JASPER HEALTH SERVICES, INC. MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023



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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, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, 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.

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.

Continued

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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

raffin & Tucker, LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 5, 2025, 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 reporting or on compliance. That 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.

Albany, Georgia March 5, 2025

BALANCE SHEETS, September 30, 2024 and 2023

	ASSETS	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Patient accounts receivable, net Supplies, at lower of cost (first-in, first-out)	\$	909,004 1,409,980	\$	2,331,532 1,008,624
and net realizable value Other current assets	_	208,789 192,562		204,248 393,420
Total current assets		2,720,335		3,937,824
Long-term investments		514,277		424,682
Property, plant and equipment, net		7,136,370		7,604,189
Operating lease right-of-use assets	_	198,222		393,716
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	10,569,204	\$	12,360,411
LIABILITIE	S AND NET ASSETS			
Current liabilities: Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of operating lease liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Estimated third-party payor settlements Medicaid advance payments	\$	593,563 92,896 391,951 644,237 37,356 192,770	\$	90,320 196,111 513,138 681,250 352,497
Total current liabilities		1,952,773		1,833,316
Noncurrent liabilities: Long-term debt, net of current portion Operating lease liabilities, net of current por	tion	- 120,374	_	664,294 213,270
Total liabilities		2,073,147		2,710,880
Net assets without donor restrictions	-	8,496,057		9,649,531
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$</u>	10,569,204	<u>\$</u>	12,360,411

See auditor's report and notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Revenues, gains and other support: Net patient service revenue Other revenue Government stimulus funding	\$ 13,735,492 133,898 -	\$ 11,875,163 201,986 316,724
Total revenues, gains and other support	13,869,390	12,393,873
Operating expenses: Salaries and wages Employee health and welfare Purchased services and professional fees Supplies and drugs Depreciation and amortization Other expenses	9,048,118 1,603,373 2,640,619 1,147,749 754,172 1,241,841	8,155,517 1,353,305 2,473,894 1,015,322 751,286 1,306,989
Total operating expenses	16,435,872	15,056,313
Operating loss	(2,566,482)	(2,662,440)
Nonoperating income: Investment income Grants and contributions Rural Hospital Tax Credit contributions	104,651 592,408 715,949	18,269 1,433,163 635,722
Total nonoperating income	1,413,008	2,087,154
Excess expenses	(1,153,474)	(575,286)
Capital grants and contributions		1,003,009
Increase (decrease) in net assets without donor restrictions	(1,153,474)	427,723
Net assets without donor restrictions, beginning of year	9,649,531	9,221,808
Net assets without donor restrictions, end of year	\$ 8,496,057	\$ 9,649,531

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 20233

		<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>
Cash flows from operating activities: Changes in net assets	\$	(1,153,474)	\$	427,723
Adjustments to reconcile changes in net assets to net cash used by operating activities:	Ψ	(1,100,111)	Ψ	.2.,.20
Depreciation and amortization		754,172		751,286
Net realized (gains) losses on securities		6,700		(73,434)
Change in net unrealized (gains) losses on securities		(78,391)		74,992
Capital contributions		-		(1,003,009)
Changes in:				(, , , ,
Patient accounts receivable		(401,356)		(271,716)
Supplies		(4,541)		31,133
Other current assets		200,858		22,384
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(158,200)		(191,226)
Estimated third-party payor settlements		(315,141)		612,501
Refundable advances		-		(316,724)
Medicaid advance payments		192,770		-
Operating lease liabilities		(196,111)		(201,064)
Net cash used by operating activities		(1,152,714)		(137,154)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(90,860)		(691,607)
Proceeds from sale of investments		72,997		321,365
Purchase of investments		(90,900)		(331,676)
Net cash used by investing activities		(108,763)		(701,918)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from capital contributions		_		1,003,009
Proceeds from long-term debt		_		1,000,000
Payments on long-term debt		- (161,051)		(246,386)
r aymonts on long-term debt		(101,001)		(240,300)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities		(161,051)		1,757,623

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

		<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(1,422,528)	\$	918,551
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		2,331,532		1,412,981
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	909,004	\$	2,331,532
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: Cash paid for interest Assets acquired through operating leases	<u>\$</u> \$	60,009	<u>\$</u> \$	79,452 911,574

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

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 two physician clinics, 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.

Patient Accounts Receivable

Patient accounts receivable reflects the outstanding amount of 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. As a service to the patient, the Corporation 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 Corporation'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 Corporation 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

Patient Accounts Receivable, Continued

Patient accounts receivable was \$1,409,980, \$1,008,624 and \$736,908 as of September 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Corporation had no significant contract assets or contract liabilities as of September 30, 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.

<u>Investments</u>

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).

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, 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 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

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, 2024 and 2023.

Leases

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.

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 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

Income Taxes, Continued

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, 2024 and 2023 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

Financial Accounting Standards Board (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.

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 Corporation adopted the new guidance effective as of October 1, 2023. Adoption of the new guidance did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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

Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Corporation has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 5, 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 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.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

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 the 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.

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.

Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

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.

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 \$418,000 and \$294,000 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 \$790,000 and \$933,000 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

Medicaid, Continued

During 2022, Medicaid implemented the Supplemental Quality Incentive (SQI) payment program for nursing homes that demonstrate improvement in one of four quality metrics. The nursing home demonstrated improvement in three of the four quality metrics and two of the four quality metrics and recognized SQI payments of approximately \$208,000 and \$131,000 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During COVID-19, nursing home residents utilizing Medicaid were not required to be revalidated annually to ensure qualification for the program. On May 30, 2024, the Department of Community Health issued a statement that all patients not revalidated during that period will now need to be revalidated to continue to receive their Medicaid benefits. This has delayed payments for nursing home residents. The Department of Community Health has issued Medicaid advance payment to Retreat Intermediate Care Home of approximately \$193,000 while the revalidation process takes place. The Medicaid advance payments are included in the current liabilities section of the balance sheet and will decrease as claims are submitted and patients are validated.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

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 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 2024 or 2023.

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, 2024 and 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 the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 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).

Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

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.

Net patient service revenue by major payor source for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Net Patient Service Revenue			
		<u>2024</u>		2023	
Medicare	\$	4,812,278	\$	3,955,935	
Medicaid		5,171,135		5,178,291	
Third-party payors Self-pay		3,550,178 201,901		2,830,709 (89,772)	
Net patient service revenue	<u>\$</u>	13,735,492	\$	11,875,163	

Net patient service revenue by facility, line of business, and timing of revenue recognition for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Service Lines:		
Hospital	\$ 7,597,704	\$ 6,025,758
Clinics	897,523	814,865
Nursing Home	 5,240,265	 5,034,540
Total services transferred over time	\$ 13,735,492	\$ 11,875,163

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

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.

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. <u>Liquidity and Availability</u>

As of September 30, 2024 and 2023, the Corporation has working capital of approximately \$768,000 and \$2,105,000, respectively, and average days (based on normal expenditures) cash on hand of 21 and 59 days, respectively.

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

		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Patient accounts receivable, net Long-term investments	\$	909,004 1,409,980 514,277	\$ 2,331,532 1,008,624 424,682
Total financial assets available	<u>\$</u>	2,833,261	\$ 3,764,838

None of the 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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 2024 and 2023 were approximately \$6,064,000 and \$4,787,000, respectively.

Uncompensated care includes charity and indigent care services of approximately \$122,000 and \$175,000 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. The cost of charity and indigent care services provided during 2024 and 2023 were approximately \$101,000 and \$158,000, respectively, computed by applying a total cost factor to the charges foregone.

The following is a summary of uncompensated services and a reconciliation of gross patient charges to net patient service revenue for 2024 and 2023:

	2024		<u>2023</u>
Gross patient charges	\$ 19,799,473	\$	16,661,962
Uncompensated services:			
Charity and indigent care	122,205		174,593
ICTF payments	(417,988)		(293,720)
Medicare	2,140,599		1,928,299
Medicaid	1,357,977		1,070,467
Medicaid UPL and SQI payments	(997,859)		(1,064,473)
Other allowances	2,706,572		2,083,988
Price concessions	 1,152,475	_	887,645
Total uncompensated care	6,063,981		4,786,799
Net patient service revenue	\$ 13,735,492	\$	11,875,163

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Medicare	27%	49%
Medicaid	41%	29%
Third-party payors	25%	18%
Self-pay	<u>7%</u>	4%
	100%	100%

At September 30, 2024 and 2023, 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.

6. <u>Long-Term Investments</u>

The composition of long-term investments as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 is set forth in the following table. Investments are stated at fair value.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Equities - common stock	\$ 3,706 184,971	\$ 2,526 122,021
Mutual funds - closed-end funds Exchange traded funds	 30,800 294,800	54,950 245,185
Total long-term investments	\$ 514,277	\$ 424,682

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

6. <u>Long-Term Investments, Continued</u>

Investment income and gains (losses) for long-term investments are comprised of the following for the years ending September 30, 2024 and 2023:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Income: Interest and dividends Realized gains on sales of securities Investment expenses Unrealized gains (losses) on equity securities	\$ 37,572 (6,700) (4,612) 78,391	\$ 18,634 73,434 (4,370) (69,429)
	\$ 104,651	\$ 18,269

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.

7. Property, Plant, and Equipment

A summary of property, plant and equipment at September 30, 2024 and 2023 follows:

		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Land Land improvements Buildings Leasehold improvements Equipment	\$	3,607 238,410 7,097,238 198,372 5,555,119	\$ 3,607 238,410 7,097,238 - 5,531,381
Less: accumulated depreciation		13,092,746 (5,956,376)	 12,870,636 (5,397,697)
Construction in progress		7,136,370	 7,472,939 131,250
Property, plant, and equipment, net	<u>\$</u>	7,136,370	\$ 7,604,189

Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 amounted to approximately \$559,000 and \$548,000, respectively. At September 30, 2024, the Corporation had no outstanding construction commitments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

8. <u>Long-Term Debt</u>

A summary of long-term debt for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 follows:

	<u>2024</u>	2023
Bank of Monticello, interest rate of 6.25%, principal and interest payable in monthly installments of \$11,238 through August 2025 with a balloon payment for the remaining balance due September 2025, secured by real property.	\$ 593,563	\$ 754,614
Less current portion of long-term debt	 593,563 593,563	754,614 90,320
Total	\$ -	\$ 664,294

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Lo</u>	ng-Term Debt
2025	\$	593,563

9. Retirement Plan

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 \$224,000 and \$198,000 in 2024 and 2023, 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 \$391,000 and \$328,000 for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

11. <u>Malpractice Insurance</u>

The Corporation is covered by a claims-made professional liability insurance policy and a per occurrence general liability policy with a specified deductible of \$50,000 per incident. Liability limits related to this policy in 2024 and 2023 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.

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	September 3		
2025	\$	195,310	

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.

Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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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 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

2024			
Patient Care	General and		
<u>Services</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Total</u>	
\$ 7,139,463	\$ 1,908,655	\$ 9,048,118	
1,265,150	338,223	1,603,373	
1,597,431	1,043,188	2,640,619	
1,073,876	73,873	1,147,749	
475,666	278,506	754,172	
193,932	1,047,909	1,241,841	
\$ 11,745,518	\$ 4,690,354	\$ 16,435,872	
	2023		
Patient Care	General and		
<u>Services</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Total</u>	
\$ 6,696,466	\$ 1,459,051	\$ 8,155,517	
1,111,194	242,111	1,353,305	
1,395,816	1,078,078	2,473,894	
929,282	86,040	1,015,322	
460,998	290,288	751,286	
<u>189,376</u>	<u>1,117,613</u>	1,306,989	
\$ 10,783,132	\$ 4,273,181	\$ 15,056,313	
	\$ 7,139,463 1,265,150 1,597,431 1,073,876 475,666 193,932 \$ 11,745,518 Patient Care Services \$ 6,696,466 1,111,194 1,395,816 929,282 460,998 189,376	Patient Care Services General and Administrative \$ 7,139,463 \$ 1,908,655 1,265,150 338,223 1,597,431 1,043,188 1,073,876 73,873 475,666 278,506 193,932 1,047,909 \$ 11,745,518 \$ 4,690,354 2023 Patient Care Services General and Administrative \$ 6,696,466 \$ 1,459,051 1,111,194 242,111 1,395,816 1,078,078 929,282 86,040 460,998 290,288 189,376 1,117,613	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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13. Functional Expenses, Continued

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 and amortization, 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 values of assets measured on a recurring basis at September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

			Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Usir					Date Using
			Quoted Prices In		S	Significant		
			Acti	ve Markets		Other	Si	gnificant
			for Identical		0	bservable	Unc	bservable
				Assets		Inputs		Inputs
<u>September 30, 2024</u>	<u>F</u> :	<u>air Value</u>	(Level 1)		<u>(Level 2)</u>	<u>(</u>	<u>Level 3)</u>
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,706	\$	3,706	\$	-	\$	-
Equities - common stock		184,971		184,971		-		-
Mutual funds - closed-end funds		30,800		30,800		-		-
Exchange traded funds		294,800		294,800				
Total assets	\$	514,277	\$	514,277	\$	-	\$	-

			Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Usin					Date Using
			Quo	ted Prices In	S	ignificant		
			Act	tive Markets		Other	Si	gnificant
			for Identical		Ol	oservable	Uno	bservable
				Assets		Inputs		Inputs
<u>September 30, 2023</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>air Value</u>		(Level 1)	(<u>Level 2)</u>	<u>(L</u>	<u>-evel 3)</u>
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,526	\$	2,526	\$	-	\$	-
Equities - common stock		122,021		122,021		-		-
Mutual funds - closed-end funds		54,950		54,950		-		-
Exchange traded funds		245,185		245,185				
Total assets	\$	424,682	\$	424,682	\$	-	\$	

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, 2024 and 2023

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 2029. The Corporation submitted the necessary documentation and was approved by the State to participate in the rural hospital tax credit program for calendar years 2024 and 2023. Contributions received under the program approximated \$716,000 during fiscal year 2024 and \$636,000 during fiscal year 2023. 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 no grant stimulus funding in fiscal years 2024 and 2023. During fiscal year 2023, funding of \$316,724, which was received in previous years, was recognized as operating revenues in the statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

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.

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.

17. Leases

Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating leases: Right-of-use assets:			
Operating lease right-of-use assets	<u>\$</u>	198,222	\$ 393,716
Lease liabilities: Current portion Long-term	\$	92,896 120,374	\$ 196,111 213,270
Total operating lease liabilities	\$	213,270	\$ 409,381

Operating expenses for the leasing activity of the Corporation as lessee for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

<u>Lease Type</u>	2024		2023		
Operating lease cost	\$	213,628	\$	224,143	
Total lease cost	\$	213,628	\$	224,143	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued September 30, 2024 and 2023

17. <u>Leases, Continued</u>

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 214,244	\$ 221,494
Total	\$ 214,244	\$ 221,494

The aggregate future lease payments for operating leases as of September 30, 2024 were as follows:

Year Ending	Operating Leases				
2025 2026 2027	\$	103,255 80,914 45,762			
Total undiscounted cash flows		229,931			
Less: present value discount		(16,661)			
Total lease liabilities	\$	213,270			

Average lease terms and discount rates at September 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years): Operating leases	1.19	1.73
Weighted-average discount rate: Operating leases	6.25%	6.25%

18. Rural Hospital Stabilization Grants

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.

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, 2024, 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 5, 2025.

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 that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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Let's Think Together.

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.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

Llin & Tucker, LLP

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.

Albany, Georgia March 5, 2025