JASPER HEALTH SERVICES, INC. MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Jasper Health Services, Inc. Monticello, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jasper Health Services, Inc. (Corporation), which comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the related statements of operations and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jasper Health Services, Inc. as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations, changes in its net assets, and its 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 Jasper Health Services, Inc. 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.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2023 Jasper Health Services, Inc. adopted new accounting guidance, Financial Accounting Standards Board ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842). Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Continued

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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 Jasper Health Services, Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern 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 Jasper Health Services, Inc.'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 Jasper Health Services, Inc.'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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2024, on our consideration of Jasper Health Services, Inc.'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 Jasper Health Services, Inc.'s internal control over financial report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Jasper Health Services, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

raffin & Tucker, LLP

Albany, Georgia March 27, 2024

BALANCE SHEETS, September 30, 2023 and 2022

	ASSETS	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Patient accounts receivable, net Supplies, at lower of cost (first-in, first-out) and net realizable value Estimated third-party payor settlements Other current assets	\$	2,331,532 1,008,624 204,248 - 393,420	\$ 1,412,981 736,908 235,381 260,004 415,804	
Total current assets		3,937,824	3,061,078	
Long-term investments		424,682	415,931	
Property, plant and equipment, net		7,604,189	7,460,155	
Operating lease right-of-use assets	-	393,716		
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	12,360,411	<u>\$ 10,937,164</u>	
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
LIABILITIE	S AND NET ASSETS			
LIABILITIE Current liabilities: Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements Refundable advances	S AND NET ASSETS \$		\$ - - 832,829 552,785 - 316,724	
Current liabilities: Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements		90,320 196,111 513,138 681,250	832,829 552,785 -	
Current liabilities: Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements Refundable advances	\$	90,320 196,111 513,138 681,250 352,497 -	832,829 552,785 - 316,724	
Current liabilities: Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements Refundable advances Total current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities: Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$	90,320 196,111 513,138 681,250 352,497 - 1,833,316 664,294	832,829 552,785 - 316,724	
Current liabilities: Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements Refundable advances Total current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities: Long-term debt, net of current portion Operating lease liabilities, net of current por	\$	90,320 196,111 513,138 681,250 352,497 - 1,833,316 664,294 213,270	832,829 552,785 <u>316,724</u> 1,702,338	

See auditor's report and notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenues, gains and other support: Net patient service revenue Other revenue Government stimulus funding	\$ 11,875,163 201,986 <u>316,724</u>	\$ 10,457,514 131,546 577,561
Total revenues, gains and other support	12,393,873	11,166,621
Operating expenses: Salaries and wages Employee health and welfare Purchased services and professional fees Supplies and drugs Depreciation Other expenses Total operating expenses	8,155,517 1,353,305 2,473,894 1,015,322 751,286 <u>1,306,989</u> <u>15,056,313</u>	7,588,636 1,387,131 2,726,460 1,018,654 396,605 1,285,484 14,402,970
Operating loss	(2,662,440)	(3,236,349)
Nonoperating income (loss): Investment income (loss) Grants and contributions Rural Hospital Tax Credit contributions Total nonoperating income	18,269 1,416,550 <u>652,335</u> 2,087,154	(133,260) 1,268,245 <u>691,801</u> 1,826,786
	(575,286)	(1,409,563)
Excess expenses Capital grants and contributions	1,003,009	(1,409,303)
Increase (decrease) in net assets without donor restrictions	427,723	(1,409,563)
Net assets without donor restrictions, beginning of year, originally reported	9,234,826	10,644,389
Implementation of ASU No. 2016-02	(13,018)	
Net assets without donor restrictions, end of year	<u>\$ 9,649,531</u>	<u>\$ 9,234,826</u>

See auditor's report and notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash flows from operating activities: Changes in net assets Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets	\$ 427,723	\$ (1,409,563)
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation Net realized (gains) losses on securities Change in net unrealized (gains) losses on securities Restricted contributions	751,286 (73,434) 74,992 (1,003,009)	396,605 90,309 61,754 -
Changes in: Patient accounts receivable Supplies Other current assets Accounts payable and accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements Refundable advances Operating lease liabilities	(271,716) 31,133 22,384 (191,226) 612,501 (316,724) (201,064)	332,789 1,845 1,507,462 328,853 301,048 (44,521)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	 (137,154)	 1,566,581
Cash flows from investing activities: Purchase of property and equipment Proceeds from sale of investments Purchase of investments	 (691,607) 321,365 (331,676)	 (3,688,809) 932,849 (450,159)
Net cash used by investing activities	 (701,918)	 (3,206,119)
Cash flows from financing activities: Proceeds from restricted contributions Proceeds from long-term debt Payments on long-term debt	 1,003,009 1,001,000 (246,386)	 - - -
Net cash provided by financing activities	 1,757,623	

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

		<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	918,551	\$	(1,639,538)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		1,412,981		3,052,519
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	2,331,532	\$	1,412,981
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: Cash paid for interest Assets acquired through operating leases	\$ \$	79,452 911,574	\$ \$	-

See auditor's report and notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Jasper Health Services, Inc. (Corporation), incorporated November 8, 1999, is a not-for-profit corporation whose primary purpose is to operate Jasper Memorial Hospital (JMH) (a 17-bed critical access hospital), Retreat Intermediate Care Home (a 55-bed skilled nursing facility) and the Primary Care Center for Monticello (PCC), a provider-based physician practice, located in Monticello, Georgia.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include investments in highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less. Certain short-term, highly liquid investments temporarily held as part of the Corporation's long-term investment portfolio are excluded from cash and cash equivalents.

Investments

Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities, which are classified as available-for-sale, are measured at fair value in the balance sheets. Investment income (including interest, dividends, and gains and losses, both realized and unrealized for equity securities, and realized gains and losses for debt securities) is included in excess revenues (expenses) unless the income is restricted by donor or law. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities are excluded from excess revenues (expenses).

Supplies

Supplies are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, using the first-in, first-out method.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued</u>

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment acquisitions are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of each class of depreciable asset and is computed on the straight-line method. Finance leases are amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter period of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset.

Gifts of long-lived assets such as land, buildings, or equipment are reported as unrestricted support, 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 and other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets are reported as restricted support. 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.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Corporation 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. In most instances, the fair value is determined by discounted estimated future cash flows using an appropriate interest rate. The Corporation has not recorded any impairment charges in the accompanying statement of operations and changes in net assets for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022.

<u>Leases</u>

The Corporation has operating leases for buildings and equipment. The Corporation determines if an arrangement is a lease at the inception of a contract. Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded on the balance sheets. The Corporation has lease agreements that require payments for lease and nonlease components and has elected to account for these as a single lease component.

For leases that commenced before the effective date of ASU 2016-02, the Corporation elected the permitted practical expedients to not reassess the following: (i) whether any expired or existing contracts contain leases; (ii) the lease classification for any expired or existing leases; and (iii) initial direct costs for any existing leases.

Right-of-use assets represent the Corporation's right to use an underlying asset during the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the Corporation'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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued</u>

Leases, Continued

term. The Corporation's lease terms include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. As most of the Corporation's operating leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The Corporation considers recent debt issuances, as well as publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics when calculating its incremental borrowing rates. 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 are not significant to total lease expense.

Refundable Advance

A refundable advance arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. CARES and ARP Act and other government stimulus advance payments are reported as a refundable advance until donor conditions such as qualifying expenditures have been substantially met. See Note 16 for additional information.

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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued</u>

Net Patient Service Revenue

The Corporation has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation provides care to patients who meet certain criteria under its charity care policy without charge or at amounts less than its established rates. Because the Corporation does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, they are not reported as revenues.

Excess Revenues (Expenses)

The statement of operations and changes in net assets includes excess revenues (expenses) as a performance indicator. Changes in unrestricted net assets which are excluded from the performance indicator, 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 purpose of acquiring such assets).

Donor Restricted Gifts

Unconditional promises to give cash and other assets to the Corporation are reported at fair value at the date the promise is received. Conditional promises to give, 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. The gifts are reported as increases in the appropriate categories of net assets in accordance with donor restrictions.

Risk Management

The Corporation is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses and natural disasters. The Corporation has purchased insurance to mitigate the risk of loss from these types of damages. See Notes 10 and 11 for more information.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued</u>

Income Taxes

The Corporation is a not-for-profit corporation that has been recognized as tax-exempt pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Corporation 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 Corporation 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 balance sheet for unrecognized income tax positions. Further, no interest or penalties have been accrued or charged to expense as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 or for the years then ended. The Corporation'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:

- <u>Level 1</u>: 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.
- <u>Level 2</u>: Observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets but corroborated by market data.
- <u>Level 3</u>: 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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued</u>

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncement

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (Topic 842), which is a new comprehensive lease accounting model. The new standard clarifies the definition of a lease and requires lessees to recognize right-of-use assets and related lease liabilities for all leases with terms greater than twelve months. As part of the transition to the new standard, the Corporation was required to measure and recognize leases that existed at October 1, 2022 using a modified retrospective approach. The Corporation applied the new standard at the adoption date and recognized a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of net assets in the period of adoption. The Corporation elected the package of practical expedients permitted under the new standard that allowed it to carry forward historical lease classification. The Corporation also elected the practical expedient that allowed it to not separate nonlease components from the associated lease components. At October 1, 2022, the impact of adoption on the financial statements was an increase in noncurrent assets to record the right-to-use assets and an increase in current and noncurrent liabilities for operating leases (lease and nonlease components) of approximately \$610,000, representing the present value of remaining lease payments.

Accounting Pronouncement Not Yet Adopted

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 new guidance, including subsequent amendments, is effective for the Corporation as of October 1, 2023. The Corporation is continuing to evaluate the impact the guidance will have on the financial statements.

Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Corporation has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 27, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. <u>Net Patient Service Revenue</u>

Net patient service revenue is reported at the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Corporation 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 and include variable consideration for retroactive revenue adjustments due to settlement of audits, reviews, and investigations. Generally, the Corporation 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

Performance obligations are determined based on the nature of the services provided by the Corporation. Revenue for performance obligations satisfied over time is recognized based on actual charges incurred in relation to total expected (or actual) charges. The Corporation 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 patient care services. The Corporation measures the performance obligation from admission into the hospital 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 Corporation 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 Corporation 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.

The Corporation is utilizing the portfolio approach practical expedient in ASC 606 for contracts related to net patient service revenue. The Corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation has arrangements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Corporation at amounts different from its established rates. For uninsured patients who do not qualify for charity care, the Corporation recognizes revenue on the basis of its standard rates, subject to certain discounts and implicit price concessions as determined by the Corporation. The Corporation 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 Corporation's policy, and implicit price concessions provided to uninsured patients. Implicit price concessions represent difference between amounts billed and the estimated consideration the Corporation expects to receive from patients, which are determined based on historical collection experience, current market conditions, and other factors. The Corporation determines its estimates of contractual adjustments and discounts based on contractual agreements, discount policies, and historical experience.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. <u>Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued</u>

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

Jasper Memorial Hospital was granted Critical Access Hospital (CAH) designation by the Medicare program. The CAH designation places certain restrictions on daily acute care inpatient census and an annual, average length of stay of acute care inpatients. Inpatient acute care and outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid based on a cost reimbursement methodology.

Nursing Home services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid based on a patient-driven payment methodology.

The Corporation is reimbursed for certain reimbursable items at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Corporation and audits thereof by the Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC). The Corporation's classification of patients under the Medicare program and the appropriateness of their admission are subject to an independent review by a peer review organization under contract with the Corporation. The Corporation's Medicare cost reports have been audited by the MAC through 2021.

Medicaid

Inpatient acute care services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid at a prospectively determined rate per admission. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors. Outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are reimbursed under a cost reimbursement methodology.

The Corporation is reimbursed at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Corporation and audits thereof by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary. The Corporation's Medicaid cost reports have been audited by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary through 2021.

The Corporation 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 per discharge, discounts from established charges, or prospectively determined per diems.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. <u>Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued</u>

• <u>Medicaid, Continued</u>

The Corporation participates in the Georgia Indigent Care Trust Fund (ICTF) Program. The Corporation receives ICTF payments for treating a disproportionate number of Medicaid and other indigent patients. ICTF payments are based on the Corporation's estimated uncompensated cost of services to Medicaid and uninsured patients. The amount of ICTF payments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$294,000 and \$0 for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (BIPA) provides for payment adjustments to certain facilities based on the Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL). 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 \$1,065,000 and \$1,031,000 for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

• Other Arrangements

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

Uninsured Patients

The Corporation has a Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 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 Corporation 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 interpretations. 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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

authorities will not challenge the Corporation'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 Corporation. In addition, the contracts the Corporation has with commercial payors also provide for retroactive audit and review of claims.

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 Corporation'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 2023 or 2022.

Generally, patients who are covered by third-party payors are responsible for related deductibles and coinsurance, which vary in amount. The Corporation also provides services to uninsured patients, and offers those uninsured patients a discount, either by policy or law, from standard charges. The Corporation 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 for the years ending September 30, 2023 and 2022. Subsequent changes that are determined to be the result of an adverse change in the patient's ability to pay are recorded as bad debt expense. Bad debt expense for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 was not significant.

Consistent with the Corporation's mission, care is provided to patients regardless of their ability to pay. Therefore, the Corporation 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 Corporation'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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. <u>Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued</u>

Net patient service revenue by major payor source for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Net Patient Service Revenue			
		<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Medicare Medicaid Third-party payors Self-pay	\$	3,955,935 5,178,291 2,830,709 (89,772)	\$	3,324,285 4,314,514 2,737,140 81,575
Net patient service revenue	<u>\$</u>	11,875,163	\$	10,457,514

Net patient service revenue by facility, line of business, and timing of revenue recognition for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Service Lines: Hospital Nursing Home	\$ 6,840,623 5,034,540	\$ 6,268,680 4,188,834
Total services transferred over time	\$ 11,875,163	\$ 10,457,514

Hospital 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 the Corporation's diagnostic and surgical equipment, and emergency care services. Performance obligations for the hospital and nursing home patient services are satisfied over time as the patient simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits the Corporation performs. Requirements to recognize revenue for inpatient services are generally satisfied over periods that average approximately three days and for outpatient services are generally satisfied over a period of less than one day. Cafeteria and other point of sale transactions, recorded in other revenue on the statements of operations, are satisfied at a point in time when the goods are provided.

The Corporation 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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. <u>Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued</u>

The Corporation 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 Corporation otherwise would have recognized is one year or less in duration.

3. Liquidity and Availability

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation has a working capital of approximately \$2,105,000 and \$1,359,000, respectively, and average days (based on normal expenditures) cash on hand of 63 and 39 days, respectively.

Financial assets available for general expenditure within one year of the balance sheet date consist of the following:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Patient accounts receivable, net Estimated third-party payor settlements Long-term investments Less: refundable advances	\$ 2,331,532 1,008,624 - 424,682 -	\$ 1,412,981 736,908 260,004 415,931 (316,724)
Total financial assets available	\$ 3,764,838	\$ 2,509,100

Refundable advance payments that are restricted for healthcare-related expenses or lost revenue attributable to COVID-19 are excluded from the table above. No other financial assets available are subject to donor or other contractual restrictions that make them unavailable for general expenditure within one year of the balance sheet date. The Corporation has the ability to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due.

4. <u>Uncompensated Services</u>

The Corporation was compensated for services at amounts less than its established rates. 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. Charges for uncompensated services for 2023 and 2022 were approximately \$4,787,000 and \$4,924,000, respectively.

Uncompensated care includes charity and indigent care services of approximately \$175,000 and \$146,000 in 2023 and 2022, respectively. The cost of charity and indigent care services provided during 2023 and 2022 were approximately \$158,000 and \$136,000, respectively, computed by applying a total cost factor to the charges foregone.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

4. Uncompensated Services, Continued

The following is a summary of uncompensated services and a reconciliation of gross patient charges to net patient service revenue for 2023 and 2022:

	<u>2023</u>		2022
Gross patient charges	<u>\$ 16,661</u>	1,962 \$	15,381,424
Uncompensated services: Charity and indigent care ICTF payments		4,593 3,720)	145,638 (21,203)
Medicare Medicaid Medicaid UPL payments	1,928 1,070	3,299),467 4,473)	1,826,222 1,247,134 (1,031,294)
Other allowances Price concessions	2,083	3,988 7,645	2,019,773 737,640
Total uncompensated care	4,786	3,799	4,923,910
Net patient service revenue	<u>\$ 11,875</u>	5,16 <u>3</u> \$	10,457,514

5. <u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u>

The Corporation grants credit without collateral to 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 at September 30, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Medicare	56%	33%
Medicaid	24%	30%
Third-party payors	16%	31%
Self-pay	4%	6%
	100%	100%

At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had deposits with financial institutions that exceeded the \$250,000 Federal Depository Insurance Corporation limit. Management believes the credit risk related to these deposits is minimal.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Investments

The composition of long-term investments as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 is set forth in the following table. Investments are stated at fair value.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Equities Mutual funds - closed-end funds Exchange traded funds	\$ 2,526 122,021 54,950 245,185	\$ 3,630 206,995 - 205,306
Total long-term investments	\$ 424,682	\$ 415,931

Investment income and gains (losses) for long-term investments are comprised of the following for the years ending September 30, 2023 and 2022:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
Income:				
Interest and dividends	\$	18,634	\$	33,277
Realized gains (losses) on sales of securities		73,434		(90,309)
Investment expenses		(4,370)		(9,581)
Unrealized (losses) on equity securities		<u>(69,429</u>)		(66,647)
	\$	18,269	\$	(133,260)
Other changes in net assets without donor				
restrictions:				
Unrealized gains (losses) on debt				
securities	\$	-	\$	-

The Corporation's investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such change could materially affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Property, Plant, and Equipment

A summary of property, plant and equipment at September 30, 2023 and 2022 follows:

		<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>
Land	\$	3,607	\$	3,607
Land improvements		238,410		212,753
Buildings		7,097,238		2,172,961
Equipment		5,531,381		5,403,048
		12,870,636		7,792,369
Less accumulated depreciation		(5,397,697)		(4,888,433)
		(0,001,001)		(1,000,100)
		7,472,939		2,903,936
Construction in progress		131,250		4,556,219
	•		•	
Property, plant, and equipment, net	\$	7,604,189	\$	7,460,155

Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 amounted to approximately \$751,000 and \$397,000, respectively. At September 30, 2023, the Corporation had outstanding construction commitments of approximately \$380,000.

8. Long-Term Debt

A summary of long-term debt for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 follows:

Bank of Monticello, interest rate of 6.25% principal and interest payable in monthly	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
installments of \$11,238 through August 2030	\$ 754,614	<u>\$</u>
Less current portion of long-term debt	754,614 90,320	-
Total	\$ 664,294	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

8. Long-Term Debt, Continued

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

<u>Year</u>	Long	<u>-Term Debt</u>
2024	\$	90,320
2025		96,028
2026		102,204
2027		108,778
2028		115,775
Thereafter		241,509
Total	<u>\$</u>	754,614

9. <u>Retirement Plan</u>

The Corporation has a defined contribution pension plan (Plan) covering substantially all eligible employees. There are no age or service requirements for employees to be eligible for salary deferrals. The Corporation provides a discretionary tiered match currently equal to 100% of the first 3% and 80% of the next 3% of base compensation that a participant elects to defer to the Plan. The Corporation also may make an incremental discretionary contribution to the Plan based on each participant's annual compensation. In order to qualify for the employer contributions, a participant must have completed 24 months of service and be 21 years of age. The total contribution expense for the Plan was approximately \$198,000 and \$183,000 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

10. Employee Health Insurance

The Corporation provides health insurance coverage for employees under a self-funded employer health benefit plan administered by Allied Benefit Systems. The plan is a level funding plan in which rates do not change during the year, and there is no liability for excess claims. The total expense related to this plan was approximately \$328,000 and \$489,000 for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

11. <u>Malpractice Insurance</u>

The Corporation is covered by a claims-made general and professional liability insurance policy with a specified deductible of \$100,000 per incident and excess coverage on a claims-made basis. Liability limits related to this policy in 2023 and 2022 are \$1 million per occurrence and \$3 million in aggregate. In addition, the Corporation is covered by an umbrella policy of up to \$3 million per occurrence and \$3 million aggregate. The Corporation uses a third-party administrator to review and analyze incidents that may result in a claim against the Corporation. In conjunction with the third-party administrator, incidents are assigned reserve amounts for ultimate liability that may result from an asserted claim.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

11. <u>Malpractice Insurance, Continued</u>

Various claims and assertions have been made against the Corporation in its normal course of providing services. In addition, other claims may be asserted arising from services provided to patients in the past. In the opinion of management, adequate provision has been made for losses that may occur from such asserted and unasserted claims that are not covered by liability insurance.

12. <u>Commitments and Contingencies</u>

Software Agreement

In April 2017, the Corporation entered into a 7-year agreement with Cerner for certain software and support services. The following is a schedule by year of the future payments under the terms of the agreement.

Year Ending	Amount at eptember 30
2024 2025	\$ 390,624 195,310
Total	\$ 585,934

Litigation

The Corporation is involved in litigation arising in the course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management estimates that these matters will be resolved without material adverse effect on the Corporation's future financial position or results from operations.

Compliance Plan

The healthcare industry has 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 levels 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. These 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 Corporation has implemented a compliance plan focusing on such issues. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will not be subjected to future investigations with accompanying monetary damages.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

12. <u>Commitments and Contingencies, Continued</u>

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 Corporation.

13. Functional Expenses

The Corporation provides general health care services to residents within its geographic location. Expenses related to providing these services in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023	
	Patient Care	General and	
	<u>Services</u>	Administrative	<u>Total</u>
Salaries and wages Employee health and welfare Purchased services and professional fees Supplies and drugs Depreciation Other expenses	\$ 6,696,466 1,111,194 1,395,816 929,282 460,998 189,376	\$ 1,459,051 242,111 1,078,078 86,040 290,288 1,117,613	<pre>\$ 8,155,517 1,353,305 2,473,894 1,015,322 751,286 1,306,989</pre>
Total	<u>\$ 10,783,132</u>	<u>\$ 4,273,181</u>	<u>\$ 15,056,313</u>
	Patient Care	2022 General and	
	Services	Administrative	Total
			<u></u>
Salaries and wages Employee health and welfare Purchased services and professional fees Supplies and drugs Depreciation Other expenses	\$ 6,209,157 1,139,442 1,610,258 948,757 243,361 <u>313,391</u>	\$ 1,379,479 247,689 1,116,202 69,897 153,244 972,093	\$ 7,588,636 1,387,131 2,726,460 1,018,654 396,605 1,285,484

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. <u>Functional Expenses, Continued</u>

The 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, including depreciation, interest expense, and other occupancy costs are allocated to a function based on a square footage basis. Benefit expense is allocated consistent with salaries.

14. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value of assets measured on a recurring basis at September 30, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

			Fair	r Value Meas	sure	ements at Repo	ortinç	J Date Using
			Quot	ed Prices In		Significant		
			Activ	ve Markets		Other		Significant
			for	⁻ Identical		Observable	U	nobservable
				Assets		Inputs		Inputs
<u>September 30, 2023</u>	F	air Value	(Level 1)		(Level 2)		<u>(Level 3)</u>
Assets:	_		-			· ·		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,526	\$	2,526	\$	-	\$	-
Equities		122,021		122,021		-		-
Mutual funds - closed-end funds		54,950		54,950		-		-
Exchange traded funds		245,185		245,185		-		-
5								
Total assets	\$	424,682	\$	424,682	\$	-	\$	-
			Fair	r Value Meas	sure	ements at Repo	orting	Date Using
				r Value Meas ed Prices In	sure	ements at Repo Significant	ortin <u>c</u>	Date Using
			Quot		sure			g Date Using Significant
			Quot Activ	ed Prices In		Significant		<u> </u>
			Quot Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets		Significant Other Observable		Significant nobservable
September 30, 2022	F	- air Value	Quot Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets · Identical		Significant Other		Significant
<u>September 30, 2022</u> Assets:	Ē	air Value	Quot Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets [·] Identical Assets		Significant Other Observable Inputs		Significant nobservable Inputs
	<u>F</u> \$	<u>-air Value</u> 3,630	Quot Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets [·] Identical Assets		Significant Other Observable Inputs		Significant nobservable Inputs
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents			Quote Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets · Identical Assets Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs	U	Significant nobservable Inputs
Assets:		3,630	Quote Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets Identical Assets Level 1) 3,630		Significant Other Observable Inputs	U	Significant nobservable Inputs
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Equities		3,630	Quote Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets Identical Assets Level 1) 3,630		Significant Other Observable Inputs	U	Significant nobservable Inputs
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Equities Mutual funds - closed-end		3,630	Quote Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets Identical Assets Level 1) 3,630		Significant Other Observable Inputs	U	Significant nobservable Inputs
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Equities Mutual funds - closed-end funds		3,630 206,995 -	Quote Activ for	ed Prices In ve Markets Identical Assets Level 1) 3,630 206,995		Significant Other Observable Inputs	U	Significant nobservable Inputs

Financial assets valued using Level 1 inputs are based on unadjusted quoted market prices within active markets. Valuation techniques utilized to determine fair value are consistently applied. All assets have been valued using a market approach.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Rural Hospital Tax Credit Contributions

The State of Georgia (State) passed legislation that will allow individuals or corporations to receive a State tax credit for making a contribution to certain qualified rural hospital organization during calendar years 2017 through 2024. The Corporation submitted the necessary documentation and was approved by the State to participate in the rural hospital tax credit program for calendar years 2023 and 2022. Contributions received under the program approximated \$652,000 during fiscal year 2023 and \$692,000 during fiscal year 2022. The Corporation will have to be approved by the State to participate in the program in each subsequent year.

16. Coronavirus (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 Corporation's operational and financial performance depends on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak, remedial actions and stimulus measures adopted by local and federal governments, and impact on the Corporation's customers, employees and vendors all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. At this point, the extent to which COVID-19 may impact the Corporation's financial position or results of operations is uncertain. The federal Public Health Emergency for COVID-19 expired on May 11, 2023.

On March 27, 2020, the President signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Certain provisions of the CARES 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 began distributing funds on April 10, 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 keep their doors open due to healthy patients delaying care and canceling elective services. On April 24, 2020, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act was passed. This Act provides additional funding to replenish and supplement key programs under the CARES Act, including funds to health care providers for COVID-19 testing. On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) was passed. This Act provides additional funding to replenish and supplement key programs, including funds to hospitals and other providers that serve patients living in rural areas. Grant stimulus 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 Corporation reports restricted contributions, whose restrictions are met in the same period in which they are received (simultaneous release), as net assets without donor restrictions. Recognized revenue is reported as operating revenues in the statements of operations and changes in net assets. The Corporation received \$0 and \$782,091 in grant stimulus funding in fiscal years 2023 and 2022, respectively, of which \$316,724 and \$577,561 was recognized as operating revenues in the statements of operations and changes in net assets in the respective years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

16. Coronavirus (COVID-19), Continued

The State of Georgia received \$4.8 billion in ARP State Fiscal Recovery Funds and allocated \$170 million to hospitals for capital improvements to prevent or mitigate COVID-19. The Corporation was allocated \$1,045,000 through this program. During 2023, the Corporation recognized \$1,003,009 in capital grants and contributions in the statements of operations and changes in net assets related to this program.

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 Corporation must incur the expenses before being reimbursed by DCH. During 2023, the Corporation recognized approximately \$900,000 of grants and contributions included in nonoperating income in the statements of operations and changes in net assets related to this program.

Grant funding may be subject to audits. While the Corporation currently believes its use of the funds is in compliance with applicable terms and conditions, there is a possibility that the payments could be recouped based on changes in reporting requirements or audit results.

In addition, the CARES Act and supplemental legislation suspended the Medicare sequestration payment adjustment, which reduces Medicare and Medicaid payments to providers by 2%, for the period May 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, and extended to March 31, 2022 with subsequent legislation. Beginning April 1, 2022, the suspension is phased out through June 30, 2022.

17. Leases

Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as of September 30, 2023 were as follows:

Operating leases: Right-of-use assets: Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 393,716
Lease liabilities: Current portion Long-term	196,111 213,270
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 409,381

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2023 and 2022

17. Leases, Continued

Operating expenses for the leasing activity of the Corporation as lessee for the year ended September 30, 2023 are as follows:

Lease Type

Operating lease cost	\$ 224,143
Total lease cost	\$ 224,143

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2023 are as follows:

Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 221,494
Total	\$ 221,494

The aggregate future lease payments for operating leases as of September 30, 2023 were as follows:

Year Ending	<u>Operating</u>		
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 Thereafter	\$	214,244 103,255 80,914 45,762 - -	
Total undiscounted cash flows		444,175	
Less: present value discount		(34,794)	
Total lease liabilities	\$	409,381	

Average lease terms and discount rates at September 30, 2023 were as follows:

Weighted-average remaining lease term (years): Operating leases	1.73
Weighted-average discount rate: Operating leases	6.25%

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



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 Jasper Health Services, Inc. Monticello, 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 financial statements of Jasper Health Services, Inc. (Corporation) which comprise the balance sheet as of September 30, 2023, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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 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.

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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Continued

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation'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 instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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 Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Wraffin & Tucker, LLP

Albany, Georgia March 27, 2024