(<u>1,016,410</u>)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(621,752)	(1,339,557)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	295,360	(1,559,557)
1 roceeds from sale of property and equipment	<u> 293,300</u>	
Net cash used by investing activities	(<u>326,392</u>)	(<u>1,339,557</u>)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from short-term debt	2,396,893	2,999,622
Payments on short-term debt	(2,327,399)	(1,766,622)
Payments on long-term debt	(336,273)	(339,443)
Payments on finance lease liabilities	(198,814)	(333,389)
ARP SFRF capital funding	214,198	649,650
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(<u>251,395</u>)	1,209,818
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(399,009)	(1,146,149)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	509,658	1,655,807
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ <u>110,649</u>	\$ <u>509,658</u>

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Continued Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,595	\$ 254,363
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets limited as to use	72,054	<u>255,295</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>110,649</u>	\$ <u>509,658</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: Cash paid for interest	\$ <u>412,542</u>	\$ <u>443,453</u>
Noncash investing activities: Assets acquired through leases	\$ <u>846,963</u>	\$ <u>934,166</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization. Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. (Hospital) is a not-for-profit health care organization. Hospital operates Taylor Regional Hospital, a 49-bed acute care hospital, Pinewood Manor Nursing Home and Rehabilitation Center (Nursing Home), a 102-bed long-term care facility, and physician offices.

The Hospital is the sole corporate member of the following entities:

- Taylor Memorial Care Foundation, Inc. (Foundation) a not-for-profit organization that raises funds in support of the Hospital.
- Taylor Regional Health Network, LLC (Network) a holding company for an investment in Secure Health Plans of Georgia, LLC.

The consolidated financial statements of the Hospital include all of the aforementioned entities. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Use of estimates. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the determination of the allowances for uncollectible accounts and contractual adjustments, estimated third-party payor settlements, and self-insurance reserves. In particular, laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates associated with these programs will change by a material amount in the near term.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include investments in highly liquid debt instruments, with original maturities of three months or less.

Investments. Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet. Investments without a readily determinable fair value are measured at cost, minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investment of the same issuer. Certain investments are accounted for on the equity method. These investments are included in other investments on the consolidated balance sheets. Investment income or loss (including interest, dividends, and gains and losses, both realized and unrealized) is included in excess revenues (expenses) unless the income or loss is restricted by donor or law.

Assets limited as to use. Assets limited as to use include funds restricted for debt service and funds restricted as reserve for long-term debt. These funds consist of money market accounts.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Patient accounts receivable. Patient accounts receivable reflects the outstanding amount of consideration to which the Hospital expects to be entitled in exchange for providing patient care. These amounts are due from patients, third-party payors (including health insurers and government programs), and others. As a service to the patient, the Hospital bills third-party payors directly and bills the patient when the patient's responsibility for copays, coinsurance, and deductibles is determined. Patient accounts receivable are due in full when billed.

Patient accounts receivable can be impacted by the effectiveness of the Hospital's collection efforts. Additionally, significant changes in payor mix, business office operations, economic conditions, or trends in federal and state governmental healthcare coverage could affect the net realizable value of patient accounts receivable. The Hospital also continually reviews the net realizable value of patient accounts receivable by monitoring historical cash collections as a percentage of trailing net patient service revenues, as well as by analyzing current period net revenue and admissions by payor classification, aged patient accounts receivable by payor, days revenue outstanding, and the composition of self-pay receivables between pure self-pay patients and the patient responsibility portion of third-party insured receivables.

Patient accounts receivable was \$2,465,763, \$3,980,663 and \$3,421,906 as of March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Hospital had no significant contract assets or contract liabilities as of March 31, 2024 or 2023.

Allowance for credit losses. In evaluating the collectability of patient accounts receivable, management evaluates historical losses as well as adjustments for current conditions, asset-specific risk characteristics and reasonable and supportable forecasts to determine an allowance for expected credit losses. Management believes that an allowance for credit losses is not required at year-end.

Property and equipment. Property and equipment acquisitions over \$5,000 are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of each class of depreciable asset and is computed using the straight-line method. Equipment under finance lease obligations is amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter period of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the equipment. Such amortization is included in depreciation and amortization in the consolidated financial statements.

Gifts of long-lived assets such as land, buildings, or equipment are reported as increases in net assets without donor restrictions, and are excluded from excess revenues (expenses), unless explicit donor stipulations specify how the donated assets must be used. Gifts of long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used and gifts of cash or other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. Absent explicit donor stipulations about how long those long-lived assets must be maintained, expirations of donor restrictions are reported when the donated or acquired long-lived assets are placed in service.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Impairment of long-lived assets. The Hospital evaluates on an ongoing basis the recoverability of its assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is required to be recognized if the carrying value of the asset exceeds the undiscounted future net cash flows associated with that asset. The impairment loss to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the asset's fair value. The factors considered by the Hospital in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends, and prospects, as well as the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. The Hospital has not recorded any impairment charges in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Refundable advance of CARES and ARP Act funding. A refundable advance arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. CARES and ARP Act advance payments are reported as a refundable advance until donor conditions such as qualifying expenditures have been substantially met. See Note 21 for additional information.

Costs of borrowing. Interest cost incurred on borrowed funds during the period of construction of capital assets is capitalized as a component of the cost of acquiring those assets.

Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of bonds are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest method. Debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability are presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability.

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition price over the fair value of net assets acquired through business combinations. Goodwill is being amortized on a straight-line basis over ten years. Goodwill is also tested for impairment at the reporting unit level (Nursing Home) when a triggering event occurs. The Hospital's evaluation determined it is not more likely than not that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its' carrying value.

Net assets. Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

• Net assets without donor restrictions - net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor-imposed restrictions. The Board of Directors has discretionary control over these resources. Designated amounts represent those net assets that the Board has set aside for a particular purpose. All revenue not restricted by donors and donor restricted contributions whose restrictions are met in the same period in which they are received are accounted for in net assets without donor restrictions.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Net assets, continued.

• Net assets with donor restrictions - net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity. All revenues restricted by donors as to either timing or purpose of the related expenditures or required to be maintained in perpetuity as a source of investment income are accounted for in net assets with donor restrictions. When a donor restriction expires, that is when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions.

Excess revenues (expenses). The statement of operations includes excess revenues (expenses). Changes in net assets which are excluded from excess revenues (expenses), consistent with industry practice, include permanent transfers of assets to and from affiliates for other than goods and services and contributions of long-lived assets (including assets acquired using contributions which by donor restriction were to be used for the purposes of acquiring such assets).

Net patient service revenue. The Hospital has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Payment arrangements include prospectively determined rates per discharge, reimbursed costs, discounted charges, and per diem payments. Net patient service revenue is reported at the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Hospital expects to be entitled in exchange for providing patient care. These amounts are due from patients, third-party payors, and others and include variable consideration for retroactive revenue adjustments under reimbursement arrangements with third-party payors. Retroactive adjustments are included in the determination of the estimated transaction price and adjusted in future periods as settlements are determined.

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

Donor-restricted gifts. Unconditional promises to give cash and other assets to the Hospital are reported at fair value at the date the promise is received. Conditional gifts, that is, those with a measurable performance or other barrier, and a right of return, are not recognized until the conditions on which they depend have been substantially met. Conditional gifts received prior to the satisfaction of conditions are recorded as refundable advances. Conditional promises to give and indications of intentions to give are reported at fair value at the date the gift is received. The gifts are reported as increases in the appropriate categories of net assets in accordance with donor restrictions.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Estimated malpractice and other self-insurance insurance costs. The provisions for estimated medical malpractice claims and other claims under self-insurance plans include estimates of the ultimate costs for both reported claims and claims incurred but not reported.

Income taxes. The Hospital and Foundation are not-for-profit corporations and have been recognized as tax-exempt pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Network is considered a disregarded entity of the Hospital.

The Hospital applies accounting policies that prescribe when to recognize and how to measure the financial statement effects of income tax positions taken or expected to be taken on its income tax returns. These rules require management to evaluate the likelihood that, upon examination by the relevant taxing jurisdictions, those income tax positions would be sustained. Based on that evaluation, the Hospital only recognizes the maximum benefit of each income tax position that is more than 50% likely of being sustained. To the extent that all or a portion of the benefits of an income tax position are not recognized, a liability would be recognized for the unrecognized benefits, along with any interest and penalties that would result from disallowance of the position. Should any such penalties and interest be incurred, they would be recognized as operating expenses.

Based on the results of management's evaluation, no liability is recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for unrecognized income tax positions. Further, no interest or penalties have been accrued or charged to expense as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, or for the years then ended. The Hospital's tax returns are subject to possible examination by the taxing authorities. For federal income tax purposes, the tax returns essentially remain open for possible examination for a period of three years after the respective filing deadlines of those returns.

Fair value measurements. FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures defines fair value as the amount that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

FASB ASC 820 describes the following three levels of inputs that may be used:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.
- Level 2: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets but corroborated by market data.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs when there is little or no market data available, thereby requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Recently adopted accounting pronouncement. In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326), which introduces a new current expected credit loss (CECL) method for measuring credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost, replacing the previous incurred loss method that delays recognition until it is probable a loss has been incurred. The new guidance requires the immediate recognition of estimated credit losses that are expected to occur. The Hospital adopted the new guidance effective April 1, 2023. Adoption of the new guidance did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Subsequent events. In preparing these financial statements, the Hospital has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through April 29, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. Net Patient Service Revenue

Net patient service revenue is reported at the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Hospital expects to be entitled in exchange for providing patient care. These amounts are due from patients or third-party payors and include variable consideration for retroactive revenue adjustments, if any, under reimbursement programs. Generally, the Hospital bills the patients and third-party payors several days after the services are performed and/or the patient is discharged from the facility. Revenue is recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

Performance obligations are determined based on the nature of the services provided by the Hospital. Revenue for performance obligations satisfied over time is recognized based on actual charges incurred in relation to total expected (or actual) charges. The Hospital believes that this method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of services over the term of the performance obligation based on the inputs needed to satisfy the obligation. Generally, performance obligations satisfied over time relate to patients receiving inpatient, outpatient, emergency, physician, and long-term care services. The Hospital measures the performance obligation from admission into the hospital/nursing home to the point when it is no longer required to provide services to that patient, which is generally at the time of discharge. These services are considered to be a single performance obligation and have a duration of less than one year. Revenue for performance obligations satisfied at a point in time is recognized when services are provided and the Hospital does not believe it is required to provide additional services to the patient.

Because all of its performance obligations relate to contracts with a duration of less than one year, the Hospital has elected to apply the optional exemption provided in FASB ASC 606-10-50-14(a) and, therefore, is not required to disclose the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period. The unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations referred to above are primarily related to inpatient acute care services at the end of the reporting period. The performance obligations for these contracts are generally completed when the patients are discharged, which generally occurs within days or weeks of the end of the reporting period.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

The Hospital is utilizing the portfolio approach practical expedient in ASC 606 for contracts related to net patient service revenue. The Hospital accounts for the contracts within each portfolio as a collective group, rather than individual contracts, based on the payment pattern expected in each portfolio category and the similar nature and characteristics of the patients within each portfolio. As a result, the Hospital has concluded that revenue for a given portfolio would not be materially different than if accounting for revenue on a contract by contract basis.

The Hospital has arrangements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. For uninsured patients that do not qualify for charity care, the Hospital recognizes revenue on the basis of its standard rates, subject to certain discounts and implicit price concessions as determined by the Hospital. The Hospital determines the transaction price based on standard charges for services provided, reduced by contractual adjustments provided to third-party payors, discounts provided to uninsured patients in accordance with the Hospital's policy, and implicit price concessions provided to uninsured patients. Implicit price concessions represent difference between amounts billed and the estimated consideration the Hospital expects to receive from patients, which are determined based on historical collection experience, current market conditions, and other factors. The Hospital determines its estimates of contractual adjustments and discounts based on contractual agreements, discount policies, and historical experience.

Agreements with third-party payors typically provide for payments at amounts less than established charges. A summary of the payment arrangements with major third-party payors follows:

- Medicare. Inpatient and outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries
 are paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to a patient
 classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic, and other factors. Certain other
 reimbursable items are reimbursed at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after
 submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare
 Administrative Contractor (MAC). The Hospital's Medicare cost reports have been settled
 by the MAC through March 31, 2021.
 - Nursing Home services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to a patient classification system called Patient Driven Payment Model (PDPM).
- Medicaid. Inpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid at
 prospectively determined rates. Outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program
 beneficiaries are generally reimbursed under a cost reimbursement methodology. The
 Hospital is reimbursed for cost reimbursable items at tentative rate with final settlement
 determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by
 the Medicaid fiscal intermediary. The Hospital's Medicaid cost reports have been settled
 by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary through March 31, 2021.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

 Medicaid, continued. The Hospital has also entered into contracts with certain managed care organizations to receive reimbursement for providing services to selected enrolled Medicaid beneficiaries. Payment arrangements with these managed care organizations consist primarily of prospectively determined rates and discounts from established charges.

Long-term care services are reimbursed by the Medicaid program based on a prospectively determined per diem. The per diem is determined by the facility's historical allowable operating costs adjusted for certain incentives and inflation factors.

The Hospital participates in the Georgia Indigent Care Trust Fund (ICTF) Program. The Hospital receives ICTF payments for treating a disproportionate number of Medicaid and other indigent patients. ICTF payments are based on the Hospital's estimated uncompensated cost of services to Medicaid and uninsured patients. The amount of ICTF payments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$635,000 and \$639,000 for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Hospital participates in the Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL) program. The UPL payment adjustments are based on a measure of the difference between Medicaid payments and the amount that could be paid based on Medicare payment principles. The net amount of UPL payment adjustments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$1,935,000 and \$2,345,000 for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During 2022, Medicaid implemented five (5) new Directed Payment Programs. The Hospital participates in the Hospital Directed Payment Program (HDPP) for Private Hospitals. The HDPP payments are based on a measure of the difference between Medicaid CMO payments and the amount that could be paid based on Medicare payment principles. The HDPP payments are made to the Medicaid CMOs and the CMOs are required to transfer the payments to the Hospital. The net amount of HDPP payments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$47,000 and \$83,000 for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The State of Georgia has legislation known as the Provider Payment Agreement Act whereby hospitals in Georgia are assessed a "provider payment" in the amount of 1.45% of their net patient revenue. The provider payments are due on a quarterly basis to the State of Georgia. The payments are used for the sole purpose of obtaining federal financial participation for medical assistance payments to providers on behalf of Medicaid recipients. The provider payment results in a corresponding increase in Medicaid payments for hospital services of approximately 11.88%. The Hospital made provider payments to the State of Georgia of approximately \$259,000 and \$254,000 during 2024 and 2023, respectively. The payments are included in other expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

• Medicaid, continued. The State of Georgia also has legislation known as the Nursing Home Provider Fee Act whereby nursing homes in Georgia are assessed a daily provider fee for each bed occupied by a non-Medicare patient. The provider fees are due on a quarterly basis to the State of Georgia. The provider fees are for the purpose of obtaining additional federal funding to supplement Medicaid payments made to nursing homes. The provider fees are returned to the nursing homes through both higher Medicaid rates and an add-on. The Hospital made provider payments to the State of Georgia of approximately \$345,000 and \$375,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The payments are included in other expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

- Other arrangements. Payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers, health maintenance organizations, and preferred provider organizations provide for payment using prospectively determined rates per discharge, discounts from established charges, and prospectively determined daily rates.
- Uninsured patients. The Hospital has a Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) in accordance with Internal Revenue Code § 501(r). Based on the FAP, following a determination of financial assistance eligibility, an individual will not be charged more than the Amounts Generally Billed (AGB) for emergency or other medical care provided to individuals with insurance covering that care. AGB is calculated by reviewing claims that have been paid in full (including deductibles and coinsurance paid by the patient) to the Hospital for medically necessary care by Medicare and private health insurers during a 12-month look-back period.

Laws and regulations concerning government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, are complex and subject to varying interpretation. As a result of investigations by governmental agencies, various health care organizations have received requests for information and notices regarding alleged noncompliance with those laws and regulations, which, in some instances, have resulted in organizations entering into significant settlement agreements. Compliance with such laws and regulations may also be subject to future government review and interpretation as well as significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties, and potential exclusion from the related programs. There can be no assurance that regulatory authorities will not challenge the Hospital's compliance with these laws and regulations, and it is not possible to determine the impact (if any) such claims or penalties would have upon the Hospital. In addition, the contracts the Hospital has with commercial payors also provide for retroactive audit and review of claims.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

Settlements with third-party payors for retroactive adjustments due to audits, reviews or investigations are considered variable consideration and are included in the determination of the estimated transaction price for providing patient care. These settlements are estimated based on the terms of the payment agreement with the payor, correspondence from the payor and the Hospital's historical settlement activity, including an assessment to ensure that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the retroactive adjustment is subsequently resolved. Estimated settlements are adjusted in future periods as adjustments become known (that is, new information becomes available), or as years are settled or are no longer subject to such audits, reviews, and investigations. Adjustments arising from a change in the transaction price, were not significant in 2024 or 2023.

Generally patients who are covered by third-party payors are responsible for related deductibles and coinsurance, which vary in amount. The Hospital also provides services to uninsured patients, and offers those uninsured patients a discount, either by policy or law, from standard charges. The Hospital estimates the transaction price for patients with deductibles and coinsurance and from those who are uninsured based on historical experience and current market conditions. The initial estimate of the transaction price is determined by reducing the standard charge by any contractual adjustments, discounts, and implicit price concessions. Subsequent changes to the estimate of the transaction price are generally recorded as adjustments to patient service revenue in the period of the change. Adjustments arising from a change in the transaction price were not significant in 2024 or 2023. Subsequent changes that are determined to be the result of an adverse change in the patient's ability to pay based on current or future estimated credit losses (determined on a portfolio basis when applicable) are recorded as credit loss expense. Credit loss expense for 2024 and 2023 was not significant.

Consistent with the Hospital's mission, care is provided to patients regardless of their ability to pay. Therefore, the Hospital has determined it has provided implicit price concessions to uninsured patients and patients with other uninsured balances (for example, copays and deductibles).

Patients who meet the Hospital's criteria for charity care are provided care without charge or at amounts less than established rates. Such amounts determined to qualify as charity care are not reported as revenue.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

Net patient service revenue by major payor source for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Medicare Medicaid Other third-party payors Self-pay	\$ 11,286,366 7,994,700 3,421,203 	\$ 12,063,633 8,255,004 3,430,625
Total	\$ <u>22,720,429</u>	\$ <u>24,315,999</u>

Net patient service revenue by facility/line of business and timing of revenue recognition for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Hospital Nursing home Physician offices	\$ 14,274,596 5,959,765 <u>2,486,068</u>	\$ 15,173,406 6,421,539 2,721,054
Total services transferred over time	\$ <u>22,720,429</u>	\$ <u>24,315,999</u>

Net patient service revenue includes a variety of services mainly covering inpatient acute care services requiring overnight stays, outpatient procedures that require anesthesia or use of diagnostic and surgical equipment, and emergency care services. Performance obligations for the hospital, nursing home and physician offices patient services are satisfied over time as the patient simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits the Hospital performs. Requirements to recognize revenue for inpatient services are generally satisfied over periods that average approximately five days and for outpatient services are generally satisfied over a period of less than one day. For retail pharmacy and cafeteria revenue, recorded in other revenue on the consolidated statements of operations, performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time when the goods are provided.

The Hospital has elected the practical expedient allowed under FASB ASC 606-10-32-18 and does not adjust the promised amount of consideration from patients and third-party payors for the effects of a significant financing component due to the Hospital's expectation that the period between the time the service is provided to a patient and the time that the patient or a third-party payor pays for that service will be one year or less. However, the Hospital does, in certain instances, enter into payment agreements with patients that allow payments in excess of one year. For those cases, the financing component is not deemed to be significant to the contract.

The Hospital has applied the practical expedient provided by FASB ASC 340-40-25-4 and all incremental customer contract acquisition costs are expensed as they are incurred as the amortization period of the asset that the Hospital otherwise would have recognized is one year or less in duration.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

3. Uncompensated Services

The Hospital was compensated for services at amounts less than its standard charges. Net patient service revenue includes amounts representing the transaction price based on standard charges reduced by variable considerations such as contractual adjustments, discounts, and implicit price concessions. The following is a reconciliation of gross patient charges to net patient service revenue:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross patient charges	\$ <u>65,820,489</u>	\$ 62,582,270
Uncompensated services:		
Medicare	17,887,838	15,155,574
Medicaid	5,169,590	5,202,137
Medicaid ICTF, UPL, HDPP	(2,617,343)	(3,066,627)
Blue Cross	4,787,829	3,459,029
Other third-party payors	13,418,269	13,168,585
Uninsured discounts	1,004,191	1,171,511
Charity and indigent	279,666	780,421
Price concessions	3,170,020	2,395,641
Total uncompensated care	43,100,060	38,266,271
Net patient service revenue	\$ <u>22,720,429</u>	\$ <u>24,315,999</u>

The Hospital incurred charity care costs of approximately \$136,000 and \$415,000 during 2024 and 2023, respectively. The charity care costs were estimated by calculating a ratio of cost to gross charges and multiplying that ratio by the gross uncompensated charges associated with providing care to charity patients.

4. Assets Limited as to Use

The composition of assets limited as to use at March 31, 2024 and 2023 is set forth in the following table.

			<u>2023</u>	
Restricted for debt service: Cash and cash equivalents	\$	56,652	\$	53,504
Restricted for loan reserve: Cash and cash equivalents	_	15,402	_	201,791
Total	\$_	72,054	\$_	255,295

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

4. Assets Limited as to Use, Continued

Investment income and gains and losses for cash and cash equivalents, assets limited as to use, and other investments are comprised of the following for 2024 and 2023:

		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Interest and dividends Unrealized gains (losses) on other investments	\$ (7,393 15,015)	\$ 5,269 3,070
Total	\$(7.622)	\$ 8.339

5. Property and Equipment

A summary of property and equipment at March 31, 2024 and 2023 follows:

		<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>
Land	\$	620,213	\$	620,213
Land improvements		163,559		163,559
Buildings and improvements	23	,784,929	1:	5,905,568
Equipment	<u>13</u>	,228,593	<u>12</u>	2,967,891
	37	,797,294	29	9,657,231
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	22	,926,543	22	2,509,124
·	14	,870,751	-	7,148,107
Construction-in-progress		8,583	,	8,238,318
Construction deposit		<u>-</u>	_	21,626
Net	\$ 14	879.334	\$ 1!	5.408.051

6. Other Investments

A summary of other investments at March 31, 2024 and 2023 follows:

		<u>2024</u>		2023
Secure Health Plans of Georgia, LLC The Coca-Cola Company common stock	\$ _	165,299 33,649	\$	179,846 34,117
Total	\$_	198,948	\$_	213,963

The Hospital accounts for its investment in Secure Health Plans of Georgia, LLC on the equity method. The Hospital's investment in The Coca-Cola Company is reported at fair market value, measured using Level 1 inputs.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

7. Goodwill

Goodwill is related to the Hospital's purchase of the Nursing Home in 2015. In 2020, the Hospital implemented ASU 2019-06 and began amortizing goodwill on a straight-line basis over 10 years. A schedule of changes in goodwill for 2024 and 2023 follows:

	<u>2024</u>	2023
Beginning of year Additions Amortization Impairment	\$ 2,400,000 - (400,000) 	\$ 2,800,000 - (400,000)
End of year	\$ <u>2,000,000</u>	\$ <u>2,400,000</u>

8. Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act expanded the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment (MAAP) program to increase cash flow to healthcare providers impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In April 2020, the Hospital received \$2,815,107 in MAAP payments. The MAAP payments must be repaid and recoupment begins one year after the date of receipt. Medicare will recoup 25% of Medicare payments owed to the Hospital for eleven months and then recoup 50% of Medicare payments owed to the Hospital for the succeeding six months. Any outstanding balance must then be repaid. The Hospital was approved for a 35-month Extended Repayment Plan (ERP) at 4% interest for the outstanding balance. During 2024 and 2023, \$110,273 and \$1,180,359 in MAAP payments were repaid. Scheduled MAAP repayments (excluding interest) are as follows:

	<u>MAAP</u>
2025 2026	\$ 114,764 _58,440
Total	\$ <u>173,204</u>

9. Short-Term Debt

A summary of short-term debt at March 31, 2024 and 2023 follows:

	<u>2024</u>	2023	
Note payable to a charitable trust, interest at 6.00%, unsecured, principal and interest due at maturity in February 2024.	\$ 430,000	\$; -	
Note payable to a charitable trust, interest at 6.00%, unsecured, principal and interest due at maturity in June 2023.	-	624,3	60

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

9. Short-Term Debt, Continued

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Note payable to a financial institution, interest at Prime Rate (8.00% at March 31, 2023), secured by ARP SFRF funds, due January 2024.	\$ -	\$ 950,000
Note payable to a financial institution, interest at Prime Rate (8.50% at March 31, 2024), secured by ARP SFRF funds, due March 2025.	422,470	-
Note payable to a managed care organization, interest at the one-month daily Treasury par yield curve rate (5.51% at March 31, 2024), unsecured, due June 2024.	579,000	-
Note payable to a managed care organization, interest at the one-month daily Treasury par yield curve rate (5.51% at March 31, 2024), unsecured, due May 2024.	150,000	-
Note payable to a financial institution, interest at 8.50%, secured by accounts receivable, due April 2024.	<u>62,384</u>	
Total short-term debt	\$ <u>1,643,854</u>	\$ <u>1,574,360</u>

In June 2023, the Hospital paid \$312,180 on the note payable to the charitable trust. The charitable trust forgave the remaining \$312,180. The loan forgiveness is reported in contributions on the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

In August 2023, the charitable trust provided the Hospital a \$1,000,000 line-of-credit through August 2024, interest at 6.00%, unsecured. In August 2024, the charitable trust renewed the line-of-credit under the same terms. The Hospital has not made any draws on the line-of-credit.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

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10. Long-Term Debt

A summary of long-term debt at March 31, 2024 and 2023, follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Hospital Authority First Mortgage Revenue Certificates, secured by property and revenues. Interest payments due monthly at 6.00%. Principal payments due annually through 2044.	\$ 4,545,000	\$ 4,635,000
3.375% note payable, USDA, secured by EHR equipment. Annual payments of \$293,362, with final payment due August 8, 2027.	974,537	<u>1,226,525</u>
Total long-term debt	5,519,537	5,861,525
Less bond issue costs Less current portion	118,110 <u>360,491</u>	123,825 <u>341,987</u>
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ <u>5,040,936</u>	\$ <u>5,395,713</u>

In December 2014, the Hospital Authority of Pulaski County (Pulaski Authority) issued First Mortgage Revenue Certificates (Certificates) totaling \$5,100,000. The Certificates were issued for the purpose of purchasing the Nursing Home. As security for the obligations under the Certificates, a security interest in the property and gross revenues of the Nursing Home has been granted to the Trustee.

Pursuant to the Trust Indenture to the Certificates, the Hospital is required to maintain and make monthly deposits to a Certificate Fund, which shall be used to pay the principal of, and the interest on, the Certificates. The Hospital is also required to maintain and make monthly deposits to an Ad Valorem Tax Fund, which shall be used to pay ad valorem taxes due to the City of Hawkinsville and/or Pulaski County. These funds are reported as assets limited as to use in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Nursing Home is required to meet certain financial covenants as defined in the Lease Agreement for the Certificates. The Nursing Home did not meet all financial covenants during 2024 or 2023.

Under the terms of the USDA note payable, the Hospital is required to maintain and make annual deposits (as defined) to a reserve account. The funds are reported as assets limited as to use in the consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the reserve account was underfunded.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

10. Long-Term Debt, Continued

Scheduled principal repayments on long-term debt are as follows:

	Long-Term Debt	
2025	\$ 360,491	
2026	379,282	
2027	398,371	
2028	301,393	
2029	160,000	
Thereafter	3,920,000	
	5,519,537	
Less bond issue costs	118,110	
Total	\$ <u>5,401,427</u>	

11. Leases

The Hospital has finance leases for equipment and operating leases for buildings. The Hospital determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception of a contract. Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Hospital has lease agreements which require payments for lease and nonlease components and has elected to account for these as a single lease component.

Right-of-use assets represent the Hospital's right to use an underlying asset during the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the Hospital's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date, based on the net present value of fixed lease payments over the lease term. The Hospital's lease terms include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. The Hospital's operating leases do not provide an implicit rate, therefore the Hospital uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The Hospital considers recent debt issuances, as well as publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics when calculating its incremental borrowing rate. Finance lease agreements generally include an interest rate that is used to determine the present value of future lease payments. Operating fixed lease expense and finance lease amortization expense are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Variable lease costs consist of ad valorem taxes and insurance on a building and are not significant to total lease expense.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

11. Leases, Continued

Finance and operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

Finance leases:	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Right-of-use assets:	•	
Finance lease right-of-use assets	\$ <u>1,167,969</u>	\$ <u>561,620</u>
Lease liabilities:	Ф 055.00 7	¢ 400 042
Current portion Long-term	\$ 255,327 <u>961,840</u>	\$ 196,643 <u>372,375</u>
Total finance lease liabilities	\$ <u>1,217,167</u>	\$ <u>569,018</u>
Operating leases:		
Right-of-use assets: Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ <u>121,354</u>	\$ <u>201,758</u>
Lease liabilities:	Φ 50.544	Ф 70 70 г
Current portion Long-term	\$ 56,544 <u>66,383</u>	\$ 79,735 <u>122,928</u>
Total finance lease liabilities	\$ <u>122,927</u>	\$ <u>202,663</u>

Operating expenses for the leasing activity of the Hospital as the lessee for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<u>Lease Type</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating lease cost Finance lease interest Finance lease amortization	\$ 85,410 35,547 <u>240,614</u>	\$ 103,410 27,662 <u>349,165</u>
Total lease cost	\$ <u>361,571</u>	\$ <u>480,237</u>

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating cash flows from operating leases Operating cash flows from finance leases Financing cash flows from finance leases	\$ 84,741 26,901 <u>198,814</u>	\$ 102,504 26,982 <u>333,389</u>
Total	\$ <u>310,456</u>	\$ <u>462,875</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

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11. Leases, Continued

The aggregate future payments on finance and operating leases as of March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ending March 31	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Operating</u>
2025	\$ 312,175	\$ 59,541
2026	301,510	62,261
2027	239,435	5,209
2028	188,805	-
2029	145,968	-
Thereafter	207,207	
Total undiscounted cash flows	1,395,100	127,011
Less present value discount	<u> 177,933</u>	4,084
Total lease liabilities	\$ <u>1,217,167</u>	\$ <u>122,927</u>

Average lease terms and discount rates at March 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years):		
Operating leases	2.08	2.89
Finance leases	5.64	2.78
Weighted-average discount rate:		
Operating leases	3.25%	3.25%
Finance leases	4.97%	3.25%

12. Retirement Plan

The Taylor Regional 403(b) Retirement Savings Plan (Plan) is a defined contribution plan established by the Hospital to allow its employees to make voluntary salary reduction contributions to annuity contracts or custodial accounts. The Hospital does not exercise any discretionary authority in the administration of the Plan. The Hospital does not make matching contributions to the Plan.

13. Contingencies

Litigation. The Hospital is subject to litigation and regulatory investigations arising in the course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management estimates that any matters will be resolved without a material adverse effect on the Hospital's future financial position or results from operations. See general and professional liability insurance disclosures in Note 16.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

13. Contingencies, Continued

Compliance plan. The health care industry has recently been subjected to increased scrutiny from governmental agencies at both the federal and state level with respect to compliance with regulations. Areas of noncompliance identified at the national level include Medicare and Medicaid, Internal Revenue Service, and other regulations governing the healthcare industry. In addition, the Reform Legislation includes provisions aimed at reducing fraud, waste, and abuse in the healthcare industry. The provisions allocate significant additional resources to federal enforcement agencies and expand the use of private contractors to recover potentially inappropriate Medicare and Medicaid payments. The Hospital has implemented a compliance plan focusing on such issues. There can be no assurance that the Hospital will not be subjected to future investigations with accompanying monetary damages.

Health care reform. There has been increasing pressure on Congress and some state legislatures to control and reduce the cost of healthcare at the national and the state levels. Legislation has been passed that includes cost controls on healthcare providers, insurance market reforms, delivery system reforms and various individual and business mandates among other provisions. The costs of these provisions are and will be funded in part by reductions in payments by government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. There can be no assurance that these changes will not adversely affect the Hospital.

COVID-19. As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen. The outbreak has put an unprecedented strain on the U.S. healthcare system, disrupted or delayed production and delivery of materials and products in the supply chain, and caused staffing shortages. The extent of the impact of COVID-19 on the Hospital's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak, impact on the Hospital's patients, employees, and vendors, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact the Hospital's financial position or results of operations is uncertain. The federal Public Health Emergency for COVID-19 expired on May 11, 2023.

14. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Hospital grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of receivables from patients and third-party payors, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, at March 31, 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Medicare	40%	40%
Medicaid	20%	19%
Blue Cross	8%	11%
Other third-party payors	15%	16%
Private pay	<u>17</u> %	<u>14</u> %
Total	<u>100</u> %	<u>100</u> %

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

14. Concentration of Credit Risk, Continued

The Hospital maintains deposits at financial institutions which exceed the \$250,000 Federal Depository Insurance Corporation limit. Management believes that credit risk related to these deposits is minimal.

15. Shared Services Agreement

On January 29, 2019, the Hospital entered into a Shared Services Agreement with the Hospital Authority of Bleckley County (Authority) for a term of 24 months. On April 1, 2021, the Hospital entered into a new Shared Services Agreement (SS Agreement) with the Authority for a term of 24 months, with an automatic renewal for an additional 5-year term unless notice is given. Under the SS Agreement, the Hospital will provide certain management and general administrative support services for the benefit of the Authority through the sharing of staff and other resources. The Authority shall pay the Hospital the following for the cost of the shared services:

- A monthly fee of \$23,388 (amount to be recalculated every 24 months after the effective day of the SS Agreement)
- 18% of the salary of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Hospital
- Actual cost for any goods or services from third-parties that the Hospital prepays on the Authority's behalf.

Under the SS Agreement, the Hospital recognized approximately \$377,000 of shared services fees from the Authority in both 2024 and 2023. At March 31, 2024, the Authority prepaid the April 2024 shared services fee.

16. Insurance Arrangements

General and professional liability insurance. The Hospital has claims-made insurance coverage for professional liability and occurrence insurance coverage for general liability. The insurance policies each have limits of \$1,000,000 per claim and \$3,000,000 annual aggregate. The Hospital is self-insured to cover the deductible portion of its general and professional insurance policy. The Hospital's deductible is \$50,000 for individual claims and \$150,000 annual aggregate.

Self-insured health plan. The Hospital is self-insured for employee health insurance. The Hospital maintains reinsurance through a commercial excess coverage policy, which will reimburse the Hospital for individual claims in excess of \$175,000 annually. The Hospital incurred expenses related to the plan of approximately \$1,244,000 and \$1,862,000 during 2024 and 2023, respectively. Estimated accruals for claims incurred but not reported of \$243,000 and \$146,000 at March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, have been recorded.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

17. Functional Expenses

The Hospital provides health care services to residents within its geographic location. Expenses related to providing these services are characterized functionally as follows:

	2024					
	Health Care	General and				
	<u>Services</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Salaries and wages	\$ 10,417,757	\$ 4,816,991	\$ 15,234,748			
Employee benefits	1,745,125	806,916	2,552,041			
Supplies and drugs	2,611,157	282,966	2,894,123			
Purchased services and						
professional fees	4,169,660	1,342,064	5,511,724			
Depreciation and amortization	976,302	205,050	1,181,352			
Interest expense	415,738	47,342	463,080			
Goodwill amortization	400,000	-	400,000			
Other expense	1,098,299	2,817,569	3,915,868			
Total	\$ <u>21,834,038</u>	\$ <u>10,318,898</u>	\$ <u>32,152,936</u>			
		2023				
	Health Care	General and				
	<u>Services</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Salaries and wages	\$ 11,269,975	\$ 4,343,504	\$ 15,613,479			
Employee benefits						
Employee benefits	2,163,175	833,698	2,996,873			
Supplies and drugs	2,163,175 2,797,907					
		833,698	2,996,873			
Supplies and drugs		833,698	2,996,873			
Supplies and drugs Purchased services and	2,797,907	833,698 310,580	2,996,873 3,108,487			
Supplies and drugs Purchased services and professional fees	2,797,907 4,152,912	833,698 310,580 1,459,307	2,996,873 3,108,487 5,612,219			
Supplies and drugs Purchased services and professional fees Depreciation and amortization	2,797,907 4,152,912 861,775	833,698 310,580 1,459,307 128,202	2,996,873 3,108,487 5,612,219 989,977			
Supplies and drugs Purchased services and professional fees Depreciation and amortization Interest expense	2,797,907 4,152,912 861,775 428,921	833,698 310,580 1,459,307 128,202	2,996,873 3,108,487 5,612,219 989,977 459,376			

The consolidated financial statements report certain expense categories that are attributable to more than one health care service or support function. Therefore, these expenses require an allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. Costs not directly attributable to a function are allocated to a function based on a percentage of salaries and wages.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

18. County Contributions

The Hospital receives contributions from Pulaski County, Georgia (County) for the funding of indigent care services. The amount of such funds and assistance is entirely at the discretion of the County. Indigent care funds received approximated \$240,000 and \$245,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

19. Rural Hospital Tax Credit Contributions

The State of Georgia (State) passed legislation which will allow individuals or corporations to receive a State tax credit for making a contribution to certain qualified rural hospital organizations during calendar years 2017 through 2029. The Hospital submitted the necessary documentation and was approved by the State to participate in the rural hospital tax credit program for calendar years 2017 through 2024. Contributions received under the program approximated \$538,000 and \$768,000 during fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Hospital will have to be approved by the State to participate in the program in each subsequent year.

20. Liquidity and Availability

The Hospital had the following working capital and average days cash on hand (based on normal expenditures) at March 31, 2024 and 2023:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Working capital	\$(<u>8,866,012</u>)	\$(<u>2,673,167</u>)
Days cash on hand	0.5 Days	2.9 Days

Financial assets available for general expenditure within one year of the balance sheet date consist of the following at March 31, 2024 and 2023:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Patient accounts receivable, net Estimated third-party payor settlements	\$ 38,595 2,465,763 <u>842,401</u>	\$ 212,497 3,980,663 <u>1,820,047</u>
Total financial assets available	\$ <u>3,346,759</u>	\$ <u>6,013,207</u>

Cash and cash equivalents in the table above do not include the CARES and ARP Act refundable advance restricted for healthcare-related expenses or lost revenue attributable to COVID-19 of \$41,866 at March 31, 2023. No other financial assets available in the table above are subject to donor or other contractual restrictions that make them unavailable for general expenditure within one year of the balance sheet date. The Hospital has other assets whose use is limited for debt service and loan reserve. These assets whose use is limited are not available for general expenditure within the next year and are not reflected in the amounts above. As described in Note 9, the Hospital has available a line-of-credit of approximately \$1,000,000, which it could draw upon in the event of an unanticipated liquidity need.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

21. CARES and ARP Act Funding

On March 27, 2020, the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* was passed, on April 24, 2020, the *Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act* was passed, and on March 11, 2021, the *American Rescue Plan Act* was passed (collectively, CARES and ARP Act). Certain provisions of the CARES and ARP Act provide relief funds to hospitals and other healthcare providers. The funding will be used to support healthcare-related expenses or lost revenue attributable to COVID-19. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) began distributing funds in April 2020 to eligible providers in an effort to provide relief to both providers in areas heavily impacted by COVID-19 and those providers who are struggling to remain open due to patients delaying care and canceling elective services. The Hospital has received the following CARES and ARP Act funding:

- \$30 Billion Provider Relief Fund (PRF) General Distribution (1st round) On April 10, 2020, HHS distributed \$30 billion to nearly 320,000 Medicare fee-for-service providers based on their portion of 2019 Medicare fee-for-service payments. The Hospital received \$546,626 in funding from this distribution.
- \$20 Billion PRF General Distribution (2nd round) On April 24, 2020, HHS distributed \$20 billion to Medicare fee-for-service providers based on revenues from cost report data or revenue submissions. The Hospital received \$112,543 in funding from this distribution.
- \$10 Billion PRF Rural Distribution On May 6, 2020, HHS distributed \$10 billion to almost 4,000 rural health care providers including hospitals, health clinics, and health centers. The Hospital received \$3,846,176 in funding from this distribution.
- \$225 Million for Rural Health Clinic COVID-19 Testing (RHCCT) On May 20, 2020, HHS
 distributed \$225 million to over 4,500 rural health clinics (RHCs) based on a fixed payment
 of \$49,461 per RHC. The Hospital received \$445,153 in funding from this distribution.
- \$4.9 Billion PRF Allocation for Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) On May 22, 2020, HHS
 distributed \$4.9 billion to over 13,000 certified SNFs based on a fixed payment of \$50,000
 plus \$2,500 per certified bed. The Hospital received \$305,000 in funding from this
 distribution.
- \$10.2 Billion PRF Safety Net Hospitals Distribution On June 12, 2020, HHS distributed \$10.2 billion to almost 800 providers that disproportionately serve Medicaid recipients and the uninsured. The Hospital received \$5,000,000 in funding from this distribution.
- \$12 Billion PRF COVID-19 High-Impact Distribution (2nd Round) On June 15, 2020, HHS distributed \$12 billion to 395 hospitals that has 100 or more COVID-19 admissions between January 1, 2020 and June 10, 2020. The Hospital received \$3,590 in funding from this distribution.
- \$1 Billion PRF to Certain Specialty Rural Providers On July 9, 2020, HHS distributed \$1 billion to specialty rural hospitals. The Hospital received \$413,013 in funding from this distribution.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

21. CARES and ARP Act Funding, Continued

- \$2.5 Billion PRF Nursing Home Distribution On August 27, 2020, HHS distributed \$2.5 billion to nursing homes to support increased testing, staffing, and PPE needs. The Hospital received \$157,900 in funding from this distribution.
- \$2.25 Billion PRF Allocation to Nursing Homes for the Quality Incentive Payment (QIP)
 Program HHS allocated \$2.25 billion to NHs that passed two initial gateway qualification
 tests on both their rate of infection and rate of mortality. Payments were made monthly in
 October 2020 through January 2021 based on the previous month's performance with an
 additional payment made in February 2021 based on the aggregate performance period.
 The Hospital received \$136,569 in funding from this allocation.
- \$5 Million Rural Hospital Stabilization Operational Support Grant The State of Georgia appropriated \$5,000,000 for rural hospital stabilization grants and for additional emergency preparedness expenses. The grant was distributed based on data collected specific to COVID-19 inpatient admissions. The Hospital received \$65,634 in funding from this grant.
- \$4.9 Million Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program (SHIP) Grant On April 22, 2020, HHS appropriated approximately \$4.9 million to the State of Georgia Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health to disburse to 58 rural hospitals in Georgia for the purpose of preventing, preparing for, and responding to COVID-19. The Hospital received \$84,317 in funding from this distribution.
- \$1.2 Million Supplemental Grant On May 13, 2020, HHS appropriated approximately \$1.2 million to the State of Georgia, Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health to disburse to 88 rural health clinics in Georgia for the purpose of supporting healthcare-care expenses or lost revenue attributed to COVID-19. The Hospital received \$17,701 in funding from this distribution.
- \$4.9 Million Georgia Hospital Association Research and Education Foundation, Inc. (GHAREF) Grant The Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response (ASPR) of HHS allocated approximately \$350 million to state hospital associations and other entities to disburse to health care providers on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic. GHAREF received approximately \$4.9 million to disburse to hospitals in Georgia. The Hospital received \$28,863 in funding from this distribution.
- \$475.2 Million for Rural Health Clinic COVID-19 Testing and Mitigation (RHCCTM) In June 2021, HHS distributed \$475.2 million to 4,752 Rural Health Clinics to maintain and increase COVID-19 testing efforts, expand access to testing in rural communities, and expand the range of mitigation activities in local communities. The Hospital received \$900,000 in funding from the distribution.
- \$8.5 Billion ARP Rural Payments In November 2021, HHS distributed \$8.5 billion to 43,842 rural healthcare providers. The Hospital received \$1,527,850 in funding from this distribution.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

21. CARES and ARP Act Funding, Continued

- \$17 Billion PRF Phase 4 General Distribution In December 2021, HHS distributed phase 4 of the Provider Relief Funds. The Hospital received \$275,348 in funding from this distribution.
- \$150 Billion Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) HHS distributed \$150 billion to state, local, and tribal governments through the CRF. The State of Georgia received \$3.5 billion in CRF funds. The State of Georgia allocated \$77.8 million of the CRF funds to nursing homes. The Hospital must submit expenses for reimbursement to the State of Georgia to receive the funds. The Hospital received reimbursement of \$184,357.
- \$398 Million ARP SHIP COVID-19 Testing and Mitigation Initiative Grant In July 2021, HHS appropriated \$398 million to state governments to distribute to rural hospitals. The State of Georgia Department of Community Health, State Office of Rural Health received \$13,435,552 to distribute to 52 rural hospitals. The Hospital received \$258,376 in funding from this distribution.
- \$170 Million Hospital ARP State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) HHS distributed \$150 billion to state, local, and tribal governments through the SFRF. The State of Georgia received \$4.8 billion in SFRF funds. The State of Georgia allocated \$170 million to hospitals for capital improvements to prevent or mitigate COVID-19. The Hospital was allocated \$1,045,000 through this program. The Hospital must incur the expenses before being reimbursed by the SFRF funds.
- \$60.72 Million Nursing Home ARP State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) HHS distributed \$150 billion to state, local, and tribal governments through the SFRF. The State of Georgia received \$4.8 billion in SFRF funds. The State of Georgia allocated \$60.72 million to nursing homes to mitigate COVID-19. The Hospital was allocated \$165,000 through this program. The Hospital must incur the expenses before being reimbursed by the SFRF funds.
- Employee Retention Credit (ERC) ERC is a refundable tax credit against certain employment taxes for eligible employers. The Hospital believes it qualifies for the tax credit and filed for refunds. The Hospital received ERC of \$3,057,970 (including interest of \$82,371) related to employment taxes for calendar quarters 1 and 2 of 2021. While the Hospital believes it is in compliance with the ERC regulations and eligibility requirements, there is a possibility payment could be recouped based on audit results.

The CARES and ARP Act also did the following:

- Sequestration Suspended the Medicare sequestration payment adjustment, which
 reduces payments to providers by 2%, for the period May 1, 2020 through March 31, 2022,
 with subsequent legislation. Beginning April 1, 2022, the suspension is phased out
 through June 30, 2022.
- Medicare Add-on for Inpatient Hospital COVID-19 Patients Increased the Medicare payment for hospital patients admitted with COVID-19 by 20%.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

21. CARES and ARP Act Funding, Continued

The CARES and ARP Act funding is a conditional contribution and accounted for as a refundable advance until conditions have been substantially met or explicitly waived by the grantor. Because the use of the funds is limited to the purposes stated in the terms and conditions, the contributions are grantor restricted. The Hospital reports restricted contributions, whose restrictions are met in the same period in which they are recognized (simultaneous release), as net assets without donor restrictions. Recognized revenue is reported as operating revenues, gains, and other support in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

CARES and ARP Act funding may be subject to audits. Certain CARES and ARP Act funding is being audited by the Office of Inspector General (OIG). While the Hospital believes its use of the funds is in compliance with applicable terms and conditions, there is a possibility payments could be recouped based on audit results.

Below is a schedule of the CARES and ARP Act funds recognized as revenue by year along with remaining unspent funds.

	2024	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	Remaining <u>Funds</u>
PRF:					
General 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 546,626	\$ -
General 2	-	-	-	112,543	-
Rural	-	-	-	3,846,176	-
SNFs	-	-	-	305,000	-
Safety Net	-	-	4,878,755	121,245	-
High-Impact	-	-	-	3,590	-
Specialty Rural	-	-	413,013	-	-
Nursing Homes	-	-	157,900	-	-
QIP	-	-	136,569	-	-
Phase 4	-	275,348	-	-	-
ARP:					
Rural	-	1,527,850	-	-	-
SFRF-Hospital	214,198	649,650	-	-	181,152
SFRF-NH	-	165,000	-	-	-
SHIP	41,866	91,081	125,429	-	-
RHCCT	-	-	-	445,153	-
RHCCTM	-	900,000	-	-	-
CRF	-	-	184,357	-	-
SHIP grant	-	-	-	84,317	-
Supplemental	-	-	-	17,701	-
GHAREF grant	-	-	-	28,863	-
GA Stabilization	-	-	-	65,634	-
ERC		<u>3,057,970</u>			
Total	\$ <u>256,064</u>	\$ <u>6,666,899</u>	\$ <u>5,896,023</u>	\$ <u>5,576,848</u>	\$ <u>181,152</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

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22. Rural Hospital Stabilization Grant

The Georgia Department of Community Health (DCH) issues grants to provide funding to rural community hospitals for the development of community specific projects based on the identified "Hub and Spoke" model adopted by the Georgia Rural Hospital Stabilization Committee and to provide assistance for financial stabilization and sustainability. The grants are issued in phases and the Hospital must incur the expenses before being reimbursed by DCH. The Hospital has been awarded the following grant.

	Phase 6
Grant award	\$ 881,250
Grant expenditures: 2022 2023	(444,435) (<u>436,815</u>)
Remaining grant funds available at March 31, 2023	\$

23. Financial Position and Subsequent Events

The Hospital has been dependent on CARES and ARP Act funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic for the last four (4) years. As stated in Note 13, the PHE for COVID-19 ended on May 11, 2023. Therefore, additional CARES and ARP Act funding in the future is limited. Excluding the CARES and ARP funding, the Hospital has sustained the following recurring operating losses.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating income (loss) CARES and ARP Act funding	\$(8,007,835) (<u>41,866</u>)	\$(1,195,635) (<u>6,017,249</u>)	\$ 1,151,816 (<u>5,896,023</u>)	\$ 2,997,682 (<u>5,576,848</u>)
Operating loss excluding CARES and ARP Act funding	\$(<u>8,049,701</u>)	\$(<u>7,212,884</u>)	\$(<u>4,744,207</u>)	\$(<u>2,579,166</u>)

As noted in Note 20, the Hospital has had negative working capital and less than a week's operating cash on hand in the last two (2) years.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued March 31, 2024 and 2023

23. Financial Position and Subsequent Events, Continued

To improve the Hospital's financial position, effective July 1, 2024, the Hospital received Rural Emergency Hospital (REH) designation from Medicare. REHs receive the following benefits:

- Payment of the Outpatient Prospective Payment System (OPPS) rate plus 5% for all outpatient department services provided to Medicare beneficiaries.
- A monthly facility payment (\$276,234 per month in 2024).
- Flexible staffing and services

On August 11, 2024, the Hospital entered into a Letter of Intent (LOI) with Progressive Health Group, LLC (PHG). PHG intends to purchase certain operating and tangible assets of the Hospital, after a due diligence period. During the due diligence period, the Hospital entered into a management services agreement with PHG to oversee operations of the Hospital. The Hospital also entered into a right of first offer agreement with PHG in which the Hospital agrees to provide PHG with a right of first offer to purchase Hospital in the event that Hospital desires to sell. The management services agreement with PHG was terminated on February 24, 2025.

On February 25, 2025, the Hospital entered into an executive services agreement with 3AIM Partners, LLC to assist in the operation of the Hospital while it is exploring opportunities to sell its operations.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON CONSOLIDATING INFORMATION

Board of Directors Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. Hawkinsville, Georgia

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. as of and for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, and our report thereon dated April 29, 2025, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages 1 through 3. Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The consolidating information included in this report on pages 38 to 41, inclusive, is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the consolidated financial statements rather than to present the financial position and results of operations and changes in net assets of the individual companies, and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial position, results of operations, and changes in net assets of the individual companies.

The consolidating information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the consolidating information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Draffin & Tucker, LLP

Atlanta, Georgia April 29, 2025

TAYLOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL, INC. Consolidating Balance Sheets March 31, 2024

	Taylor Regional <u>Hospital, Inc.</u>	Taylor Memorial Care Foundation, Inc.	Taylor Regional Health <u>Network, LLC</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,723	\$ 2,872	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,595
Assets limited as to use	56,652	-	-	-	56,652
Patient accounts receivable, net	2,465,763	-	-	-	2,465,763
Estimated third-party payor settlements	842,401	-	-	-	842,401
Supplies	245,383	-	-	-	245,383
Other current assets	<u>750,310</u>		-		<u>750,310</u>
Total current assets	4,396,232	2,872	-	-	4,399,104
Assets limited as to use	15,402	-	-	-	15,402
Property and equipment, net	14,774,327	105,007	-	-	14,879,334
Finance lease right-of-use assets	1,167,969	-	-	-	1,167,969
Operating lease right-of-use assets	121,354	-	-	-	121,354
Other investments	-	33,649	165,299	-	198,948
Goodwill	2,000,000				2,000,000
Total assets	\$ <u>22,475,284</u>	\$ <u>141,528</u>	\$ <u>165,299</u>	\$	\$ <u>22,782,111</u>
Liabilities and Net Assets:					
Current liabilities:					
Short-term debt	\$ 1,643,854	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,643,854
Long-term debt, current portion	360,491	-	-	-	360,491
Finance leases, current portion	255,327	-	-	-	255,327
Operating leases, current portion	56,544	-	-	-	56,544
Medicare advance payments, current portion	114,764	=	=	-	114,764
Accounts payable	9,258,114	=	=	-	9,258,114
Accrued expenses	1,512,050	=	=	-	1,512,050
Estimated third-party payor settlements	32,558	=	=	-	32,558
Deferred shared services fees	<u>31,414</u>				31,414
Total current liabilities	13,265,116	-	-	-	13,265,116
Long-term debt, net of current portion	5,040,936	-	=	-	5,040,936
Finance leases, net of current portion	961,840	-	-	-	961,840
Operating leases, net of current portion	66,383	-	-	-	66,383
Medicare advance payments, net of current portion	<u>58,440</u>				58,440
Total liabilities	19,392,715	-	-	-	19,392,715
Net assets without donor restrictions	3,082,569	<u>141,528</u>	165,299	<u>-</u>	3,389,396
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ <u>22,475,284</u>	\$ <u>141,528</u>	\$ <u>165,299</u>	\$	\$ <u>22,782,111</u>

TAYLOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL, INC. Consolidating Balance Sheets March 31, 2023

Assets:	Taylor Regional <u>Hospital, Inc.</u>	Taylor Memorial Care Foundation, Inc.	Taylor Regional Health <u>Network, LLC</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 230,540	\$ 23,823	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 254,363
Assets limited as to use	53,175	-	-	-	53,175
Patient accounts receivable, net	3,980,663	-	=	=	3,980,663
Estimated third-party payor settlements	1,820,047	-	=	=	1,820,047
Grant receivable	649,650	_	-	-	649,650
Supplies	293,685	-	=	-	293,685
Other current assets	724,902				724,902
Total current assets	7,752,662	23,823	-	-	7,776,485
	, - ,	-,-			, -,
Assets limited as to use	202,120	-	-	-	202,120
Property and equipment, net	15,303,044	105,007	-	-	15,408,051
Finance lease right-of-use assets	561,620	-	-	-	561,620
Operating lease right-of-use assets	201,758	-	-	-	201,758
Other investments	-	34,117	179,846	-	213,963
Goodwill	2,400,000				2,400,000
Total assets	\$ <u>26,421,204</u>	\$ <u>162,947</u>	\$ <u>179,846</u>	\$	\$ <u>26,763,997</u>
Liabilities and Net Assets:					
Current liabilities:					
Short-term debt	\$ 1,574,360	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.574.360
Long-term debt, current portion	341,987	-	-	-	341,987
Finance leases, current portion	196,643	-	=	=	196,643
Operating leases, current portion	79,735	-	-	-	79,735
Medicare advance payments, current portion	110,272	-	-	-	110,272
Accounts payable	6,691,923	-	-	-	6,691,923
Accrued expenses	1,323,544	-	-	-	1,323,544
Estimated third-party payor settlements	89,322	-	-	-	89,322
Refundable advance of CARES and ARP Act funding	41,866		<u> </u>		41,866
Total current liabilities	10,449,652	-	-	-	10,449,652
Long-term debt, net of current portion	5,395,713	_	_	_	5,395,713
Finance leases, net of current portion	372,375	_	_	_	372,375
Operating leases, net of current portion	122,928	_	_	_	122,928
Medicare advance payments, net of current portion	<u>173,205</u>		<u> </u>		173,205
Total liabilities	16,513,873	-	-	=	16,513,873
Net assets without donor restrictions	9,907,331	<u>162,947</u>	179,846		10,250,124
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ <u>26,421,204</u>	\$ <u>162,947</u>	\$ <u>179,846</u>	\$	\$ <u>26,763,997</u>

TAYLOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL, INC. Consolidating Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended March 31, 2024

	Taylor Regional <u>Hospital, Inc.</u>	Taylor Memorial Care Foundation, Inc.	Taylor Regional Health <u>Network, LLC</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues, gains, and other support:					
Net patient service revenue	\$ 22,720,429	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,720,429
CARES and ARP Act funding	41,866	-	-	-	41,866
County contributions for indigent care	240,392	-	-	-	240,392
Shared services fees	376,968	-	-	-	376,968
Other revenue	<u>761,625</u>	<u>3,821</u>			<u>765,446</u>
Total revenues, gains, and other support	24,141,280	3,821	-		<u>24,145,101</u>
Expenses:					
Salaries and wages	15,234,748	-	-	-	15,234,748
Employee benefits	2,552,041	-	=	-	2,552,041
Supplies and drugs	2,894,123	-	-	-	2,894,123
Purchased services and professional fees	5,511,724	-	-	-	5,511,724
Depreciation and amortization	1,181,352	=	=	-	1,181,352
Interest expense	463,080	-	-	-	463,080
Goodwill amortization	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Other expenses	3,909,068	<u>6,800</u>	<u> </u>	 _	3,915,868
Total expenses	<u>32,146,136</u>	6,800			<u>32,152,936</u>
Operating loss	(_8,004,856)	(<u>2,979</u>)			(<u>8,007,835</u>)
Nonoperating income (loss):					
Investment income (loss)	6,381	544	(14,547)	-	(7,622)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	85,629	-	-	=	85,629
Rural hospital tax credit contributions	537,966	-	-	-	537,966
Contributions	<u>335,920</u>	(18,984)			<u>316,936</u>
Total nonoperating income (loss)	965,896	(<u>18,440</u>)	(<u>14,547</u>)		932,909
Excess expenses	(7,038,960)	(21,419)	(14,547)	-	(7,074,926)
Capital grants:					
ARP SFRF capital funding	214,198		<u> </u>		214,198
Change in net assets without donor restrictions	(6,824,762)	(21,419)	(14,547)	-	(6,860,728)
Net assets, beginning of year	9,907,331	162,947	179,846		10,250,124
Net assets, end of year	\$ <u>3,082,569</u>	\$ <u>141,528</u>	\$ <u>165,299</u>	\$ <u> - </u>	\$ <u>3,389,396</u>

TAYLOR REGIONAL HOSPITAL, INC. Consolidating Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended March 31, 2023

	Taylor Regional <u>Hospital, Inc.</u>	Taylor Memorial Care Foundation, Inc.	Taylor Regional Health <u>Network, LLC</u>	Eliminations	<u>Total</u>
Revenues, gains, and other support: Net patient service revenue CARES and ARP Act funding County contributions for indigent care Shared services fees Other revenue	\$ 24,315,999 6,017,249 244,861 376,968 _1,145,935	\$ - - - - 15,314	\$ - - - - -	\$ - - - - -	\$ 24,315,999 6,017,249 244,861 376,968 1,161,249
Total revenues, gains, and other support	32,101,012	15,314			32,116,326
Expenses: Salaries and wages Employee benefits Supplies and drugs Purchased services and professional fees Depreciation and amortization Interest expense Goodwill amortization Other expenses Total expenses	15,613,479 2,996,873 3,108,487 5,612,219 989,977 459,376 400,000 4,119,918	- - - - - - 11,632	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	15,613,479 2,996,873 3,108,487 5,612,219 989,977 459,376 400,000 4,131,550 33,311,961
Operating income (loss)	(1,199,317)	3,682	<u></u>	<u></u>	(1,195,635)
Nonoperating income (loss): Investment income (loss) Rural hospital tax credit contributions Rural hospital stabilization grant Contributions Total nonoperating income (loss) Excess revenue (expenses)	(83,503) 767,545 436,815 61,171 	984 - (_51,596) (_50,612) (_46,930)	3,053 - - - - 3,053 3,053	87,805 - - - - 87,805 87,805	8,339 767,545 436,815 9,575 1,222,274 26,639
Capital grants:	(11,200)	(10,000)	0,000	01,000	20,000
ARP SFRF capital funding	649,650	-	-		649,650
Change in net assets without donor restrictions	632,361	(46,930)	3,053	87,805	676,289
Net assets, beginning of year	9,274,970	209,877	<u>176,793</u>	(<u>87,805</u>)	9,573,835
Net assets, end of year	\$ <u>9,907,331</u>	\$ <u>162,947</u>	\$ <u>179,846</u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>10,250,124</u>



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Directors Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. Hawkinsville, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the consolidated financial statements of Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc. (Hospital), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2024, and the related consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 29, 2025. Our report on the consolidated financial statements includes an emphasis-of-matter paragraph describing conditions, discussed in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, that raised substantial doubt about the Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements, we considered the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Continued

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Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items (2024-001) that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Taylor Regional Hospital, Inc.'s Response to Findings

raffin & Tucker, LLP

Government Auditing Standards require the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Hospital's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Hospital's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Atlanta, Georgia April 29, 2025

Schedule of Findings and Responses March 31, 2024

Significant Deficiency

2024-001 - Loan Compliance

Criteria: The USDA loan requires \$29,366 to be set aside into a Reserve

Account annually until there is \$293,362 accumulated.

Condition: The Reserve Account was underfunded at year-end.

Cause: Cash flow issues did not allow for the proper funding of the Reserve

Account.

Effect: The Hospital was not in compliance with the terms of the USDA loan.

Recommendation: The Hospital should immediately fund the Reserve Account to the

proper funding level required by the USDA loan.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Once operations and cash flow improve, management will properly

fund the reserve account.