FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021



Let's Think Together.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Hospital Authority of Ben Hill County, D/B/A Dorminy Medical Center Fitzgerald, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital Authority of Ben Hill County, D/B/A Dorminy Medical Center (Authority), which comprise the balance sheets as of July 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of July 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Continued

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

DRAFFIN + Tucker, LLIP

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 31, 2023, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Albany, Georgia May 31, 2023

BALANCE SHEETS July 31, 2022 and 2021

	=			
		<u>2022</u>		2021
ASSETS				===:
Current assets:	Φ.	0.000.000	Φ	0.055.000
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,098,000	\$	8,855,000
Short-term investments Patient accounts receivable, net of estimated uncollect	ihles	75,000		75,000
of \$12,610,000 in 2022 and \$12,406,000 in 2021	ibico	3,595,000		2,813,000
Other receivables		582,000		323,000
Estimated third-party settlements		2,416,000		51,000
Supplies, at lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market		394,000		359,000
Other current assets		464,000		422,000
Total current assets		16,624,000		12,898,000
		_		
Noncurrent cash and investments:		4 000		4 000
Restricted by bond indenture for debt service Restricted by donor for indigent care		1,000 37,000		1,000 37,000
Restricted by donor for hospice care		94,000		93,000
Designated by Board		1,001,000		1,001,000
Other long-term investments		-		1,723,000
S				
Total noncurrent cash and investments	_	1,133,000		2,855,000
Capital assets:				
Land		85,000		85,000
Construction-in-progress		230,000		841,000
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreci	ation	8,339,000		7,067,000
Total capital assets, net		8,654,000		7,993,000
Other assets:				
Other assets		24,000		24,000
	_			
Total assets	\$	26,435,000	\$	23,770,000
	<u>*</u>	-,,	<u>-</u>	-, -,

BALANCE SHEETS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

2022 2021 LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION Current liabilities: Current installments of long-term debt \$ 658.000 684.000 Accounts payable 1,767,000 1,321,000 Accrued expenses 1,343,000 1,104,000 Current portion of due to Phoebe Putney Health System, Inc. 200,000 CARES and ARP Act unearned revenue 2,307,000 2,479,000 Estimated third-party settlements 52,000 Current portion of Medicare advance payments 604,000 1,437,000 Total current liabilities 6,879,000 7,077,000 Noncurrent liabilities: Physician note payable, excluding current portion 100,000 Medicare advance payments, excluding current portion 681.000 Due to Phoebe Putney Health System, Inc. 1,908,000 2,108,000 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,908,000 2,889,000 Long-term debt: Long-term debt, excluding current installments 6,928,000 9,605,000 Total long-term debt 6,928,000 9,605,000 **Total liabilities** 15,715,000 19,571,000 Net position: Net investment in capital assets 732,000 (699,000)Restricted: Expendable for debt service 1,000 1,000 Expendable for indigent care 37,000 37,000 Expendable for hospice care 94,000 93,000 Unrestricted 9,856,000 4,767,000 Total net position 10,720,000 4,199,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Total liabilities and net position

26,435,000

23,770,000

D/B/A DORMINY MEDICAL CENTER

(A Component Unit of Ben Hill County, Georgia)

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating revenues: Net patient service revenue (net of provision for bad debts		
of \$6,675,000 in 2022 and \$7,483,000 in 2021)	\$ 28,464,000	\$ 22,160,000
Other revenue	700,000	1,243,000
	/- /	
Total operating revenues	29,164,000	23,403,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and wages	12,151,000	13,239,000
Employee health and welfare	2,196,000	2,385,000
Medical supplies and other	6,112,000	6,273,000
Professional fees	1,491,000	1,473,000
Purchased services	6,587,000	4,770,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,148,000	1,007,000
Total operating expenses	29,685,000	29,147,000
Operating loss	(521,000)	(5,744,000)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest expense	(317,000)	(370,000)
Rural hospital tax credit contributions	3,841,000	3,575,000
Forgiveness of PPP loan	2,000,000	1,938,000
CARES and ARP Act funding	1,987,000	9,411,000
Investment income and other	(469,000)	61,000
Litigation settlement		20,877,000
Total nonoperating revenues	7,042,000	35,492,000
Excess revenues (expenses) before capital		
grants and contributions	6,521,000	29,748,000
Capital grants and contributions		9,000
Increase in net position	6,521,000	29,757,000
Net position, beginning of year	4,199,000	(25,558,000)
Net position, end of year	\$ 10,720,000	\$ 4,199,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from patients and payors Repayments of Medicare advanced payments Payments to vendors and other suppliers Payments to employees	\$ 25,706,000 (1,514,000) (14,021,000) (14,208,000)	\$ 23,826,000 (227,000) (13,511,000) (15,679,000)
Net cash used by operating activities	(4,037,000)	(5,591,000)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Rural hospital tax credit contributions CARES and ARP Act Funding Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	3,841,000 3,546,000 	3,575,000 219,000 2,000,000
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	7,387,000	5,794,000
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Interest paid on long-term debt Purchase of property and equipment Principal paid on long-term debt Capital contributions	(317,000) (1,809,000) (2,703,000)	(369,000) (1,911,000) (725,000) 9,000
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(4,829,000)	(2,996,000)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest and dividends on investments Purchase of investments Proceeds from sale of investments	36,000 (674,000) 2,361,000	106,000 (4,087,000) 2,390,000
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	1,723,000	(1,591,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	244,000	(4,384,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	9,987,000	14,371,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 10,231,000	\$ 9,987,000

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the balance sheets:	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in current assets Restricted by bond indenture for debt service Restricted by donor for indigent care Restricted by donor for hospice care Designated by board	\$ 9,098,000 1,000 37,000 94,000 1,001,000	\$ 8,855,000 1,000 37,000 93,000 1,001,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,231,000	\$ 9,987,000
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash flows from operating activities: Operating loss	\$ (521,000)	\$ (5,744,000)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:		(4.000)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	-	(1,000)
Depreciation and amortization Provision for bad debts	1,148,000 6,675,000	1,007,000 7,483,000
Changes in:	0,075,000	7,465,000
Receivables Supplies	(7,457,000) (35,000)	(6,962,000) (36,000)
Amounts due from third-party payors	(2,417,000)	(87,000)
Other current and noncurrent assets	(301,000)	(56,000)
Medicare advance payments	(1,514,000)	(227,000)
Accounts payable	446,000	(913,000)
Accrued expenses	 (61,000)	 (55,000)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (4,037,000)	\$ (5,591,000)

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

- The Authority received PPP loan forgiveness of \$2,000,000 and \$1,938,000 from SBA in 2022 and 2021, respectively. See Note 7 for additional information.
- The Authority held investments at July 31, 2022 and 2021 with a fair value of \$8,622,000 and \$7,641,000, respectively. During 2022 and 2021, the net change in fair value of these investments was a decrease of \$506,000 and \$132,000, respectively.
- See Note 8 for information regarding the settlement agreement with Phoebe Putney Health System, Inc.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS July 31, 2022 and 2021

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

Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements include the operations of the Hospital Authority of Ben Hill County (Authority). The Authority owns and operates Dorminy Medical Center, an acute care hospital as well as the DMC Physician Group, LLC (Group), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Authority. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The County Commissioners nominate persons from whom the Board of Directors selects its members and the County guarantees debt of the Authority related to the Series 2007 Revenue Certificates. For these reasons, the Authority is considered to be a component unit of Ben Hill County, 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 and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Enterprise Fund Accounting

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

The Authority prepares its financial statements as a business-type activity in conformity with applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include investments in money market funds and open-ended mutual funds.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Authority provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based on an evaluation of the overall collectability of the accounts receivable. As accounts are known to be uncollectible, the accounts are charged against the allowance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

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

Noncurrent Cash and Investments

Noncurrent cash and investments include assets restricted by bond indenture for debt service, assets restricted by donors for indigent care and hospice care, and other long-term investments. Assets have also been internally designated by the Board for the payment of legal fees related to the ongoing litigation with Phoebe Putney Health System, Inc., over which the Board retains control and may at its discretion subsequently use for other purposes.

<u>Investments in Debt and Equity Securities</u>

Investments in debt and equity securities are reported at fair value except for short-term highly liquid investments that have a remaining maturity at the time they are purchased of one year or less. Interest, dividends, and gains and losses, both realized and unrealized, on investments in debt and equity securities are included in nonoperating revenue when earned.

Capital Assets

The Authority's capital assets are reported at historical cost. Contributed capital assets are reported at their acquisition value at the time of their donation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of each depreciable asset and is computed using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life is assigned using AHA Useful Lives Guidelines listed below. Equipment under leased assets is amortized on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the equipment. Such amortization is included in depreciation and amortization in the financial statements

Land improvements15 to 20 YearsBuildings and improvements20 to 40 YearsEquipment3 to 7 YearsRight-to-use lease assets1 to 5 years

Costs of Borrowing

Interest cost incurred on borrowed funds during the period of construction of capital assets is expensed in the period in which the cost is incurred.

Upon adoption of GASB No. 89 as of August 1, 2021, interest cost incurred on borrowed funds during the period of construction of capital assets is expensed in the period in which the cost is incurred.

Financing Cost

Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of long-term debt are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation days at varying rates depending on years of service. Vacation time not used at fiscal year-end can be carried over to the next year up to a maximum of 360 hours. Employees who are terminated can be paid for vacation hours not used pending certain criteria. Physicians employed by the Group are advanced the maximum annual hours allowed at the start of each contract year. These hours are varied by physician and are lost if not used.

The estimated amount of vacation payable is reported as an accrued expense in both 2022 and 2021.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. CARES and ARP Act advance payments are reported as unearned revenue until all applicable eligibility requirements are met. See Note 18 for additional information.

Net Position

Net position of the Authority is classified into three components. *Net investment in capital assets* consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the current balances of any outstanding borrowings used to finance the purchase or construction of those assets. *Restricted net position* is noncapital assets reduced by liabilities related to those assets that must be used for a particular purpose, as specified by grantors or contributors external to the Authority, including amounts deposited with trustees as required by revenue bond indentures, discussed in Note 7. *Unrestricted net position* is the remaining net amount of assets and liabilities that does not meet the definition of *net investment in capital assets* or *restricted net position*.

Net Patient Service Revenue

The Authority has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Authority 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 estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors, and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Charity Care

The Authority 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 Authority does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, they are not reported as revenue.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

The Authority's statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position distinguishes between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues result from exchange transactions associated with providing health care services - the Authority's principal activity. Nonexchange revenues, including taxes, grants, and contributions received for purposes other than capital asset acquisition, are reported as nonoperating revenues. Operating expenses are all expenses incurred to provide health care services, other than financing costs.

Grants and Contributions

From time to time, the Authority receives grants from Ben Hill County and the State of Georgia as well as contributions from individuals and private organizations. Revenues from grants and contributions (including contributions of capital assets) are recognized when all eligibility requirements, including time requirements are met. Grants and contributions may be restricted for either specific operating purposes or for capital purposes. Amounts that are unrestricted or that are restricted to a specific operating purpose are reported as nonoperating revenues. Amounts restricted to capital acquisitions are reported after nonoperating revenues and expenses. See Note 18 for additional information regarding CARES and ARP Act funding.

Restricted Resources

When the Authority has both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance a particular program, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources before unrestricted resources.

Income Taxes

The Authority is a governmental entity and is exempt from income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been considered in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of; damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; medical malpractice; dental, and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years. See Note 13 for additional information related to the Authority's general and professional coverage.

Estimated Insurance Costs

The provisions for estimated medical claims under the health insurance plan include estimates of the ultimate costs for both reported claims and claims incurred but not reported.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Authority 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. 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 Authority has not recorded any impairment charges in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021.

Fair Value Measurements

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that controls the asset or is obligated for the liability. GASB 72 also establishes a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. If a price for an identical asset or liability is not observable, a government should measure fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

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

Fair Value Measurements, Continued

GASB 72 describes the following three levels of inputs that may be used:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs.
- Level 2: Observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability. The fair value hierarchy gives the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB 87). GASB 87 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting by lessees and lessors and establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. GASB 87 will require a lessee to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset at the commencement of the lease term, with certain exceptions, and will require a lessor to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources at the commencement of the lease term, with certain exceptions. The Authority adopted GASB 87 on August 1, 2021 with no material impact to the financial statements.

In June 2018, the GASB issues Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period* (GASB 89). GASB 89 requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred rather than being included in the cost of the capital asset. GASB 89 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, with GASB 95 deferral. The Authority adopted GASB 89 on August 1, 2021.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

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

The Authority has arrangements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Authority at amounts different from its established rates. The Authority does not believe that there are any significant credit risks associated with receivables due from third-party payors.

Revenue from the Medicare and Medicaid programs accounted for approximately 61% and 2%, respectively, of the Authority's net patient revenue for the year ended July 31, 2022, and 54% and 6%, respectively, of the Authority's net patient revenue for the year ended July 31, 2021. Laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by a material amount in the near term.

The 2022 estimated third-party settlements includes amounts receivable from PalmettoGBA related to updated settlement estimates for uncompensated care. This amount was calculated and submitted by PalmettoGBA and the Authority requested a review and validation of the amount from PalmettoGBA.

The Authority believes that it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and is not aware of any pending or threatened investigations involving allegations of potential wrongdoing. There has been an increase in regulatory initiatives at the state and federal levels including the initiation of the Recovery Audit Contractor (RAC) program and the Medicaid Integrity Contractor (MIC) program. These programs were created to review Medicare and Medicaid claims for medical necessity and coding appropriateness. The RAC's have authority to pursue improper payments with a three year look back from the date the claim was paid. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation as well as significant regulatory action including fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

A summary of the payment arrangements with major third-party payors follows:

Medicare

Inpatient acute care services and outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic, and other factors.

Inpatient psychiatric services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates per discharge.

The Authority is reimbursed for certain reimbursable items at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Authority and audits thereof by the Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC). The Authority'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 Authority. The Authority's Medicare cost reports have been audited by the MAC through July 31, 2019.

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 Authority is reimbursed at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Authority and audits thereof by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary. The Authority's Medicaid cost reports have been audited by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary through July 31, 2018.

The Authority 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

Medicaid, Continued

The Authority participates in the Georgia Indigent Care Trust Fund (ICTF) Program. The Authority receives ICTF payments for treating a disproportionate number of Medicaid and other indigent patients. ICTF payments are based on the Authority's estimated uncompensated cost of services to Medicaid and uninsured patients. The amount of ICTF payments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$785,000 and \$893,000 for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 \$301,000 and \$454,000 for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

During 2022, Medicaid implemented the Medicaid CMOs Direct Payment Program (DPP). Under the DPP, eligible hospitals will receive increased Medicaid funding via an annual lump sum direct payment. The direct payment will be based on the difference between Medicare reimbursement and Medicaid payments using UPL calculations. The direct payment is made to the CMOs and the CMOs are required to transfer the payment to the hospital. The net amount of DPP payment adjustments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$859,000 during 2022.

During 2010, the state of Georgia enacted legislation known as the Provider Payment Agreement Act (Act) whereby hospitals in the state of Georgia are assessed a "provider payment" in the amount of 1.45% of their net patient revenue. The Act became effective July 1, 2010, the beginning of state fiscal year 2011. The provider payments are due on a quarterly basis to the Department of Community Health (DCH). The payments are to be used for the sole purpose of obtaining federal financial participation for medical assistance payments to providers on behalf of Medicaid recipients. The provider payment will result in an increase in hospital payments on Medicaid services of approximately 11.88%. Approximately \$312,000 and \$270,000 relating to the Act are included in medical supplies and other in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position for the years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

• Other Arrangements

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

3. Uncompensated Services

The Authority was compensated for services at amounts less than its established rates. Charges for uncompensated services for 2022 and 2021 were approximately \$54,389,000 and \$59,879,000, respectively.

Uncompensated care includes charity and indigent care services of approximately \$1,097,000 and \$1,609,000 in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The cost of charity and indigent care services provided during 2022 and 2021 was approximately \$382,000 and \$559,000, respectively computed by applying a total cost factor to the charges forgone.

The following is a summary of uncompensated services and a reconciliation of gross patient charges to net patient service revenue for 2022 and 2021.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gross patient charges	\$ 82,853,000	\$ 82,039,000
Uncompensated services: Charity and indigent care Medicare Medicaid Other allowances Bad debts	1,097,000 18,548,000 11,520,000 16,549,000 6,675,000	1,609,000 26,745,000 8,864,000 15,178,000 7,483,000
Total uncompensated care	54,389,000	59,879,000
Net patient service revenue, net of provisions for bad debts	\$ 28,464,000	\$ 22,160,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

4. Bank Deposits and Investments

As discussed in Note 1, the Authority's investments are generally carried at fair value. The Authority's investments are measured using Level 1 inputs. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Deposits and investments as of July 31, 2022 and 2021 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Deposits and investments consist of the following:		<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
Deposits with financial institutions Certificates of deposit Investments	\$	608,000 75,000 9,623,000	\$	2,762,000 75,000 8,948,000	
Total	<u>\$</u>	10,306,000	<u>\$</u>	11,785,000	
Balance sheets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,098,000	\$	8,855,000	
Short-term investments		75,000		75,000	
Noncurrent cash and investments:					
Restricted by bond indenture for debt service		1,000		1,000	
Restricted by donor for indigent care		37,000		37,000	
Restricted by donor for hospice care		94,000		93,000	
Designated by Board		1,001,000		1,001,000	
Other long-term investments				1,723,000	
Total	\$	10,306,000	\$	11,785,000	

At July 31, 2022 and 2021, the Authority had \$9,623,000 and \$8,948,000 of investments held in the Authority's name by a brokerage firm that is an agent of the Authority. The investments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents (\$9,623,000 at July 31, 2022 and \$1,306,000 at July 31, 2021), open-ended mutual funds (\$5,919,000 at July 31, 2021), and treasury bond exchange-traded funds (\$1,723,000 at July 31, 2021). The open-ended mutual funds have a weighted average maturity of approximately 2 to 15 years. The treasury bond fixed income exchange-traded funds have a weighted average maturity of approximately 7 to 20+ years and a AAA credit rating.

The Authority's short-term investments as of July 31, 2021 and 2022 consists of a 12-month certificate of deposit of \$75,000, with a maturity date of May 3, 2023.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Authority will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority's bylaws require that all bank balances be insured or collateralized by U.S. Government

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

4. <u>Bank Deposits and Investments, Continued</u>

securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the name of the Authority. The Authority's bank deposits at July 31, 2022 and 2021 are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's designated trustee in the Authority's name.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Authority does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk. However, cash and securities held in the Authority's brokerage account are protected by insurance coverage in the amount of \$500,000, which includes a \$250,000 limit for cash, through the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC).

5. <u>Accounts Receivable and Payable</u>

Patient accounts receivable and accounts payable (including accrued expenses) reported as current assets and liabilities by the Authority consisted of the following amounts at July 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Patient accounts receivable:		
Receivable from patients and their insurance carriers	\$ 12,457,000	\$ 10,761,000
Receivable from Medicare Receivable from Medicaid	2,989,000 759,000	3,672,000 786,000
Total patient accounts receivable	16,205,000	15,219,000
rotal patient accounts receivable	,200,000	
Less allowance for uncollectible amounts and contractual allowances	12,610,000	12,406,000
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$ 3,595,000	\$ 2,813,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses: Payable to employees (including payroll taxes) Payable to suppliers Other	\$ 1,221,000 1,776,000 113,000	\$ 1,009,000 1,338,000 78,000
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 3,110,000	\$ 2,425,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

6. <u>Capital Assets</u>

A summary of capital assets at July 31, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	2021 <u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Transfers and Retirements	2022 <u>Balance</u>
Land Construction-in-progress	\$ 85,000 841,000	\$ - 1,622,000	\$ - (2,233,000)	\$ 85,000 230,000
Capital assets not being depreciated	926,000	1,622,000	(2,233,000)	315,000
Land improvements Buildings and improvements Equipment	283,000 20,355,000 12,425,000	17,000 168,000	1,573,000 660,000	283,000 21,945,000 13,253,000
Capital assets being depreciated	33,063,000	185,000	2,233,000	35,481,000
Less accumulated depreciation for: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Equipment	283,000 15,340,000 10,373,000	669,000 477,000	- - -	283,000 16,009,000 10,850,000
Total accumulated depreciation	25,996,000	1,146,000		27,142,000
Capital assets being depreciated, net	7,067,000	(961,000)	2,233,000	8,339,000
Total capital assets, net	\$7,993,000	\$ 661,000	\$ -	\$ 8,654,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

6. <u>Capital Assets, Continued</u>

	2020 <u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Transfers and Additions Retirements	
Land Construction-in-progress	\$ 85,000 142,000	\$ - 783,000	\$ - (84,000)	\$ 85,000 841,000
Capital assets not being depreciated	227,000	783,000	(84,000)	926,000
Land improvements Buildings and improvements Equipment	283,000 20,299,000 11,284,000	56,000 1,141,000	- - -	283,000 20,355,000 12,425,000
Total capital assets being depreciated	31,866,000	1,197,000		33,063,000
Less accumulated depreciation for: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Equipment	283,000 14,663,000 10,041,000	677,000 332,000	- - -	283,000 15,340,000 10,373,000
Total accumulated depreciation	24,987,000	1,009,000		25,996,000
Capital assets being depreciated, net	6,879,000	188,000		7,067,000
Total capital assets, net	\$7,106,000	\$ 971,000	\$ (84,000)	\$ 7,993,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

7. <u>Long-Term Debt and Financed Obligations</u>

A summary of long-term debt and financed obligations at July 31, 2022 and 2021 follows:

Revenue Anticipation Certificates, 2007 Series, principal maturing in varying annual amounts beginning July 1, 2010 and ending July 1, 2032. Interest payable semi-annually		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
beginning July 1, 2008, including unamortized bond premium.	\$	5,537,000	\$ 5,962,000
2.75% note payable, due in monthly installments of \$1,500 with final payment due December 2025, collateralized by equipment.		59,000	75,000
3.25% note payable, due in monthly installments of \$7,471 with final payment due November 2021, collateralized by equipment.		-	40,000
Variable interest rate note payable with an interest interest rate equal to the New York Prime rate plus 1.00% (5.50% at July 31, 2022), due in monthly installments of \$19,361 with final payment due March 2033, collateralized by equipment, furniture, and fixtures.	st	1,906,000	2,067,000
Paycheck Protection Program loan, with interest rate of 1.00%.		-	2,000,000
5.50% note payable, due in monthly installments of \$1,242 with final payment due November 2021, collateralized by equipment.		7,502,000	 5,000 10,149,000
Less current portion of long-term debt		597,000	 628,000
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$	6,905,000	\$ 9,521,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

7. <u>Long-Term Debt and Financed Obligations, Continued</u>

Financed obligations, at varying rates of	2022	<u>2021</u>
interest, collateralized by financed equipment and software.	\$ 84,000	\$ 140,000
Less current portion of financed obligation	 61,000	 56,000
Financed obligation, net of current portion	\$ 23,000	\$ 84,000

Under the terms of the 2007 Series Revenue Certificate Indenture, the Authority is required to maintain certain deposits with a trustee. The required deposit amount was not met as of July 31, 2022 or 2021. The deposit is included with noncurrent cash and investments in the balance sheets. The Certificates also require that the Authority produce a debt service coverage ratio equal to or exceeding 110% during each year. The Authority met the required debt service coverage ratio in 2021 and 2022. Due to the Certificates being backed by the County, no further action is currently being required of the Authority.

The Revenue Anticipation Certificates, Series 2007 were issued by the Authority for the purpose of financing the costs of making capital improvements to the Hospital. The Certificates bear an interest rate of 4.00% on the maturities through July 1, 2027 and 4.125% on the maturities after that date. The Certificates are collateralized by the gross operating revenues of the Authority. The Authority and Ben Hill County entered into a contract in which the Authority agreed to make the Hospital facilities and services available to the residents of Ben Hill County. The County agreed to make payments to the Authority in amounts sufficient to enable the Authority to pay the principal and interest on the Certificates to the extent the net operating revenues of the Authority are insufficient to make the payments, and the County agreed to levy an ad valorem tax on all taxable property within the County that may be necessary in each year to fulfill the County's obligation under the contract. Taxes received during fiscal years ended July 31, 2022 and 2021 were approximately \$0 and \$9,000, respectively. These amounts are reported as capital grants and contributions in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

The Series 2007 Certificates maturing on or before July 1, 2018, may not be called for optional redemption prior to maturity. The Certificates maturing on or after July 1, 2019 are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Authority on or after July 1, 2018, at a redemption price of 100% of principal plus accrued interest.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

7. Long-Term Debt and Financed Obligations, Continued

In 2018, the Authority obtained a loan from the Fitzgerald Water, Light and Bond Commission, an agency and instrumentality of the City of Fitzgerald, Georgia, for \$2,300,000. The debt was issued for the purpose of funding operations of the Authority. The debt has a variable interest rate equal to the New York Prime plus 1% and will be paid in monthly installments of \$19,361 with the final payment due March 2033. The debt is collateralized by the Authority's equipment, furniture, and fixtures.

In 2021 and 2020, the Authority received loan proceeds in the amount of approximately \$2,000,000 and \$1,938,000, respectively, under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). The PPP, established as part of the CARES Act, provides for loans to qualifying businesses for amounts up to 2.5 times of the average monthly payroll expenses of the qualifying business. The loans and accrued interest are forgivable as long as the borrower uses the loan proceeds for eligible purposes, including payroll, benefits, rent, and utilities, and maintains its payroll levels. The amount of loan forgiveness will be reduced if the borrower terminates employees or reduces salaries during the covered period. The Authority believes its use of the proceeds is consistent with the PPP and applied for forgiveness. The Authority will recognize any forgiveness of the loan at the time the Authority is legally released from the debt. During fiscal year 2021, the Authority received full forgiveness for the loan proceeds received in 2020 from the Small Business Administration (SBA). During fiscal year 2022, the Authority received full forgiveness for the loan proceeds received in 2021 from SBA. The gain on forgiveness is reported as a nonoperating revenue in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The revenue certificate and notes payable contain provisions that in an event of default, the lenders may declare the debt due and payable immediately.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

7. Long-Term Debt and Financed Obligations, Continued

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

Year Ending	Revenu	e Bonds	Direct Borrow	ing/Placement	Financed Obligations			
<u>July 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	Principal Interest		<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>		
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028-2032 2033	\$ 445,000 465,000 485,000 510,000 535,000 3,081,000	\$ 225,000 207,000 188,000 169,000 148,000 393,000	\$ 152,000 160,000 168,000 166,000 167,000 983,000 169,000	\$ 98,000 90,000 82,000 73,000 65,000 179,000 230,000	\$ 61,000 23,000 - - - - -	\$ 5,000 - - - - - -		
Total Plus bond premium	5,521,000	\$ 1,330,000	\$ 1,965,000	\$ 817,000	\$ 84,000	\$ 5,000		
Total	\$ 5,537,000							

A schedule of changes in the Authority's long-term debt and financed obligations for 2022 and 2021 follows:

		2021 <u>Balance</u>	<u>,</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u> </u>	Reductions	<u>Amo</u>	<u>rtization</u>	2022 <u>Balance</u>		Current <u>Portion</u>
Revenue certificates, Series 2007: Principal	\$	5,946,000	\$	-	\$	425,000	\$	-	\$ 5,521,000	\$	445,000
Premium Direct borrowings:		16,000		-		-		-	16,000		-
Notes payable Financed obligations	_	4,187,000 140,000		<u>-</u>		2,222,000 56,000		<u>-</u>	 1,965,000 84,000		152,000 61,000
Total long-term debt	\$	10,289,000	\$		\$	2,703,000	\$		\$ 7,586,000	\$	658,000
		2020							2021	(Current
		Ralance		∆dditions	R	Peductions	Δmo	rtization	Ralance		Portion
Revenue certificates, Series 2007:		Balance	<u>/</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u> </u>	Reductions	<u>Amo</u>	<u>rtization</u>	<u>Balance</u>	;	Portion Portion
Series 2007: Principal Premium	\$	Balance 6,355,000 16,000	\$	Additions - -	<u>F</u>	409,000 -	Amo \$	rtization - -	\$ <u>Balance</u> 5,946,000 16,000	\$	<u>Portion</u> 425,000 -
Series 2007: Principal	\$	6,355,000		Additions 2,000,000 -	_			rtization - - - -	\$ 5,946,000	•	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

8. <u>Management Agreement</u>

Phoebe Putney Health System, Inc. (System) notified the Authority of its intent to terminate the management agreement with the Authority on March 7, 2014. As a part of the notice, the System requested payment of amounts owed by the Authority. These amounts include two lines-of-credit, a note payable and amounts included in the monthly billings. See schedule of amounts below:

	<u>20</u>	022	<u>2021</u>
Lines-of-credit Note payable Trade payable		,705,000 403,000 -	\$ 1,705,000 403,000 20,385,000
Less: litigation settlement Plus: accrued interest	2,	,108,000 - -	22,493,000 (20,877,000) 492,000
Due to Phoebe Putney Health System, Inc.	<u>\$ 2,</u>	,108,000	\$ 2,108,000

In response, the Authority has filed a complaint for breach of contract. In June 2022, a confession of judgment was filed with the Superior Court of Ben Hill County, Georgia, which contained the settlement agreement reached between the Authority and the System. The settlement agreement states the Authority will pay the System \$2,108,000 in annual installments beginning March 31, 2023, with the remaining annual payments being due on or before March 31 of each year. The annual payment amount will be equal to 10% of the annual amount received from the Georgia Rural Tax Credit program, or successor program, or \$200,000, whichever is less. The annual installments will be made each year until the obligation is paid in full. However, if the Georgia Rural Tax Credit program or successor program is extinguished or terminated, this obligation shall not be repaid. In addition, the Authority may also be required to pay the System an additional \$2,892,000 if certain triggering events occur within 14 years of the settlement agreement. After 14 years, this additional obligation will be satisfied. Such triggering events include: (a) any acquisition involving the Authority, except for a merger or association with an independent rural hospital, (b) any merger involving 50% or more of the total assets of the Authority, except for a merger or association with an independent rural hospital, (c) any reorganization of the Authority for the purpose of sale or lease of Authority assets, except for a merger or association with an independent rural hospital, (d) bankruptcy filing by the Authority, entry into or ordering of a receivership with respect to the Authority, (f) closing of Dorminy Medical Center, (g) dissolution of the Authority, and (h) certain legal actions taken against the Authority. Management does not believe these triggering events are probable, and therefore has not included the additional accruals as of July 31, 2021.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

8. Management Agreement, Continued

The financial statements include the effects of the settlement and a gain on litigation settlement is reflected in nonoperating revenues for the year ended July 31, 2021.

Effective July 18, 2014, the Authority entered into a management agreement with ER Hospital, Inc. for the purpose of providing management and administrative services. The initial term of this agreement is five years from the effective date. Management fees incurred under this agreement, including salaries and fringe benefits of certain management employees, was approximately \$1,843,000 and \$1,744,000 for 2022 and 2021, respectively. This agreement was terminated effective December 31, 2022.

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

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 level include Medicare and Medicaid, Internal Revenue Service, and other regulations governing the healthcare industry. In addition, the Reform Legislation includes provisions aimed at reducing fraud, waste, and abuse in the healthcare industry. 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 Authority has implemented a compliance plan focusing on such issues. There can be no assurance that the Authority will not be subjected to future investigations with accompanying monetary damages.

Health Care Reform

There has been increasing pressure on Congress and some state legislatures to control and reduce the cost of healthcare on the national and at 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 certain provisions 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 Authority.

Litigation

The Authority is involved in litigation and regulatory investigations 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 Authority's future financial position or results from operations. See malpractice insurance disclosures in Note 13.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

10. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Authority grants credit without collateral to patients substantially all of whom are local residents of Ben Hill County and the immediate surrounding counties of Georgia and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of receivables from patients and third-party payors at July 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Medicare	27%	30%
Medicaid	7%	4%
Other third-party payors	39%	43%
Patients	<u>27%</u>	23%
Total	100%	100%

11. Employee Health Insurance

On January 1, 2020, the Authority changed to a self-insured health insurance policy with Meritain Health under which the claim expenses are paid monthly. The total expenses relative to this plan were approximately \$1,958,000 and \$893,000 for July 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

12. Retirement Plan

As of June 1, 2014, employees may participate in the Ben Hill County Hospital Authority, DBA Dorminy Medical Center 401(a) Plan, a defined contribution plan established by the Authority and administered by VALIC to provide benefits at retirement to substantially all employees of the Authority. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Authority's Board of Directors.

Employees may make voluntary contributions to the Plan. The Authority matches employee contributions up to a maximum of 3% of the employees' annual compensation. The Authority's matching contributions during 2022 and 2021 were \$139,000 and \$125,000, respectively. The Authority had no liability outstanding related to the Plan at July 31, 2022 and 2021.

Employees are vested immediately in their contributions. Vesting in the Authority's contribution portion of their accounts is based on years of continuous services. Forfeited nonvested accounts may be used to pay Plan expenses. The Authority recognized no forfeitures in pension expense during 2022 or 2021.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

13. <u>Malpractice Insurance</u>

The Authority is covered by a claims-made general and professional liability insurance policy with a specified deductible per incident and excess coverage on a claims-made basis. Liability limits related to this policy for July 31, 2022 and 2021 are \$1 million per occurrence and \$3 million in aggregate. The Authority uses a third-party administrator to review and analyze incidents that may result in a claim against the Authority.

Various claims and assertions have been made against the Authority in its normal course of providing services. In addition, other claims may be asserted arising from services provided to patients in the past.

14. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Authority in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

- Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and estimated third-party payor settlements, CARES and ARP Act unearned revenue, Medicare advance payments: The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet approximates its fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.
- *Noncurrent cash and investments:* Amounts reported in the balance sheet are at fair value. See Notes 1 and 4 for fair value measurement disclosures.
- Long-term debt: The fair value of the Authority's Certificates is estimated based on the
 quoted market value for same or similar debt instruments. The fair value of the Authority's
 other long-term debt is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on the
 Authority's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.
 The carrying amount of variable rate obligations approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Authority's long-term debt at July 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	20	22	20)21
	Carrying <u>Amount</u>	Fair Value	Carrying <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Long-term debt	\$ 7,586,000	\$ 8,710,000	\$ 10,149,000	\$ 11,285,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

15. Related Party Transactions

The Dorminy Medical Center Foundation (Foundation) was incorporated on November 4, 1985. The Foundation began operations during the year ended July 31, 1986 and received its determination letter approving its tax-exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's tax-exempt status was revoked as of October 15, 2016. On September 6, 2018, the tax-exempt status was retroactively reinstated by the Internal Revenue Service from the date of revocation. The purpose of the Foundation is to solicit contributions for the benefit of the Authority. Because of the existence of common directors and other factors, the Authority and the Foundation are related parties.

A summary of the Foundation's financial position and changes in net assets as of July 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>			<u>2021</u>		
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents	\$	77,756	<u>\$</u>	76,540		
Net assets Net assets	\$	77,756	\$	76,540		
Support and revenue Expenses Net assets, beginning of year	\$	2,248 (1,032) 76,540	\$	30,063 (2,575) 49,052		
Net assets, end of year	\$	77,756	\$	76,540		

16. Rural Hospital Tax Credit Contributions

The State of Georgia (State) passed legislation which allows individuals or corporations to receive a State tax credit for making a contribution to certain qualified rural hospital organizations. The Authority submitted the necessary documentation and was approved by the State to participate in the rural hospital tax credit program for calendar year 2022 and 2021. Contributions received under the program approximated \$3,841,000 and \$3,575,000 during fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Authority will have to be approved by the State to participate in the program in each subsequent year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

17. <u>Coronavirus (COVID-19)</u>

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 Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority's financial position or results of operations is uncertain.

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 and contribution advance payments are reported as unearned revenue until all eligibility requirements are met. Recognized revenue is reported as nonoperating revenues in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. In 2022 and 2021, the Authority received \$1,994,000 and \$0, respectively, and recognized \$1,987,000 and \$9,411,000, respectively, in grant stimulus funding. Grant funding may be subject to audits. While the Authority currently believes its use of the funds is in compliance with applicable terms and conditions, there is a possibility payments could be recouped based on changes in reporting requirements or audit results.

The CARES Act also expanded the existing Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment Program by allowing qualifying providers to receive an advanced Medicare payment. The advance payment will have to be repaid. Recoupment begins one year after the date of receipt of the advance payment. After that first year, Medicare will automatically recoup 25 percent of Medicare payments otherwise owed to the Authority for eleven months. At the end of the eleven-month period, recoupment will increase to 50 percent for another six months. If the total amount of advance payment has not been recouped during this time-period (a total of 29 months), CMS will issue a letter requiring repayment of any outstanding balance, subject to an interest rate of four percent. In April 2020, the Authority received \$2,345,000 in advanced payments. At July 31, 2022, the balance of advance payments to be repaid was \$604,000.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued July 31, 2022 and 2021

17. Coronavirus (COVID-19), Continued

In addition, the CARES Act did the following:

- Sequestration Suspended the Medicare sequestration payment adjustment, which reduces 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.
- Medicare Add-on for Inpatient Hospital COVID-19 Patients Increased the Medicare payment for hospital patients admitted with COVID-19 by 20%.