Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana

Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees Columbus Regional Hospital Columbus, Indiana

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Columbus Regional Hospital (Hospital), a component unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Hospital's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Hospital, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Hospital, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Hospital's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.



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 GAAS 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 made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 26, 2024, on our consideration of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Hospital's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

FORVIS, LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana April 26, 2024

Introduction

This management's discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Columbus Regional Hospital (Hospital) provides an overview of the Hospital's financial activities for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements of the Hospital. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts are in millions.

Financial Highlights

- Cash and investments decreased by \$11.2 million (5.8 percent) in 2023 and decreased by \$101.5 million (34.5 percent) in 2022.
- The Hospital's net position decreased by \$14.0 million (4.0 percent) in 2023 and decreased by \$65.6 million (15.7 percent) in 2022.
- The Hospital reported an operating loss in 2023 of \$26.2 million after reporting an operating loss of \$33.1 million in 2022 and operating income of \$10.6 million in 2021.
- Net nonoperating activity significantly improved in 2023, netting to income of \$12.2 million. Net nonoperating activity produced a loss in 2022 of \$32.5 million and produced income in 2021 of \$21.8 million.

Using This Annual Report

The Hospital's financial statements consist of three statements—a balance sheet; a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position; and a statement of cash flows. The Hospital's financial statements provide information about the activities of the Hospital, including resources held by the Hospital but restricted for specific purposes by creditors, contributors, grantors or enabling legislation. The Hospital is accounted for as a business-type activity and presents its financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

One of the most important questions asked about any Hospital's finances is "Is the Hospital as a whole better or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position report information about the Hospital's resources and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all restricted and unrestricted assets, all liabilities, and all deferred inflows and outflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting. Using the accrual basis of accounting means that all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Hospital's net position and changes in it. The Hospital's total net position—the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources—is one measure of the Hospital's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Hospital's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the Hospital's patient base, changes in legislation and regulations, measures of the quantity and quality of services provided to its patients and local economic factors should also be considered to assess the overall financial health of the Hospital.

The Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows reports cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from four defined types of activities. It provides answers to such questions as "Where did cash come from?" and "What was cash used for?" and "What was the change in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period?"

Selected Financial Data and Statistics

See below for selected financial data and statistics for 2023, 2022 and 2021 (dollars in thousands).

| | | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 |
|---|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| Summary of Operations | | | | | | |
| Total operating revenue | \$ | 548,156 | \$ | 505,151 | \$ | 493,520 |
| Salaries and benefits | | 226,857 | | 191,925 | | 179,778 |
| Supplies and drugs | | 81,561 | | 73,259 | | 68,797 |
| Purchased services and other operating expenses | | 237,360 | | 244,627 | | 210,284 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 28,599 | | 28,473 | | 24,043 |
| Total operating expenses | | 574,377 | | 538,284 | | 482,902 |
| Operating income (loss) | | (26,221) | | (33,133) | | 10,618 |
| Nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue | | 718 | | 2,591 | | 5,302 |
| Income (loss) before other nonoperating items | | (25,503) | | (30,542) | | 15,920 |
| Nonoperating income (loss) | | 11,462 | | (35,049) | | 16,479 |
| Capital contributions from related party | | - | | (55,045) | | 140 |
| Increase (decrease) in net position | \$ | (14,041) | \$ | (65,591) | \$ | 32,539 |
| Cash Flow Data | | | | | | |
| Cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ | (11,409) | \$ | (30,092) | \$ | 9,711 |
| Cash provided by (used in) noncapital activities | * | (2,503) | * | 1,445 | * | 3,591 |
| Cash used in capital and related financing activities | | (17,428) | | (33,959) | | (22,620) |
| Cash provided by investing activities | | 14,519 | | 15,571 | | 1,516 |

| Financial Position | | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|----|---------|---------------|---------------|
| Financial Position | | | | |
| Patient accounts receivable, net | \$ | 56,744 | \$ 60,351 | \$ 62,875 |
| Other current assets | | 64,269 | 75,612 | 116,340 |
| Capital assets, net | | 186,682 | 164,197 | 164,428 |
| Other noncurrent assets | | 177,001 | 172,580 | 214,526 |
| Total assets | \$ | 484,696 | \$ 472,740 | \$ 558,169 |
| Long-term debt, including current portion | \$ | 69,795 | \$ 34,265 | \$ 35,485 |
| Other liabilities and deferred inflows of resources | | 77,680 | 87,212 | 105,831 |
| Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources | \$ | 147,475 | \$ 121,477 | \$ 141,316 |
| Unrestricted net position | \$ | 214,621 | \$ 224,691 | \$ 287,911 |
| Net investment in capital assets | | 122,602 | 126,571 | 128,943 |
| Total net position | \$ | 337,223 | \$ 351,262 | \$ 416,854 |
| Days cash on hand | | 118.3 | 135.1 | 229.7 |
| Hospital Operating Data | | | | |
| Number of beds (available for use) | | 251 | 253 | 278 |
| Inpatient discharges | | 9,355 | 9,963 | 9,474 |
| Average daily census | | 107 | 117 | 106 |
| Average length of stay | | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Occupancy | | 43% | 46% | 38% |
| Inpatient case mix | | 1.5991 | 1.5615 | 1.5644 |
| Outpatient visits | | 307,184 | 280,079 | 277,099 |

The Hospital's Net Position

The Hospital's net position is the difference between its assets, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources reported in the balance sheet.

A significant change in the Hospital's assets in 2023 is the decrease cash and cash equivalents, which decreased by \$25.4 million, or 59 percent. The decrease stems from operational and financial performance in 2023, as well as other factors, including an increase in capital asset activity for certain renovation and expansion projects.

Another significant change in the Hospital's assets in 2023 is the increase in capital assets, which increased from \$164.2 million in 2022 to \$186.7 million in 2023, as discussed directly above and below.

A significant change in the Hospital's liabilities in 2023 is the increase in long-term debt which increased from \$34.3 million in 2022 to \$69.8 million in 2023. This is the result of the Hospital's refunding of its Series 2014 bonds and issuance of Series 2023 bonds for assistance in funding its capital expansion efforts.

Operating Results and Changes in the Hospital's Net Position

As previously mentioned, the Hospital's net position decreased in 2023 by \$14.0 million (4.0 percent) and decreased in 2022 by \$65.6 million (15.7 percent). Operating results are discussed below.

The Hospital was formed and is operated primarily to serve residents of Bartholomew County and the surrounding area. The first component of the overall change in the Hospital's net position is its operating income or loss—generally, the difference between net patient service and other operating revenues and the expenses incurred to perform those services. The Hospital reported an operating loss of \$26.2 million in 2023, a slight improvement over the operating loss of \$33.1 million in 2022.

- The primary components of the Hospital's operating results are:
- Net patient service revenue, which saw a year-over-year increase of \$40.9 million (8.2 percent).
- Salaries, wages, and benefits, which saw a year-over year increase of \$34.9 million (18.2 percent).
- Professional fees and purchased services, which saw a year-over-year decrease of \$6.7 million (3.2 percent).
- Supplies expense, which saw a year-over-year increase of \$8.3 million (11.3 percent).
- Hospital assessment fees, which decreased year-over-year by \$0.4 million (2.0 percent).

The change in net patient service revenue is primarily attributable to strong volumes associated with outpatient services, including an increase in outpatient visits of nearly 10%. The increases to operating expenses are driven by industry and macroeconomic factors, including highly competitive labor markets, inflationary pressures on general purchasing, including for supplies. Additionally, beginning in 2022 and continuing into 2023, the Hospital enacted significant recruitment and retention efforts, resulting in additional salaries, wages, and benefits, while decreasing fees and purchased services paid to contractors.

Refer to the below tables, which display the number of patients served by the Hospital over the past three years, as well as the approximate percentages of gross patient revenues by payor for the Hospital (excluding all other blended component units).

Hospital - Patients Served

| Year | (Discharges) Inpatients | (Registrations) Outpatients | Total |
|------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 2023 | 9,355 | 307,184 | 316,539 |
| 2022 | 9,963 | 280,079 | 290,042 |
| 2021 | 9,474 | 277,099 | 286,573 |

Hospital - Gross Patient Revenues Composition by Payor

| Payor | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Medicare | 52.4% | 51.6% | 49.8% |
| Medicaid | 17.6% | 17.4% | 17.1% |
| Managed care plans | 28.1% | 29.0% | 29.3% |
| Other | 1.9% | 2.0% | 3.8% |

Nonoperating Income and Expenses

For reporting purposes in 2023 and 2022, nonoperating income and expenses are presented in two separate components: (1) COVID-19 grant revenue and (2) all other nonoperating income and expenses.

As part of the continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic, for 2023, the Hospital recognized as grant revenue the following:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding of \$0.7 million

Within all other nonoperating income and expenses, the Hospital recognized strong investment returns in 2023, recognizing \$20.1 million of gains. Investment returns in 2022 resulted in a loss of \$33.0 million, and investment returns in 2021 resulted in \$13.8 million of gains. This volatility in investment returns is largely attributable to market forces, as the broader financial markets were strong throughout the majority of 2023 and 2021, and the market declined significantly in 2022. The Hospital also recognized approximately \$2.4 million of losses in 2023 from its equity method joint venture investments which was a decrease of \$2.1 million from 2022. The combination of interest expense, contribution expense and all other nonoperating expenses resulted in a net expense of \$6.3 million for 2023, a \$4.6 million increase from 2022. This is related to an increase in interest expense, stemming from rising interest rates and increased long-term debt, as well as other nonoperating items.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

The Hospital's cash decreased by \$16.8 million in 2023, after decreasing by \$47.0 million in 2022. Cash flows used in operating activities in 2023 and 2022 are \$11.4 million and \$30.1 million, respectively. These decreases are due to previously discussed items, including operational and financial performance, amongst other matters. Cash flows provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities in 2023 and 2022 are (\$2.5 million) and \$1.4 million, respectively. The decrease in 2023 is primarily due to reduced grant funding and other nonoperating activity. Cash flows used in capital and related financing activities decreased to \$17.4 million in 2023, from \$34.0 million in 2022, as a portion of the Hospital's cash outlays for capital projects was offset by proceeds from the new bonds. Cash flows provided by investing activities was highly comparable between years, with \$14.5 million provided in 2023 and \$15.6 million provided in 2022.

Capital, Lease, and Subscription Assets

At the end of 2023, the Hospital had \$186.7 million invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in Note 12 to the financial statements. In 2023, the Hospital purchased or financed (through accounts payable) new property and equipment costing \$49.0 million, for medical equipment, buildings and improvements, and other projects. As of December 31, 2023, projects still in progress total \$51.6 million, substantially entirely related to a building renovation and expansion project.

Upon adoption of GASB 87, *Leases*, on January 1, 2022, the Hospital recognized lease assets of \$12.9 million, associated with various leases of medical and office equipment, medical and administrative office space, and real estate. During 2022, the Hospital entered into new lease agreements which resulted in lease assets of \$1.5 million, and during 2023, the Hospital entered into new lease agreements which resulted in lease assets of \$4.0 million. Refer also to Note 12 to the financial statements.

The Hospital also adopted GASB 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs), in 2022. However, the standard did not result in the recognition of any subscription assets or liabilities in the Hospital's 2022 financial statements, as substantially all existing, in-service arrangements were contracted on a short-term of variable basis. During 2023, the Hospital entered into a subscription arrangement which resulted in subscription assets of \$2.2 million. Refer also to Note 12 to the financial statements.

Debt, Lease Liabilities, and Subscription Liabilities

At December 31, 2023, the Hospital had \$69.8 million in revenue bonds outstanding, financed through the Indiana Health Facility Financing Authority Bonds Series 2023, which were issued in August and September 2023. These revenue bonds are subject to limitations imposed by state law. Over the past three years, there have been no changes in the Hospital's debt ratings. Refer also to Note 15 to the financial statements.

Upon adoption of GASB 87, *Leases*, on January 1, 2022, the Hospital recognized lease liabilities of \$12.9 million, associated with the previously discussed leases. During 2022, the Hospital entered into new lease agreements which resulted in lease liabilities of \$1.5 million, and during 2023, the Hospital entered into new lease agreements which resulted in lease liabilities of \$4.0 million. Refer also to Note 17 to the financial statements.

During 2023, the Hospital, in accordance with GASB 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs), entered into a subscription arrangement which resulted in subscription liabilities of \$652,000. Refer also to Note 18 to the financial statements.

Other Economic Factors

Management believes operating margins for the Hospital, and for the healthcare industry at large, will continue to be under pressure due to continuing changes in acuity, payor mix and other reimbursement-related matters, as well as growth in operating expenses, which may be in excess of the increases in contractually arranged and legally established payments received for services rendered. The ongoing challenge facing the Hospital is to continue to provide quality patient care in a highly competitive environment, and to attain reasonable rates for services provided while managing costs.

Contacting the Hospital's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our patients, suppliers, taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the Hospital's finances and to show the Hospital's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report and requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Hospital Chief Financial Officer's Office at 2400 East 17th Street, Columbus, Indiana, 47201.

Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana Balance Sheets December 31, 2023 and 2022

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | , |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 17,967,011 | \$ 43,392,047 |
| Patient accounts receivable, less allowance for uncollectible | | |
| accounts of \$18,700,000 in 2023 and \$16,500,000 in 2022 | 56,743,548 | 60,350,805 |
| Other receivables | 16,420,311 | 10,256,379 |
| Inventories | 6,487,734 | 6,945,124 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 14,648,944 | 14,787,961 |
| Leases receivable, current portion | 143,104 | 230,606 |
| Trustee-held funds, current portion | 8,602,774 | - |
| Total current assets | 121,013,426 | 135,962,922 |
| Noncurrent Cash and Investments | | |
| Internally designated | 151,178,256 | 145,895,150 |
| Deferred compensation investments | 3,504,203 | 3,152,896 |
| Total noncurrent cash and investments | 154,682,459 | 149,048,046 |
| Capital Assets, Net | 186,682,451 | 164,197,349 |
| Other Assets | | |
| Joint venture investments, notes receivable, and other assets | 9,827,908 | 11,999,076 |
| Lease assets, net | 9,424,464 | 10,028,125 |
| Subscription assets, net | 2,148,799 | - |
| Leases receivable, net of current portion | 917,384 | 1,504,568 |
| Total other assets | 22,318,555 | 23,531,769 |
| Total assets | \$ 484,696,891 | \$ 472,740,086 |

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 22,004,847 | \$ 26,623,639 |
| Salaries, wages and related liabilities | 23,615,883 | 20,366,502 |
| Estimated third-party payor settlements | 201,435 | 5,618,704 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 17,063,502 | 19,578,743 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 3,500,000 | 1,245,000 |
| Current portion of lease liabilities | 2,741,042 | 4,203,134 |
| Current portion of subscription liabilities | 189,814 | - |
| Total current liabilities | 69,316,523 | 77,635,722 |
| Noncurrent Liabilities | | |
| Deferred compensation liability | 3,504,203 | 3,152,896 |
| Long-term debt, net of current portion | 66,295,000 | 33,020,000 |
| Lease liabilities, net of current portion | 6,907,488 | 5,963,796 |
| Subscription liabilities, net of current portion | 422,088 | <u>-</u> |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | 77,128,779 | 42,136,692 |
| Total liabilities | 146,445,302 | 119,772,414 |
| Deferred Inflows of Resources - Leases | 1,029,227 | 1,704,789 |
| Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources | \$ 147,474,529 | \$ 121,477,203 |
| Net Position | | |
| Unrestricted | 214,620,702 | 224,691,453 |
| Net investment in capital assets | 122,601,660 | 126,571,430 |
| Total net position | 337,222,362 | 351,262,883 |
| Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and | | |
| net position | \$ 484,696,891 | \$ 472,740,086 |

Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Operating Revenue | | |
| Net patient service revenue, net of provision for uncollectible | | |
| accounts of \$10,200,000 in 2023 and \$14,100,000 in 2022 | \$ 540,269,505 | \$ 499,342,473 |
| Other operating revenue | 7,886,616 | 5,808,052 |
| Total operating revenue | 548,156,121 | 505,150,525 |
| | <u> </u> | · , |
| Operating Expenses | | |
| Salaries and wages | 186,162,575 | 155,954,272 |
| Employee benefits | 40,694,705 | 35,970,872 |
| Fees | 25,049,596 | 24,737,289 |
| Supplies | 81,560,924 | 73,258,959 |
| Purchased services | 181,704,851 | 188,744,212 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 28,598,985 | 28,472,877 |
| Insurance | 6,736,784 | 5,849,950 |
| Hospital assessment fee | 18,660,312 | 19,032,448 |
| Other | 5,208,026 | 6,262,955 |
| Total operating expenses | 574,376,758 | 538,283,834 |
| Operating Loss | (26,220,637) | (33,133,309) |
| Nonoperating COVID-19 Grant Revenue | 717,697 | 2,590,947 |
| Loss Before Other Nonoperating Income (Expense) | (25,502,940) | (30,542,362) |
| Other Nonoperating Income (Expense) | | |
| Investment return | 20,119,134 | (32,988,397) |
| Interest expense | (2,731,109) | (1,434,743) |
| Loss on equity method joint venture investments | (2,381,833) | (314,967) |
| Contributions to related organizations | (1,126,341) | (865,302) |
| Other | (2,417,432) | 554,408 |
| Total other nonoperating income (expense) | 11,462,419 | (35,049,001) |
| Decrease in Net Position | (14,040,521) | (65,591,363) |
| Net Position, Beginning of Year | 351,262,883 | 416,854,246 |
| Net Position, End of Year | \$ 337,222,362 | \$ 351,262,883 |

Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Cash Flows from Operating Activities | | |
| Cash received from patients and third-party payors | \$ 529,695,529 | \$ 477,874,807 |
| Cash payments to employees for services | (225,485,226) | (194,068,044) |
| Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services | (325,462,233) | (318,962,136) |
| Other operating cash received | 9,842,587 | 5,063,397 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (11,409,343) | (30,091,976) |
| Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities | | |
| Cash received from COVID-19 grants | 1,208,453 | 2,194,698 |
| Contributions to related parties | (1,126,341) | (865,302) |
| Cash (paid) received for other nonoperating items | (2,585,170) | 115,770 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by noncapital financing activities | (2,503,058) | 1,445,166 |
| | <u> </u> | |
| Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities | (- () | // |
| Principal paid on long-term debt | (34,265,000) | (1,220,000) |
| Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt | 69,795,000 | - (4.400.544) |
| Principal paid on lease liabilities | (4,508,667) | (4,196,541) |
| Principal received on lease receivable | 137,450 | 256,842 |
| Principal paid on subscription liabilities | (40,212) | - |
| Interest paid on long-term debt, lease liabilities, and subscription liabilities | (2,731,109) | (1,434,743) |
| Acquisition and construction of capital assets | (46,553,932) | (28,589,558) |
| Proceeds from sale of capital assets | 738,070 | 1,224,589 |
| Net cash used in capital and related financing activities | (17,428,400) | (33,959,411) |
| Cash Flows from Investing Activities | | |
| Interest and dividend income | 4,666,865 | 3,318,493 |
| Purchases of investments | (125,707,537) | (6,300,049) |
| Sales of investments | 135,876,700 | 23,000,000 |
| Disbursements for notes receivable | (267,963) | (3,634,998) |
| Collections of notes receivable | 427,178 | 311,823 |
| Distributions from joint venture investments | - | 153,125 |
| Contributions to joint venture investments | (476,704) | (1,277,288) |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | 14,518,539 | 15,571,106 |
| Decrease in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash | (16,822,262) | (47,035,115) |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash at Beginning of Year | 43,392,047 | 90,427,162 |
| Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash at End of Year | \$ 26,569,785 | \$ 43,392,047 |

Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana Statements of Cash Flows (Continued) Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In | | |
| Operating Activities | | |
| Operating loss | \$ (26,220,637) | \$ (33,133,309) |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 28,598,985 | 28,472,877 |
| Provision for uncollectible accounts | 10,198,259 | 14,094,921 |
| Change in assets and liabilities | | |
| Patient accounts receivable and estimated third-party settlements | (12,008,271) | (12,331,407) |
| Other assets | (8,964,034) | (2,605,225) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | (2,860,340) | (24,302,606) |
| Deferred inflows of resources | (153,305) | (287,227) |
| Net cash used in operating activities | \$ (11,409,343) | \$ (30,091,976) |
| Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities | | |
| Lease obligations incurred for lease assets | \$ 3,990,267 | \$ 1,500,910 |
| Lease receivable recognized in exchange for deferred inflows of resources | 69,887 | - |
| Subscription obligations incurred for subscription assets | 652,114 | - |
| Subscription assets recognized in exchange for prepaid expenses | 1,542,404 | - |
| Net change in property and equipment acquired through accounts payable | 979,282 | 1,624,078 |
| Joint venture distribution in the form of property and equipment Disposals of long-term care property and equipment in exchange for reduction | 1,470,173 | - |
| of management fees payable | 3,936,880 | 5,520,990 |
| Additions of long-term care property and equipment through | • | • |
| reduction of management fees | 1,933,286 | - |

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations and Reporting Entity

Columbus Regional Hospital (Hospital) is an acute care hospital located in Columbus, Indiana. The Hospital is a component unit of Bartholomew County (County) and the Board of County Commissioners appoints members to the Board of Trustees of the Hospital pursuant to the provisions of Indiana Code 16-22-2-2. The Hospital primarily earns revenues by providing inpatient, outpatient and emergency care services to patients in Bartholomew County and surrounding areas.

The Hospital also operates long-term care facilities through various lease agreements and management agreements. These facilities provide inpatient and therapy services throughout their respective geographic areas and support the Hospital's mission to provide quality care and services to the facilities' residents. The facilities are managed by third parties under various management agreements. The revenues from operations are the property of the Hospital and the Hospital is responsible for the associated expenses and working capital requirements. Through November 30, 2023, the Hospital operated eight long-term care facilities. Effective December 1, 2023, the aforementioned agreements with a third-party manager which managed five facilities were terminated, resulting in the Hospital no longer operating those facilities. Long-term care operations are more fully described in Note 3.

The Hospital is the party to several joint venture activities, which are generally accounted for under the equity method, and are more fully described in Note 11.

The financial statements include the accounts of the following entities. The primary government appoints a voting majority of these entities' boards of directors and a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the Hospital and these entities. Although legally separate from the boards, these entities are reported as if they were a part of the Hospital, because they provide services entirely, or almost entirely, to the Hospital. Separate financial statements are not issued for these entities.

- Columbus Regional Health Physicians, LLC (CRHP)
- Columbus Regional Health System Services, LLC (CRHSS)
- Columbus Area Radiology, LLC (dba Columbus Diagnostic Imaging, or CDI) Operations were ceased in November 2022, and the entity was dissolved in 2023.

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The financial statements of the Hospital have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange transaction takes place, while those from government-mandated nonexchange transactions are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met.

Operating Activities

The Hospital defines operating activities, as reported in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, as those that generally result from exchange transactions, such as payments received for providing goods and services and payments made for goods and services received, as well as program-specific, government-mandated nonexchange transactions.

Grant revenue from nonexchange transactions, investment income, interest on capital assets-related debt, and contributions to and from related organizations, including contributions of capital assets, are excluded from operating revenues and expenses.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, 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.

Cash Equivalents

The Hospital considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash equivalents consisted primarily of money market accounts with banks.

Risk Management

The Hospital 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; and employee health, dental and accident benefits. The Hospital insures itself from general liability and medical malpractice liability through participation in a reciprocal risk retention group. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years.

The Hospital is self-insured for a portion of its exposure to risk of loss from medical malpractice, employee health and workers compensation claims. Annual estimated provisions are accrued for the self-insured portion of the self-insured claims and include an estimate of the ultimate costs for both reported claims and claims incurred but not yet reported.

Investments and Investment Return

For joint venture participation, if the Hospital is deemed to have an ongoing financial interest or ongoing financial responsibility in the joint venture, or if the Hospital's investment in voting stock gives the Hospital the ability to exercise significant influence over the joint venture, the Hospital accounts for the investment in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

All other investments are carried at fair value. Fair value is determined using quoted market prices.

Investment return includes dividend and interest income, realized gains and losses on investments, and the net change for the year in the fair value of investments carried at fair value.

Patient Accounts Receivable

The Hospital reports patient accounts receivable for services rendered at net realizable amounts from third-party payors, patients and others. The Hospital provides an allowance for uncollectible accounts based upon a review of outstanding receivables, historical collection information and existing economic conditions.

Inventories

Supply inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, or market.

Trustee-Held Funds

In conjunction with the Hospital securing the Series 2023C and Series 2023D bonds in August and September 2023 (see Note 15), approximately \$36 million was deposited into the Project Account of the Project Fund. The funds are held in a government money market fund with the trustee and earn interest. The funds are to be expended on costs of the capital project being financed. Management expects the unspent account balance, which approximated \$8.6 million at December 31, 2023, to be fully expended in 2024, and as such, has classified within current assets, separate from cash and cash equivalents.

Deferred Compensation Investments

Investments related to a deferred compensation plan, which was available to certain highly compensated employees of CRHP prior to 2016, are carried at fair value. The investments are held by CRHP on behalf of the employees and are recorded as both an asset and a liability on the balance sheets.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition, or fair value at the date of donation if acquired by gift. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their respective estimated useful lives. The following estimated useful lives are being used by the Hospital:

Land improvements 10 - 15 years
Buildings and leasehold improvements 15 - 40 years
Equipment 3 - 10 years

Lease Assets

Lease assets are initially recorded at the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease, plus initial direct costs that are ancillary to place the asset into service. Lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Subscription Assets

Subscription assets are initially recorded at the initial measurement of the subscription liability, plus subscription payments made at or before the commencement of the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, less any SBITA incentives received from the vendor at or before the commencement of the arrangement, plus certain capitalizable initial implementation costs. Subscription assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the SBITA term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Capital, Lease, and Subscription Asset Impairment

The Hospital evaluates capital, lease, and subscription assets for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate a significant, unexpected decline in the service utility of an applicable asset has occurred. If an asset is tested for impairment and the magnitude of the decline in service utility is significant and unexpected, accumulated depreciation or amortization is increased by the amount of the impairment loss. No asset impairment was recognized during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Compensated Absences

Hospital policies permit most employees to accumulate vacation benefits that may be realized as paid time off (PTO) or, in limited circumstances, as a cash payment. Employees earn 24 to 39 PTO days upon attaining specified years of employment. Part-time employees earn PTO hours on a pro rata basis on the specified years of employment. PTO days can be used for vacation, illness or bereavement.

Expense and the related liability are recognized as vacation benefits are earned whether the employee is expected to realize the benefit as time off or in cash. Compensated absence liabilities are computed using the regular pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, plus an additional amount for compensation-related payments such as social security and Medicare taxes computed using rates in effect at that date. The estimated compensated absences liability is expected to be paid within one year of the balance sheet date and is therefore included in current liabilities.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Hospital reports an acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period as deferred inflows of resources in a separate section of its balance sheet. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, deferred inflows of resources relate to leasing activity in which the Hospital serves as the lessor.

Net Position

Net position of the Hospital is classified in two components. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital, lease, and subscription assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of borrowings, lease liabilities, and subscription liabilities used to finance the purchase, construction, or rental of those assets. Unrestricted net position is remaining assets, less remaining liabilities, that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets, if any.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Hospital's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors and others for services rendered and includes estimated retroactive revenue adjustments and a provision for uncollectible accounts. Retroactive adjustments are considered in the recognition of revenue on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and such estimated amounts are revised in future periods as adjustments become known.

Charity Care

The Hospital provides care without charge or at amounts less than its established rates to patients meeting certain criteria under its charity care policy. Because the Hospital does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, these amounts are not reported as net patient service revenue.

Income Taxes

As an essential government function of the County, the Hospital is generally exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code and a similar provision of state law. In addition, the Hospital and CRHP are exempt from taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and a similar provision of state law. However, the Hospital and CRHP are subject to federal income tax on any unrelated business taxable income. CDI and CRHSS, which are limited liability companies, are not directly subject to income taxes under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state laws. Taxable income or loss is allocated to their members in accordance with their respective percentage ownership for inclusion in their respective tax returns.

Grants and Contributions

From time to time, the Hospital receives certain federal and state grants, 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.

Future Adoption of Accounting Standards

In fiscal year 2024, the Hospital will be required to implement GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62, which prescribes the accounting and reporting for each type of accounting change and error corrections. Also in fiscal year 2024, the Hospital will be required to implement GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, which updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The Hospital has not determined the impact of these new standards to its financial statements; however, they could have a material future impact.

Note 2. Blended Component Units

The financial statements include the Hospital, as well as the blended component unit accounts of CRHP, CRHSS and CDI, as discussed in Note 1.

The following is a financial summary of the Hospital and its component units as of December 31, 2023:

| | 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|-----------|----|-------------|----|---------------------------|
| | | Hospital | | CRHP | | CRHSS | | CDI | | liminations | | Total |
| Total current assets | \$ | 112,720,981 | \$ | 9,288,062 | \$ | 164,339 | \$ | _ | \$ | (1,159,956) | \$ | 121,013,426 |
| Total noncurrent cash and investments | * | 151,178,256 | • | 3,504,203 | Ť | - | • | _ | Ť | (1,100,000) | Ť | 154,682,459 |
| Capital assets, net | | 102,922,230 | | 5,913,837 | | 77,846,384 | | - | | - | | 186,682,451 |
| Total other assets | | 16,558,911 | | 5,015,646 | | 743,998 | | <u> </u> | _ | <u>-</u> | _ | 22,318,555 |
| Total assets | \$ | 383,380,378 | \$ | 23,721,748 | \$ | 78,754,721 | \$ | | \$ | (1,159,956) | \$ | 484,696,891 |
| Total current liabilities | \$ | 55,469,486 | \$ | 10,747,930 | \$ | 4,259,063 | \$ | - | \$ | (1,159,956) | \$ | 69,316,523 |
| Total noncurrent liabilities | | 70,501,112 | | 6,627,667 | | - | | - | | - | | 77,128,779 |
| Total deferred inflows of resources | | 190,395 | | - | | 838,832 | | - | | - | | 1,029,227 |
| Net position - unrestricted | | 218,259,236 | | 551,024 | | (4,189,558) | | - | | - | | 214,620,702 |
| Net position - net investment in capital assets | | 38,960,149 | _ | 5,795,127 | | 77,846,384 | | - | | <u> </u> | _ | 122,601,660 |
| Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position | \$ | 383,380,378 | \$ | 23,721,748 | \$ | 78,754,721 | \$ | - | \$ | (1,159,956) | \$ | 484,696,891 |
| | | | _ | | _ | | | | _ | | _ | |
| Operating revenue | \$ | 494,416,717 | \$ | 61,242,346 | \$ | 1,551,306 | \$ | 167,509 | \$ | (9,221,757) | \$ | 548,156,121 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | (26,085,928) | | (1,819,881) | | (693,176) | | - | | - | | (28,598,985 |
| Other operating expenses | | (448,563,068) | | (105,251,543) | | (1,130,565) | | (54,354) | | 9,221,757 | | (545,777,773 |
| Operating income (loss) | | 19,767,721 | | (45,829,078) | | (272,435) | | 113,155 | | - | | (26,220,637 |
| Nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue | | 717,697 | _ | <u> </u> | _ | - | | - | | - | _ | 717,697 |
| Income (loss) before other nonoperating income (expenses) | | 20,485,418 | | (45,829,078) | | (272,435) | | 113,155 | | - | | (25,502,940 |
| Nonoperating income (expense) | | 12,435,461 | | (953,081) | | (16,986) | | (2,975) | | - | | 11,462,419 |
| Transfers | | (69,726,736) | | 38,840,778 | | 31,529,938 | | (643,980) | | | | |
| Change in net position | | (36,805,857) | | (7,941,381) | | 31,240,517 | | (533,800) | | - | | (14,040,521 |
| Net position, beginning of year | | 294,025,242 | | 14,287,532 | | 42,416,309 | | 533,800 | | | | 351,262,883 |
| Net position, end of year | \$ | 257,219,385 | \$ | 6,346,151 | \$ | 73,656,826 | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | 337,222,362 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 23 | | | | | |
| | | Hospital | | CRHP | | CRHSS | | CDI | | liminations | _ | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ | 32,339,533 | \$ | (44,391,699) | \$ | 571,425 | \$ | 71,398 | \$ | - | \$ | (11,409,343 |
| Net cash used in noncapital financing activities | | (1,702,425) | | (800,633) | | - | | - | | - | | (2,503,058 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | | 17,526,514 (55,188,236) | | (1,359,046) 38,840,778 | | (33,595,868) 31,512,952 | | (646,955) | | - | | (17,428,400 14,518,539 |
| Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash | | (7,024,614) | | (7,710,600) | | (1,511,491) | | (575,557) | | - | | (16,822,262 |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of year | | 31,866,759 | | 9,427,666 | | 1,522,065 | | 575,557 | | | | 43,392,047 |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of year | \$ | 24,842,145 | \$ | 1,717,066 | \$ | 10,574 | \$ | _ | \$ | _ | \$ | 26,569,785 |

The following is a financial summary of the Hospital and its component units as of December 31, 2022:

| | | 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|----|---------------|--|-----|---|-------------|--|-------|
| | | Hospital | | Hospital | | Hospital | | Hospital | | CRHP | | CRHSS | | CDI | Е | liminations | | Total |
| Total current assets | \$ | 117,628,480 | \$ | 16,660,818 | \$ | 1,928,188 | \$ | 638,078 | \$ | (892,642) | \$ | 135,962,922 | | | | | | |
| Total noncurrent cash and investments | | 145,895,150 | | 3,152,896 | · | - | | - | | - | | 149,048,046 | | | | | | |
| Capital assets, net | | 116,975,113 | | 6,479,940 | | 40,742,296 | | - | | - | | 164,197,349 | | | | | | |
| Total other assets | | 18,090,414 | | 4,136,302 | | 1,305,053 | | - | _ | <u>-</u> | | 23,531,769 | | | | | | |
| Total assets and deferred outflows of resources | \$ | 398,589,157 | \$ | 30,429,956 | \$ | 43,975,537 | \$ | 638,078 | \$ | (892,642) | \$ | 472,740,086 | | | | | | |
| Total current liabilities | \$ | 68,613,316 | \$ | 9,736,895 | \$ | 73,875 | \$ | 104,278 | \$ | (892,642) | \$ | 77,635,722 | | | | | | |
| Total other liabilities | | 35,731,163 | | 6,405,529 | | - | | - | | - | | 42,136,692 | | | | | | |
| Total deferred inflows of resources | | 219,436 | | - | | 1,485,353 | | - | | - | | 1,704,789 | | | | | | |
| Net position - unrestricted | | 214,604,518 | | 7,879,122 | | 1,674,013 | | 533,800 | | - | | 224,691,453 | | | | | | |
| Net position - net investment in capital assets | _ | 79,420,724 | | 6,408,410 | | 40,742,296 | | <u> </u> | _ | | | 126,571,430 | | | | | | |
| Total liabilities and net position | \$ | 398,589,157 | \$ | 30,429,956 | \$ | 43,975,537 | \$ | 638,078 | \$ | (892,642) | \$ | 472,740,086 | | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | \$ | 456,489,471 | \$ | 53,014,786 | \$ | 1,928,510 | \$ | 1,820,597 | \$ | (8,102,839) | \$ | 505,150,525 | | | | | | |
| Depreciation | | (25,463,475) | | (2,060,824) | | (641,378) | | (307,200) | | - | | (28,472,877) | | | | | | |
| Other operating expenses | | (423,663,268) | | (90,732,340) | | (1,187,383) | | (2,330,805) | | 8,102,839 | | (509,810,957) | | | | | | |
| Operating income (loss) | | 7,362,728 | | (39,778,378) | | 99,749 | | (817,408) | | - | | (33,133,309) | | | | | | |
| Nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue | | 2,590,947 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | 2,590,947 | | | | | | |
| Income (loss) before other nonoperating income (expenses) | | 9,953,675 | | (39,778,378) | | 99,749 | | (817,408) | | _ | | (30,542,362) | | | | | | |
| Nonoperating income (expense) | | (34,676,734) | | (598,617) | | (2,701) | | 229,051 | | - | | (35,049,001) | | | | | | |
| Transfers | | (52,417,352) | | 40,438,277 | | 11,986,420 | | (7,345) | | - | | - | | | | | | |
| Change in net position | - | (77,140,411) | | 61,282 | | 12,083,468 | | (595,702) | | - | | (65,591,363) | | | | | | |
| Net position, beginning of year | | 371,165,653 | | 14,226,250 | | 30,332,841 | | 1,129,502 | | | | 416,854,246 | | | | | | |
| Net position, end of year | \$ | 294,025,242 | \$ | 14,287,532 | \$ | 42,416,309 | \$ | 533,800 | \$ | - | \$ | 351,262,883 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 202 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | _ | Hospital | _ | CRHP | | CRHSS | | CDI | E | liminations | _ | Total | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | \$ | 7,628,408 | \$ | (38,123,011) | \$ | 467,200 | \$ | (64,573) | \$ | - | \$ | (30,091,976) | | | | | | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities | | 1,903,977 | | (458,811) | | - | | - | | - | | 1,445,166 | | | | | | |
| Net cash used in capital and related financing activities | | (21,223,783) | | (1,442,558) | | (11,293,070) | | - | | - | | (33,959,411) | | | | | | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | - | (37,072,596) | _ | 40,438,277 | | 11,983,719 | | 221,706 | _ | | _ | 15,571,106 | | | | | | |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (48,763,994) | | 413,897 | | 1,157,849 | | 157,133 | | - | | (47,035,115) | | | | | | |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of year | _ | 80,630,753 | | 9,013,769 | | 364,216 | | 418,424 | | | | 90,427,162 | | | | | | |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of year | \$ | 31,866,759 | \$ | 9,427,666 | \$ | 1,522,065 | \$ | 575,557 | \$ | - | \$ | 43,392,047 | | | | | | |

Note 3. Long-Term Care Operations and Agreements

The Hospital has entered into various agreements to lease the facilities for the operation of nursing homes. Along with the lease agreements, the Hospital also entered into management agreements with the facilities' third-party managers (Managers) to continue to operate the facilities. These agreements include original terms ranging from two years to five years, with optional extension or renewal periods. The lease and management agreements also include termination clauses available to either party, and for that reason, these long-term care leases are excepted from the GASB No. 87 as further discussed in Note 17.

Effective May 1, 2023, the management of two nursing facilities was transitioned to a new third party Manager, resulting in no material change in operations.

As discussed in Note 1, through November 30, 2023, the Hospital operated eight nursing facilities. Effective December 1, 2023, the agreements with a Manager which managed five facilities were terminated, resulting in the Hospital no longer operating those facilities.

The lease agreements call for monthly base rent payments as outlined in the agreements. Rental expense approximated \$11.5 million and \$8.0 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively. The management agreements include management fees consisting of base management fees, subordinated management fees and incentive management fees. Base and subordinate management fees are primarily based on percentages of net patient service revenue of the individual facilities, generally ranging from 4% to 5%. Incentive management fees are to be paid only if sufficient working capital exists. The agreements also call for quality, royalty and capital improvement fees to be paid to the Managers. Management and other fees approximated \$11.4 million and \$7.0 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, and include waivers of certain fees as insufficient cash flows existed to fund the amounts due. All expenses and fees associated with these agreements are included within purchased services expenses in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Under the management agreements, the employees necessary to operate the facilities are contracted by the Hospital. The majority of all costs in the ordinary course of business are paid by the Managers who are then reimbursed by the Hospital from operations of the facilities. Similarly, Managers of certain facilities have provided working capital to cover insufficient cash flows from operations. Consequently, the majority of accrued liabilities of the long-term care operations approximating \$10.4 million and \$5.4 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, reflect amounts due to the Managers and their vendors.

Note 4. Net Patient Service Revenue

The Hospital has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Hospital at amounts different from its established rates. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors and others for services rendered and includes estimated retroactive revenue adjustments and a provision for uncollectible accounts. Retroactive adjustments are considered in the recognition of revenue on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and such estimated amounts are revised in future periods as adjustments become known.

A summary of payment arrangements includes:

Medicare

Certain inpatient acute care services and substantially all outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates per discharge. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors. Certain inpatient nonacute services are paid based on a cost reimbursement methodology. The Hospital is reimbursed for certain services at tentative rates with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Hospital and audits thereof by the Medicare administrative contractor. The Hospital's Medicare cost reports have been audited by the Medicare administrative contractor through December 31, 2020.

Long-term care services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are paid under a prospectively determined payment system on a per diem basis based on each resident's health at admission. Medicare reimburses for 100 days of skilled nursing facility care subject to certain eligibility requirements.

Medicaid

Inpatient and outpatient services rendered to the Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to the service provided and the patient diagnosis.

Long-term care services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid on a per diem basis.

Other

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

Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Revenue

The Hospital qualifies as a Medicaid DSH provider under Indiana Law (HEA 1095, Public Law 27-1992) and, as such, is eligible to receive certain supplemental Medicaid payments. The amounts of these supplemental Medicaid payments are dependent on regulatory approval by agencies of the federal and state governments and is determined by level, extent and cost of uncompensated care (as defined) and various other factors. Supplemental Medicaid payments under this program have been made by the state of Indiana, and the Hospital records such amounts as revenue when reasonably determined that the funds will be received. The Hospital recognized approximately \$7.4 million and \$7.2 million of net patient service revenue related to the supplemental Medicaid payment program for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Hospital participates in a state-specific provider assessment program to increase Medicaid payments to hospitals. The Hospital incurred approximately \$18.7 million and \$19.0 million of fees related to the program in 2023 and 2022, respectively, which is recorded as an operating expense. The provider assessment fee program is subject to retroactive rate setting by the state of Indiana and its Medicaid program and the amounts expensed represent the current fees that have been assessed to the Hospital. There is no assurance this program will continue in the future.

The amount outstanding and owed under the assessment fee program was not material at December 31, 2023. The amount outstanding and owed under the assessment fee program was \$5.6 million at December 31, 2022, and is included as a payable in estimated third-party payor settlements.

340B Drug Pricing Program Final Rule

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) released a final rule (CMS-1793-F) on November 8, 2023, that describes the agency's action on remand from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to craft a remedy from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in American Hospital Association v. Becerra, relating to the adjustment of Medicare payment rates for drugs acquired under the 340B program from January 1, 2018 through September 27, 2022.

CMS has made or is making the following resolutions:

- Repay 340B hospitals for money owed under Medicare fee-for-service claims from January 1, 2018 through September 27, 2022, through a lump-sum payment less amounts already paid through claims reprocessing for services furnished between January 1, 2022 through September 27, 2022.
- Provide the repayment amount to hospitals inclusive of any additional beneficiary coinsurance as to not require or allow hospitals to collect additional coinsurance.
- Maintain budget neutrality for these corrective payments to 340B hospitals through a (0.5) percentage
 point adjustment to the annual outpatient prospective payment system (OPPS) update that applies to
 nondrug OPPS services beginning January 1, 2026, until such time as the full amount of the additional
 payment is recouped (currently estimated at 16 years).

The Hospital recognized revenue of \$8.8 million associated with the 340B settlement stemming from the final rule and received a lump-sum payment in January 2024. The revenue is included in net patient service revenue for 2023, and the receivable is included in other receivables at December 31, 2023.

Approximately 59% and 56% of net patient service revenue is from participation in the Medicare and state-sponsored Medicaid programs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are complex and subject to interpretation and change. As a result, it is reasonably possible that recorded estimates will change materially in the near term.

The long-term care operations of the Hospital qualify for supplemental Medicaid payments through the Upper Payment Limit (UPL) program. The UPL is established to pay qualifying providers the difference between what Medicare would have paid and what Medicaid actually paid. The UPL is distributed through an intergovernmental transfer (IGT) arrangement. The Hospital is responsible for funding the IGT for the long-term care operations. Revenue associated with the UPL program is recorded net of IGT payments made to the program and is included in net patient service revenue. The Hospital recognized approximately \$10.9 million and \$18.3 million related to this supplemental payment program for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Details of gross patient charges and contractual allowances are as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Gross patient charges | | |
| Inpatients | \$ 363,438,608 | \$ 365,051,974 |
| Long-term care | 102,059,010 | 98,027,419 |
| Outpatients | 760,184,142 | 673,020,627 |
| Total | 1,225,681,760 | 1,136,100,020 |
| Charity care charges foregone | (10,334,311) | (8,992,547) |
| Provision for bad debt | (10,198,259) | (14,094,921) |
| Contractual allowances | (664,879,685) | (613,670,079) |
| Net patient service revenue | \$ 540,269,505 | \$ 499,342,473 |

Note 5. Charity Care

The Hospital 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 Hospital does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, these amounts are not reported as revenue. The Hospital maintains records to identify and monitor the level of charity care it provides, as well as the amount of charges foregone for services and supplies furnished under its charity care policy. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, charges excluded from revenue under its charity policy were \$10.3 million and \$9.0 million. The estimated net cost of the charity care services provided, calculated using a cost to charge ratio methodology was \$4.8 million for 2023 and \$4.2 million for 2022.

Note 6. CARES Act and Other Funding

In response to the World Health Organization's designation of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and the incidence of COVID-19 (COVID-19) as a global pandemic in March 2020, various legislation was enacted, including the *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (CARES Act) and the *American Rescue Plan Act* (ARPA Act).

Provider Relief Funds

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital received \$0 and \$1,325,675, respectively, of distributions from the CARES Act Provider Relief Fund and the ARPA Act Relief Fund (collectively, the Provider Relief Fund). These Provider Relief Fund distributions are not subject to repayment, provided the Hospital is able to attest to and comply with the terms and conditions of the funding, including demonstrating that the distributions received have been used for qualifying expenses and/or lost revenue attributable to COVID-19, as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The Hospital accounts for such payments as voluntary nonexchange transactions in accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions. Payments are recognized as grant revenue once the applicable terms and conditions required to retain the funds have been substantially met. Revenue recognized is classified as nonoperating and the associated cash flows are included within noncapital financing activities. Based on an analysis of the compliance and reporting requirements of the Provider Relief Fund and the effect of the pandemic on the Hospital's revenues and expenses, the Hospital has recognized into revenue all distributions from the Provider Relief Fund. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital recorded revenue of \$0 and \$1,325,675, respectively. This revenue is included in nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue within the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

The Hospital will continue to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of the Provider Relief Fund and the effect of the pandemic on the Hospital's revenues and expenses. The terms and conditions governing the Provider Relief Fund are complex and subject to interpretation and change. If the Hospital is unable to attest to or comply with current or future terms and conditions, its ability to retain some or all of the distributions received may be affected. Provider Relief Fund payments are subject to government oversight, including potential audits.

Medicare Advance Payments

As part of the CARES Act legislation, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) expanded the existing Accelerated and Advance Payments Program to a broad group of Medicare Part A providers as a means to provide additional cash flow at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Hospital met the eligibility criteria and was approved for advance payments, receiving \$37,514,603 in April 2020. Under the terms of the program, repayment of the funds began in April 2021 and continued through September 2022, at which time the entirety of the Hospital's advance payments was either recouped or repaid.

Deferred Employer Payroll Taxes

As part of the CARES Act legislation, organizations were eligible to defer payment of the employer's share of Social Security payroll taxes owed on wages paid for the year ended December 31, 2020. These deferred tax payments were due in two installments: 50% due by December 31, 2021, and 50% due by December 31, 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, any remaining deferred balance (approximately \$2.4 million) was paid, and there is no outstanding liability.

Other COVID-19 Funding

The Hospital received funding and/or recognized into revenue the following related to COVID-19 from other sources:

- The Hospital recorded revenue of \$717,697 in 2023 and \$1,215,272 in 2022, related to non-capital specific Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants. This revenue is included in nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue within the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. During 2023 and 2022, the Hospital received approximately \$1,208,000 and \$819,000, respectively, of funding from FEMA.
- Beginning in 2020 and through March 2023, the federal government's response to COVID-19 included temporary reductions to the non-federal share of Medicaid supplemental payments through the UPL program received by the Hospital associated with its nursing home operations. This increased supplemental payment revenue by \$1.7 million in 2022. The impact in 2023 was not material. This revenue is included within net patient service revenue on the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, as this funding constitutes reimbursement for care or treatment provided.

Note 7. Deposits, Investments and Investment Return

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, a government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Hospital's deposit policy for custodial credit risk requires compliance with the provisions of state law, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, paragraph 6.

Deposits with financial institutions in the State of Indiana at year-end were entirely insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or by the Indiana Public Deposit Insurance Fund (IPDIF). This includes any deposit accounts issued or offered by a qualifying financial institution. Accordingly, all deposits in excess of FDIC levels are covered by the IPDIF and are considered collateralized.

Investments

The Hospital may legally invest in direct obligations of and other obligations guaranteed as to principal by the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies and instrumentalities and bank repurchase agreements. It may also invest in certain deposit accounts, mutual funds, repurchase agreements and pooled investment funds as authorized by Indiana Code 16-22-3-20.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital had \$153,836,705 and \$149,048,046 of investments, comprised as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Investments Mutual funds Money market funds | \$ 146,836,705 7,000,000 | \$ 149,048,046 |
| | \$ 153,836,705 | \$ 149,048,046 |

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, the Hospital's investment policy states an expected duration of investments between two and five years. The money market account and mutual funds are presented as an investment with a maturity of less than one year because they are redeemable in full immediately.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. It is the Hospital's policy to limit its investments in money market funds with a rating of AAA or above by Standard & Poor's or Aaa or above by Moody's Investors Service, with a maximum maturity of one year. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital's investments in mutual funds were not rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody's. No investments are to be made by the Hospital in nonmarketable securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The Hospital establishes ranges by investment category to limit investment concentration. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital's investment in mutual funds consisted of:

| 23% | 23% |
|------|---|
| 21% | 0% |
| 17% | 14% |
| 12% | 0% |
| 9% | 8% |
| 9% | 1% |
| 0% | 23% |
| 0% | 8% |
| 9% | 23% |
| 100% | 100% |
| | 21% 17% 12% 9% 9% 0% 0% |

Summary of Carrying Values

The carrying values of deposits and investments shown above are included in the balance sheets as follows:

| | 2023 | | 2022 |
|---|-------------------|----|-------------|
| Carrying value | | | |
| Deposits | \$ 27,415,539 | \$ | 43,392,047 |
| Investments | 153,836,705 | | 149,048,046 |
| | \$ 181,252,244 | \$ | 192,440,093 |
| | 101,202,211 | Ě | 102,110,000 |
| Included in the following balance sheets captions | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 17,967,011 | \$ | 43,392,047 |
| Trustee-held funds, current portion | 8,602,774 | | - |
| Noncurrent cash and investments | 154,682,459 | | 149,048,046 |
| | | | |
| | \$ 181,252,244 | \$ | 192,440,093 |

Investment Return

Investment return for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of:

| | | 2023 | | 2022 |
|--|----|------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Interest and dividend income Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments | | | 3,318,493 (36,306,890) | |
| | \$ | 20,119,134 | \$ | (32,988,397) |

Note 8. Patient Accounts Receivable

The Hospital grants credit without collateral to its patients, many of whom are area residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of accounts receivable from patients and third-party payors at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| Medicare | 33% | 31% |
| Medicaid | 13% | 13% |
| Other third-party payors | 45% | 49% |
| Individual patients | 9% | 7% |
| | 100% | 100% |

Note 9. Leases Receivable

The Hospital leases portions of its office and medical space and other real estate to various third parties, the terms of which expire at various dates through 2032. Payments are either fixed or increase at fixed amounts defined in the lease agreements. Any usage-based payments included within these leases are not included in the measurement of leases receivable balances because they are not fixed in substance.

Revenue recognized under lease contracts during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, was approximately \$260,000 and \$340,000, respectively, which includes both lease revenue and interest. Revenue recognized for variable and short-term rental amounts not included in the measurement of the lease receivables approximated \$290,000 and \$540,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 10. Deferred Compensation Plan

Prior to 2016, CRHP maintained an IRS Code Section 457(B) plan for the benefit of certain highly compensated employees. The plan allowed for employee contributions only. The plan was dissolved on January 1, 2016, but the plan assets are still held by CRHP on behalf of its employees, separate from all other assets. On the balance sheets, these deferred compensation investments are reported within noncurrent cash and investments, with a corresponding liability within noncurrent liabilities.

The activity in the investments and liability of the deferred compensation plan was as follows for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

| | 2023 | 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Deferred compensation investments, beginning of year Investment gains (losses) Employee withdrawals | \$ 3,152,896 546,310 (195,003) | \$ 4,610,445 (774,504) (683,045) | | | |
| Deferred compensation investments, end of year | \$ 3,504,203 | \$ 3,152,896 | | | |

Note 11. Joint Venture Investments

The Hospital participates as a joint owner in several companies. A listing of these joint ventures, along with ownership percentages and net investment values as of December 31 are as follows:

| Joint Venture Name - Description | Ownership % at December 31, 2023 | I: | 2023 nvestment Amount | Ownership % at December 31, 2022 | lı | 2022 nvestment Amount |
|--|----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| St. Vincent Jennings Hospital, Inc Nonprofit | | | | | | |
| Corporation | 10.00% | \$ | 450,000 | 10.00% | \$ | 450,000 |
| RCG Columbus, LLC - Outpatient Renal Dialysis | | | | | | |
| Services | 12.25% | | 529,880 | 12.25% | | 447,851 |
| United Hospital Services, LLC - Laundry Services | 4.15% | | 572,476 | 4.15% | | 577,435 |
| Southern Indiana Health Organization, Inc | | | | | | |
| Health Insurance Provider | 21.04% | | 2,024,351 | 33.33% | | 3,484,274 |
| Tecumseh Health Reciprocal Risk Retention | | | | | | |
| Group (formerly Indiana Healthcare) - Captive | | | | | | |
| Insurance for Medical Malpractice Claims | 7.14% | | 2,744,324 | 7.14% | | 2,958,557 |
| Fair Oaks Community Development Corporation - | | | | | | |
| Real Estate Development | 50.00% | | 176,131 | 25.00% | | 1,954,347 |
| Total | | \$ | 6,497,162 | | \$ | 9,872,464 |

Effective as of March 31, 2024, the Hospital's ownership percentage in Southern Indiana Health Organization, Inc. changed from 21.04% to approximately 18.20%.

Note 12. Capital, Lease, and Subscription Assets

Capital assets activity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was:

| | | | 20 | 23 | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | Additions | Disposals Internal Transfers | | Transfers From LTC | Ending Balance |
| Land | \$ 18,981,061 | \$ - | \$ (52,000) | \$ 240,000 | \$ - | \$ 19,169,061 |
| Land improvements | 21,019,398 | - | (10,640) | - | - | 21,008,758 |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 244,089,236 | 1,188,858 | (4,727,897) | 5,914,239 | 68,693 | 246,533,129 |
| Equipment | 170,270,480 | 602,517 | (6,352,346) | 8,621,075 | 2,448,798 | 175,590,524 |
| Construction in progress | 19,413,746 | 47,212,012 | (291,863) | (14,775,314) | 31,703 | 51,590,284 |
| | 473,773,921 | 49,003,387 | (11,434,746) | - | 2,549,194 | 513,891,756 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | • | | | | | |
| Land improvements | 13,864,470 | 521,188 | (10,640) | - | - | 14,375,018 |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | 174,836,052 | 7,694,776 | (1,095,800) | - | - | 181,435,028 |
| Equipment | 120,876,050 | 15,743,374 | (5,836,073) | - | 615,908 | 131,399,259 |
| | 309,576,572 | 23,959,338 | (6,942,513) | | 615,908 | 327,209,305 |
| | \$ 164,197,349 | \$ 25,044,049 | \$ (4,492,233) | \$ - | \$ 1,933,286 | \$ 186,682,451 |

| | | | | | | 20 | 22 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---|----|-------------------|
| | _ | Beginning Balance | • | | Disposals | | Internal Transfers | | Transfers From LTC | | _ | Ending Balance |
| Land | \$ | 18,906,761 | \$ | 74,300 | \$ | - | \$ | _ | \$ | _ | \$ | 18,981,061 |
| Land improvements | | 21,020,698 | | - | | (1,300) | | - | | - | | 21,019,398 |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | | 241,888,326 | | 4,223,927 | | (2,369,597) | | 346,580 | | - | | 244,089,236 |
| Equipment | | 183,915,894 | | 10,528,758 | | (27,458,502) | | 3,284,330 | | - | | 170,270,480 |
| Construction in progress | | 10,082,864 | | 15,386,651 | | (2,424,859) | | (3,630,910) | | - | | 19,413,746 |
| | _ | 475,814,543 | | 30,213,636 | | (32,254,258) | | - | | | | 473,773,921 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | _ | | | | | , | | - | | | | |
| Land improvements | | 13,329,253 | | 535,672 | | (455) | | - | | - | | 13,864,470 |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | | 166,503,635 | | 9,106,275 | | (773,858) | | - | | - | | 174,836,052 |
| Equipment | | 131,553,470 | | 14,495,584 | | (25,173,004) | | - | | - | | 120,876,050 |
| | | 311,386,358 | | 24,137,531 | _ | (25,947,317) | | - | | | | 309,576,572 |
| | \$ | 164,428,185 | \$ | 6,076,105 | \$ | (6,306,941) | \$ | _ | \$ | _ | \$ | 164,197,349 |

Lease assets activity for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was:

| | 2023 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----|-----------|------|-------|----|-------------------|--|--|
| | | Beginning Balance | | Additions | Disp | osals | | Ending Balance | | |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | \$ | 8,532,223 | \$ | 565,143 | \$ | - | \$ | 9,097,366 | | |
| Equipment | | 5,831,248 | | 3,425,124 | | - | | 9,256,372 | | |
| | | 14,363,471 | | 3,990,267 | | - | | 18,353,738 | | |
| Less accumulated amortization | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | | 2,429,570 | | 1,944,735 | | - | | 4,374,305 | | |
| Equipment | | 1,905,776 | | 2,649,193 | | - | | 4,554,969 | | |
| | | 4,335,346 | | 4,593,928 | | | | 8,929,274 | | |
| | \$ | 10,028,125 | \$ | (603,661) | \$ | - | \$ | 9,424,464 | | |

| | 2022 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----|-------------|------|-------|----|-------------------|--|--|
| | | Beginning Balance | | Additions | Disp | osals | | Ending Balance | | |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | \$ | 8,407,376 | \$ | 124,847 | \$ | - | \$ | 8,532,223 | | |
| Equipment | | 4,455,185 | | 1,376,063 | | - | | 5,831,248 | | |
| | | 12,862,561 | | 1,500,910 | | - | | 14,363,471 | | |
| Less accumulated amortization | | | | | | | | _ | | |
| Buildings and leasehold improvements | | - | | 2,429,570 | | - | | 2,429,570 | | |
| Equipment | | - | | 1,905,776 | | _ | | 1,905,776 | | |
| | | - | | 4,335,346 | | _ | | 4,335,346 | | |
| | \$ | 12,862,561 | \$ | (2,834,436) | \$ | _ | \$ | 10,028,125 | | |

Subscription assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2023 was:

| | 2023 | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----|-------------------|
| | Beginning Balance | | Additions | | Disposals | | | Ending Balance |
| Information technology and software | \$ | - | \$ | 2,194,518 | \$ | - | \$ | 2,194,518 |
| Less accumulated amortization Information technology and software | | | | 45,719 | | <u>-</u> | | 45,719 |
| | \$ | - | \$ | 2,148,799 | \$ | _ | \$ | 2,148,799 |

There was no subscription asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 13. Medical Malpractice Claims

Malpractice insurance coverage is provided on a claims-made basis. Should the claims-made policy not be renewed or replaced with equivalent insurance, claims based on occurrences during its term but reported subsequently would be uninsured. However, the *Indiana Malpractice Act* (the Act) limits professional liability for claims prior to July 1, 2017 to a maximum recovery of \$1,250,000 per occurrence, \$250,000 of which would be paid through medical insurance coverage, while the remaining balance would be paid by the State of Indiana Patient Compensation Fund (the Fund). For claims incurred between July 1, 2017 and June 30, 2019, the maximum recovery is \$1,650,000 per occurrence, \$400,000 of which would be paid through insurance coverage, with the remainder due from the Fund. For claims incurred subsequent to June 30, 2019, the maximum recovery is \$1,800,000 per occurrence, \$500,000 of which would be paid through insurance coverage, with the remainder due from the Fund.

On January 1, 2017, Indiana Healthcare, a reciprocal risk retention group based out of Vermont providing captive insurance coverage, merged with Heartland Reciprocal Risk Retention Group, both being reciprocal interinsurance exchanges organized and licensed pursuant to Chapters 132 and 141 of Title 8 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated. Indiana Healthcare being the surviving insurer was renamed Tecumseh Reciprocal Risk Retention Group (Tecumseh). Columbus Regional Hospital's ownership share in Tecumseh is one-fourteenth, or approximately 7% (see Note 11).

Note 14. Self-Insured Claims

Substantially all of the Hospital's employees and their dependents are eligible to participate in the Hospital's employee health insurance plan. The Hospital is self-insured for health claims of participating employees and dependents up to an annual aggregate amount of \$300,000 in 2023 and \$250,000 in 2022. The health plan also includes an aggregate specific deductible of \$110,000. Commercial stop-loss insurance coverage is purchased for health claims in excess of the aggregate annual amount. The Hospital is also self-insured for workers' compensation claims. A provision is accrued for self-insured employee health and workers' compensation claims including both claims reported and claims incurred but not yet reported. The accrual is estimated based on consideration of prior claims experience, recently settled claims, frequency of claims and other economic and social factors. It is reasonably possible that the Hospital's estimate will change by a material amount in the near term. Settled claims resulting from this risk did not exceed commercial insurance coverage in recent years.

Activity in the Hospital's accrued employee health and workers' compensation claims liability, which is included in other accrued liabilities in the balance sheets, is summarized as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Balance, beginning of year | \$ 3,069,529 | \$ 3,096,006 | | |
| Current year claims incurred and changes in estimates for claims incurred in prior years | 19,284,328 | 19,241,434 | | |
| Claims and expenses paid | (20,100,175) | (19,267,911) | | |
| Balance, end of year | \$ 2,253,682 | \$ 3,069,529 | | |

Note 15. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the Hospital for the years ended December 31:

| | Beginning Balance | Additions | 2023 Deductions | Ending Balance | Current Portion |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Indiana Health Facility Financing Authority Bonds Series 2014 Indiana Health Facility Financing Authority | \$ 34,265,000 | \$ - | \$ (34,265,000) | \$ - | \$ - |
| Bonds Series 2023 | | 69,795,000 | | 69,795,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Total long-term debt | \$ 34,265,000 | \$ 69,795,000 | \$ (34,265,000) | \$ 69,795,000 | \$ 3,500,000 |
| | Beginning Balance | Additions | 2022 Deductions | Ending Balance | Current Portion |
| Indiana Health Facility Financing Authority Bonds Series 2014 | \$ 35,485,000 | \$ - | \$ (1,220,000) | \$ 34,265,000 | \$ 1,245,000 |

Revenue Bonds Payable

In December 2014, the Hospital issued its note to the Indiana Finance Authority securing the Indiana Finance Authority Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A and Series 2014B in the combined amount of \$74,205,000. The Series 2014A bonds totaled \$35,485,000, and were scheduled to mature in August 2044, prior to being refunded in 2023. The Series 2014B bonds totaled \$38,720,000 and matured in August 2021. These bonds were issued to refund the Indiana Finance Authority Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, Series 2009A and Series 2009B, and to provide additional funding for a capital project. Annual principal payments were scheduled to be due serially through the aforementioned maturity dates (prior to refunding).

In August and September 2023, the Hospital issued its note to the Indiana Finance Authority securing the Indiana Finance Authority Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A, Series 2023B, Series 2023C, and Series 2023D in the combined amount of \$69,795,000. The Series 2023A bonds totaled \$23,500,000, maturing in August 2031. The Series 2023B bonds totaled \$10,000,000, maturing in August 2031. The Series 2023C bonds totaled \$26,295,000, maturing in August 2053. The Series 2023D bonds totaled \$10,000,000, maturing in August 2053. These bonds were issued to refund the Indiana Finance Authority Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A, and to provide additional funding for ongoing capital projects.

Annual principal payments are due serially through the aforementioned maturity dates. Interest rates vary with the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). At December 31, 2023, the interest rate was 4.93% for the Series 2023A and 2023B bonds, and the interest rate was 5.03% for the Series 2023C and 2023D bonds.

The Series 2023 Bond issue requires the Hospital to maintain certain financial covenants.

The debt service requirements as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

| Years Ending December 31 | _ | Total to be Paid | | Principal | Estimated Interest | | |
|--------------------------|----|---------------------|----|------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| 2024 | \$ | 7,004,887 | \$ | 3,500,000 | \$ | 3,504,887 | |
| 2025 | | 6,994,829 | | 3,680,000 | | 3,314,829 | |
| 2026 | | 6,990,317 | | 3,865,000 | | 3,125,317 | |
| 2027 | | 6,986,270 | | 4,060,000 | | 2,926,270 | |
| 2028 | | 6,989,821 | | 4,265,000 | | 2,724,821 | |
| 2029 - 2033 | | 26,473,300 | | 16,045,000 | | 10,428,300 | |
| 2034 - 2038 | | 13,849,982 | | 5,700,000 | | 8,149,982 | |
| 2039 - 2043 | | 13,820,760 | | 7,315,000 | | 6,505,760 | |
| 2044 - 2048 | | 13,759,902 | | 9,360,000 | | 4,399,902 | |
| 2049 - 2053 | | 13,702,635 | | 12,005,000 | | 1,697,635 | |
| | \$ | 116,572,703 | \$ | 69,795,000 | \$ | 46,777,703 | |

Note 16. Line of Credit Agreement

The Hospital had an unsecured taxable line of credit providing up to \$10,000,000 of nonrevolving credit through September 2023, when the line was terminated. As of and during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no borrowings against this line of credit.

Note 17. Lease Liabilities

The Hospital leases medical and office equipment, medical and administrative space, and real estate, the terms of which expire in various years through 2033. Any variable payments on these leases based upon the use of the underlying asset are not included in the lease liability because they are not fixed in substance. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital recognized approximately \$1.9 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, of rental expense for variable payments and short-term rentals not previously included in the measurement of the lease liability.

As discussed in Note 3, the long-term care facility leases include termination language in which either party can terminate the agreement without cause. The Hospital recognized approximately \$11.5 million in 2023 and \$8.0 million in 2022 of rental expense under these agreements, which are excluded from the measurement of the lease liability.

The following is a summary of long-term lease transactions for the Hospital for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

| | Beginning Balance | Additions | 2023 Deductions | Ending Balance | Current Portion |
|--|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Various equipment, building and real estate leases | \$ 10,166,930 | \$ 3,990,267 | \$ (4,508,667) | \$ 9,648,530 | \$ 2,741,042 |
| | | | 2022 | | |
| | Beginning Balance | Additions | 2022 Deductions | Ending Balance | Current Portion |
| Various equipment, building and real estate leases | \$ 12,862,561 | \$ 1,500,910 | \$ (4,196,541) | \$ 10,166,930 | \$ 4,203,134 |

The following is a schedule by year of payments under the leases as of December 31, 2023:

| Year Ending December 31, | otal to Be Paid | Principal | Interest | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|--|
| 2024 | \$ 3,076,998 | \$ 2,741,042 | \$ 335,956 | | |
| 2025 | 2,515,398 | 2,270,438 | 244,960 | | |
| 2026 | 1,769,556 | 1,603,167 | 166,389 | | |
| 2027 | 1,159,468 | 1,052,527 | 106,941 | | |
| 2028 | 891,230 | 838,082 | 53,148 | | |
| 2029 - 2033 | 1,191,120 | 1,143,274 | 47,846 | | |
| | \$ 10,603,770 | \$ 9,648,530 | \$ 955,240 | | |

Note 18. Subscription Liabilities

The Hospital has a subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) for financial planning and decision support software, the term of which expires in 2026. Variable payments based upon the use of underlying information technology assets are not included the Hospital's subscription liability because they are not fixed in substance. Information technology and software contracted through short-term arrangements are also not included in the Hospital's subscription liability.

The following is a summary of long-term SBITA transactions for the Hospital for the year ended December 31, 2023:

| | Beginning Balance | 0 0 | | 2023 Deductions | | | Ending Balance | | Current Portion | |
|--|----------------------|-----|------------|------------------|----------|----|-------------------|----|--------------------|--|
| Subscription-based information technology arrangements | \$ | _ | \$ 652,114 | \$ | (40,212) | \$ | 611,902 | \$ | 189,814 | |

The following is a schedule by year of payments under the SBITAs as of December 31, 2023:

| Year Ending December 31, | To | otal to Be Paid | F | Principal | lı | Interest | | |
|--------------------------|----|--------------------|----|-----------|----|----------|--|--|
| 2024 | \$ | 234,360 | \$ | 189,814 | \$ | 44,546 | | |
| 2025 | | 234,360 | | 203,632 | | 30,728 | | |
| 2026 | | 234,360 | | 218,456 | | 15,904 | | |
| | \$ | 703,080 | \$ | 611,902 | \$ | 91,178 | | |

Note 19. Restricted and Designated Net Position

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital had no restricted net position. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, approximately \$123 million and \$127 million, respectively, of the Hospital's unrestricted net position has been designated by the Hospital's Board of Trustees for capital acquisitions. Designated portions of net position remain under the control of the Board of Trustees, which may, at its discretion, later use this net position for other purposes.

Note 20. Disclosures About Fair Value of Assets

Fair value is 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 measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- **Level 2** Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities
- **Level 3** Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

Recurring Measurements

The following tables present the fair value measurements of assets recognized in the accompanying balance sheets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

| | Fair Value | | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | | Significant Unobservabl Inputs (Level 3) | |
|---|------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|-------------|
| December 31, 2023 Investments by fair value level | • | 22 242 224 | • | 00.040.004 | • | | | |
| Mutual funds - equity Mutual funds - fixed income Money market mutual funds | \$ | 66,946,921 79,889,784 7,000,000 | \$ | 66,946,921 79,889,784 7,000,000 | \$ | - - - | \$ | - - - |
| Total investments by fair value level | \$ | 153,836,705 | \$ | 153,836,705 | \$ | | \$ | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Fair Value | | uoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Ot Obse In | ificant her rvable outs vel 2) | Signific Unobserv Input: (Level | able s |
| December 31, 2022 Investments by fair value level Mutual funds - equity | | | | in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Otse Obse Inp (Lev | her rvable outs | Unobserv Input: (Level | able s |
| | \$ | Fair Value 69,941,579 77,456,467 1,650,000 | | in Active Markets for Identical Assets | Ot Obse In | her rvable outs | Unobserv Input | able s |

Investments

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or independent asset pricing services and pricing models, the inputs of which are market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including, but not limited to, yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prepayments, defaults, cumulative loss projections and cash flows. Such securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. In certain cases where Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. The Hospital does not have any Level 3 investments at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Note 21. Retirement Plans

Defined-Contribution Retirement Plans

The Hospital maintains defined-contribution retirement plans for the benefit of substantially all of its employees. Under the plans, employee contributions are made into a 403(b) plan, while Hospital matching contributions are made into a 401(a) plan. Employee contributions are allowed up to the maximum allowable by law. The Hospital's matching of contributions ranges from a minimum of 2% to a maximum of 6%, dependent upon years of employment and level of salary deferral. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Hospital made \$6,588,368 and \$5,364,323 of contributions to the plans.

Note 22. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

As of December 31, 2023, the Hospital had material capital commitments of approximately \$7.9 million, substantially all of which relates to the continued construction and renovation of an outpatient medical park.

Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Hospital is, from time to time, subject to allegations that may or do result in litigation. Some of these allegations are in areas not covered by the Hospital's insurance program (discussed elsewhere in these notes) or by commercial insurance; for example, allegations regarding employment practices or performance of contracts. The Hospital evaluates such allegations by conducting investigations to determine the validity of each potential claim. Based upon the advice of legal counsel, management records an estimate of the amount of ultimate expected loss, if any, for each. The Hospital 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 Hospital's future financial position or results from operations. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

Note 23. Related Party Transactions

The Hospital enters into agreements and transacts with several entities which do not require presentation as component units within the Hospital's financial statements but are considered related parties primarily due to the existence of common directors.

Southeastern Indiana Health Management, Inc. (SIHM) is a tax-exempt not-for-profit corporation that has the authority to direct and control the operations of its subsidiary, Southeastern Indiana Medical Holdings, Inc., which is a taxable not-for-profit corporation. SIHM and the Hospital have entered into a series of agreements by which SIHM provides management services to the Hospital and also leases administrative and other employees to the Hospital.

The Columbus Regional Health Foundation, Inc. (Foundation) is a tax-exempt not-for-profit corporation formed to benefit and provide resources to the Bartholomew County and surrounding communities. The Hospital and the Foundation periodically provide economic support to one another in the form of cash or other contributions.

Our Hospice of South Central Indiana, Inc. (Hospice) is an organization formed to provide hospice services in Southern Indiana. Hospice has entered into a variety of agreements with the Hospital, including a shared savings arrangement and a building lease. Additionally, the Hospital and Hospice periodically provide economic support to one another in the form of cash or other contributions.

The following summarizes the transactions and year-end balances associated with related parties which are included in the financial statements of the Hospital:

| Corporate Name/Nature of Relationship | | 2023 | 2022 | | |
|---|----|------------|------|------------|--|
| Southeastern Indiana Health Management, Inc. (SIHM) | | | | | |
| Management services expense | \$ | 7,257,784 | \$ | 4,992,238 | |
| Contract services reimbursed | | 19,348,066 | | 17,045,174 | |
| Employee benefit reimbursement received | | 65,140 | | 116,944 | |
| Other receivables | | 240,193 | | 322,750 | |
| Accounts payable | | 1,858,579 | | 1,949,633 | |
| Columbus Regional Health Foundation, Inc. | | | | | |
| Contributions to the Foundation | \$ | 1,126,341 | \$ | 1,067,000 | |
| Contributions received from the Foundation | | 430,349 | | 364,062 | |
| Other receivables | | 87,456 | | 307,565 | |
| Our Hospice of South Central Indiana, Inc. | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | \$ | 123,480 | \$ | 109,894 | |
| Miscellaneous sales to Hospice | | 126,399 | | 98,124 | |
| Other receivables | | 78,118 | | 92,222 | |

Note 24. Subsequent Events

In February of 2024, Change Healthcare, a leading healthcare technology revenue cycle vendor who serves as a clearinghouse between healthcare providers and insurers, was victim to a cyber breach. This breach has led to disruption in the claims submission and billing process throughout the healthcare industry, leading to delays in reimbursement for services and cash collections. While the Hospital was not directly targeted with the cyber breach, its utilization of services with Change Healthcare has impacted its billings and collections subsequent to year-end. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect possible future effects of changes in collection patterns as a result of this cyber breach, if any. Events could occur that would change estimates materially in the near term.

In response to the cyber breach, as a means to assist with potential cash flow needs, the Hospital requested and received Change Health / Optum Payment Disruption (CHOPD) accelerated or advance payments from CMS, totaling \$6.2 million. As of audit issuance, a substantial portion of these CHOPD advance payments have already been recouped by CMS.



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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

Board of Trustees Columbus Regional Hospital Columbus, Indiana

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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of Columbus Regional Hospital (Hospital), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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, and have issued our report thereon dated April 26, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Purpose of This Report

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

FORVIS, LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana April 26, 2024