Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

December 31, 2022



Contents

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4

Financial Statements

Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	12
Statement of Cash Flows	13
Notes to Financial Statements	15

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......40



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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 Columbus Regional Hospital (Hospital), a component unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 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, 2022, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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. 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 audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2022, the Hospital adopted a new accounting standard, GASB Statement 87, *Leases*, (GASB 87). Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 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 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 May 25, 2023, 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 May 25, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2022 (Unaudited)

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 year ended December 31, 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 \$101.5 million (34.5 percent) in 2022.
- The Hospital's net position decreased by \$65.6 million (15.7 percent) in 2022.
- The Hospital reported an operating loss in 2022 of \$33.1 million after reporting operating income of \$10.6 million in 2021.
- Net nonoperating activity decreased in 2022 but remained significant with nonoperating activity netting to a loss of \$32.5 million. Net nonoperating activity produced income in 2021 in the amount of \$21.8 million.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2022, the Hospital adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB 87). Comparative information presented herein has not been restated for the adoption of GASB 87 because the basic financial statements present fiscal year 2022 only.

Also effective January 1, 2022, the Hospital adopted GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*. However, the standard did not have a material impact on the Hospital's 2022 financial statements.

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 2022 and 2021.

		2022		2021
Summary of Operations	¢		<i>•</i>	100 500
Revenues	\$	505,151	\$	493,520
Salaries and benefits		191,925		179,778
Supplies and drugs		73,259		68,797
Purchased services and other operating expenses		244,627		210,284
Depreciation and amortization		28,473		24,043
Total expenses		538,284		482,902
Operating income (loss)		(33,133)		10,618
Nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue		2,591		5,302
Income (loss) before other nonoperating items		(30,542)		15,920
Nonoperating income (loss)		(35,049)		16,479
Capital contributions from related party				140
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$	(65,591)	\$	32,539
Cash Flow Data				
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(30,092)	\$	9,711
Cash provided by noncapital activities		1,445		3,591
Cash used in capital and related financing				
activities		(33,959)		(22,620)
Cash provided by investing activities		15,571		1,516

Selected Financial Data and Statistics (Dollars in Thousands)

	 2022	2021
Financial Position		
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$ 60,351	\$ 62,875
Other current assets	75,612	116,340
Capital assets, net	164,197	164,428
Other noncurrent assets		
	 172,580	 214,526
Total assets		
	\$ 472,740	\$ 558,169
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 34,265	\$ 35,485
Other liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	 87,212	 105,831
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$ 121,477	\$ 141,316
Unrestricted net position	\$ 224,691	\$ 287,911
Net investment in capital assets	 126,571	 128,943
Total net position	\$ 351,262	\$ 416,854
Days cash on hand	135.1	229.7
Hospital Operating Data		
Number of beds (available for use)	253	278
Inpatient discharges	9,963	9,474
Average daily census	117	106
Average length of stay	4.3	4.1
Occupancy	46%	38%
Inpatient case mix	1.5615	1.5644
Outpatient visits	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 2022 is the decrease cash and cash equivalents, which decreased by \$47.0 million, or 52 percent. The decrease directly stems from operational and financial performance in 2022, as well as other factors, including an increase in capital asset activity for certain renovation and expansion projects, and the recoupment of all Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments, which had an outstanding balance of \$23.2 million at December 31, 2021.

Another significant change in the Hospital's financial position in 2022 is the decrease in other accrued liabilities, both current and noncurrent, which declined from \$51.3 million in 2021 to \$19.6 million in 2022. This decrease is primarily the result of the aforementioned recoupment of Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments.

Operating Results and Changes in the Hospital's Net Position

As previously mentioned, the Hospital's net position decreased in 2022 by \$65.6 million (15.7 percent). Operating results are discussed on the following page.

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 \$33.1 million in 2022 after reporting operating income of \$10.6 million in 2021.

The primary components of the Hospital's operating results are:

- Net patient service revenue, which saw a year-over-year increase of \$12.8 million (2.6 • percent).
- Salaries, wages, and benefits, which saw a year-over year increase of \$12.1 million (6.8 • percent).
- Professional fees and purchased services, which saw a year-over-year increase of \$32.1 • million (15.0 percent).
- Supplies expense, which saw a year-over-year increase of \$4.4 million (6.5 percent). •
- Hospital assessment fees, which increased year-over-year by \$1.5 million (8.8 percent).

The change in net patient service revenue is primarily attributable to the continued relative decreased impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Hospital's operations, as the Hospital saw increases in both inpatient (measured by patient days and discharges) and outpatient (measured by patient registrations and visits/procedures) volumes. The increases to operating expenses are largely driven by industry and macroeconomic factors, including highly competitive labor markets, inflationary pressures on general purchasing, including for supplies and most notably, contract labor and other contract services.

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

Hospital - Patients Served				
Year	(Discharges) Inpatients	(Registrations) Outpatients	Total	
2022 2021	9,963 9,474	280,079 277,099	290,042 286,573	

Hospital - Gross Patient Revenues Composition by Payor

Payor	2022	2021
Medicare	51.6%	49.8%
Medicaid	17.4%	17.1%
Managed care plans	29.0%	29.3%
Other	2.0%	3.8%
Managed care plans	29.0%	29.3%

Nonoperating Income and Expenses

For reporting purposes in 2022 and 2021, 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 2022, the Hospital recognized as grant revenue the following:

- Provider Relief Funds of \$1.3 million
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding of \$1.2 million

Within all other nonoperating income and expenses, the Hospital recognized a significant decrease in investment return in 2022, with a decline of \$46.8 million as compared to 2021. This is largely attributable to market forces, as the broad financial markets saw steady declines throughout the majority of 2022. The Hospital also recognized approximately \$315,000 of losses in 2022 from its equity method joint venture investments. The combination of interest expense, contribution expense and all other nonoperating expenses remained steady between years, with \$1.7 million of expense for 2022 and \$2.4 million of expense for 2021.

The Hospital's Cash Flows

The Hospital's cash decreased by \$47.0 million after decreasing by \$7.8 million in 2021. Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities in 2022 and 2021 are \$(30.1 million) and \$9.7 million, respectively. The decrease in 2022 is due to previously discussed items, including operational and financial performance and the recoupment of Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payments, amongst other matters. Cash flows provided by noncapital financing activities in 2022 and 2021 are \$1.4 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. The decrease in 2022 is due to reduced grant funding from governments. Cash flows used in capital and related financing activities increased to \$34.0 million in 2022, from \$22.6 million in 2021, as the Hospital spent \$12.5 million more for the acquisition and construction of capital assets in 2022 as compared to 2021. Cash flows provided by investing activities increased between years, with \$15.6 million provided in 2022, and \$1.5 million provided in 2021. This is due to the Hospital liquidating significantly more investments than purchased in 2022.

Capital and Lease Assets

At the end of 2022, the Hospital had \$164.2 million invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in Note 13 to the financial statements. In 2022, the Hospital purchased or financed (through accounts payable) new property and equipment costing \$30.2 million, for medical equipment, buildings and improvements, and other projects. As of December 31, 2022, projects still in progress total \$19.4 million, primarily related to building renovation and expansion projects, construction associated with an electrophysiology laboratory, and medical equipment.

Upon adoption of GASB 87 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 the year, the Hospital entered into new lease agreements which resulted in lease assets of \$1.5 million.

Debt and Lease Liabilities

At December 31, 2022, the Hospital had \$34.3 million in revenue bonds outstanding, financed through the Indiana Health Facility Financing Authority Bonds Series 2014. 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, and the Hospital has issued no new debt.

Upon adoption of GASB 87 on January 1, 2022, the Hospital recognized lease liabilities of \$12.9 million, associated with various leases of medical and office equipment, medical and administrative office space, and real estate. During the year, the Hospital entered into new lease agreements which resulted in lease liabilities of \$1.5 million.

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. Additionally, certain uncertainties stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic may continue to impact the operations of the Hospital.

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.

Balance Sheet December 31, 2022

Assets

	2022	
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43,392,047	
Patient accounts receivable, less allowance for uncollectible		
accounts of \$16,500,000	60,350,805	
Other receivables	10,256,379	
Inventories	6,945,124	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,787,961	
Lease receivable, current portion	230,606	
Total current assets		\$ 135,962,922
Noncurrent Cash and Investments		
Internally designated	145,895,150	
Deferred compensation investments	3,152,896	
Total noncurrent cash and investments		149,048,046
Capital Assets, Net		164,197,349
Other Assets		
Joint venture investments, notes receivable, and other assets	11,999,076	
Lease assets, net	10,028,125	
Lease receivable, net of current portion	1,504,568	
Total other assets		23,531,769
Total assets		\$ 472,740,086

	2	022
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 26,623,639	
Salaries, wages and related liabilities	20,366,502	
Estimated third-party payor settlements	5,618,704	
Other accrued liabilities	19,578,743	
Current portion of long-term debt	1,245,000	
Current portion of lease liabilities	4,203,134	
Total current liabilities		\$ 77,635,722
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred compensation liability	3,152,896	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	33,020,000	
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	5,963,796	
Total noncurrent liabilities		42,136,692
Total liabilities		119,772,414
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Leases		1,704,789
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		121,477,203
Net Position		
Unrestricted	224,691,453	
Net investment in capital assets	126,571,430	
Total net position		351,262,883
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and		
net position		\$ 472,740,086

Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022		
Operating Revenue			
Net patient service revenue, net of provision for uncollectible			
accounts of approximately \$14,100,000	\$ 499,342,473		
Other operating revenue	5,808,052		
Total operating revenue		\$ 505,150,525	
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and wages	155,954,272		
Employee benefits	35,970,872		
Fees	24,737,289		
Supplies	73,258,959		
Purchased services	188,744,212		
Depreciation and amortization	28,472,877		
Insurance	5,849,950		
Hospital assessment fee	19,032,448		
Other	6,262,955		
Total operating expenses		538,283,834	
Operating Loss		(33,133,309)	
Nonoperating COVID-19 Grant Revenue		2,590,947	
Loss Before Other Nonoperating Income (Expense)		(30,542,362)	
Other Nonoperating Income (Expense)			
Investment return	(32,988,397)		
Interest expense	(1,434,743)		
Loss on equity method joint venture investments	(314,967)		
Contributions to related organizations	(865,302)		
Other	554,408		
Total other nonoperating income (expense)		(35,049,001)	
Decrease in Net Position		(65,591,363)	
Net Position, Beginning of Year		416,854,246	
Net Position, End of Year		\$ 351,262,883	

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022	
Operating Activities		
Cash received from patients and third-party payors	\$ 477,874,807	
Cash payments to employees for services	(194,068,044)	
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(318,962,136)	
Other operating cash received	5,063,397	
Net cash used in operating activities		\$ (30,091,976)
Noncapital Financing Activities		
Cash received from COVID-19 grants	2,194,698	
Contributions to related parties	(865,302)	
Cash received for other nonoperating items	115,770	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		1,445,166
Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Principal paid on long-term debt	(1,220,000)	
Principal paid on lease liabilities	(4,196,541)	
Principal received on lease receivable	256,842	
Interest paid on long-term debt and lease liabilities	(1,434,743)	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(28,589,558)	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	1,224,589	
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(33,959,411)
Investing Activities		
Interest and dividend income	3,318,493	
Purchases of investments	(6,300,049)	
Sales of investments	23,000,000	
Disbursements for notes receivable	(3,634,998)	
Collections of notes receivable	311,823	
Distributions from joint venture investments	153,125	
Contributions to joint venture investments	(1,277,288)	
Net cash provided by investing activities		15,571,106
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(47,035,115)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		90,427,162
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year		\$ 43,392,047

Statement of Cash Flows (Continued) Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 202	2	
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used In Operating Activities			
Operating loss	\$ (33,133,309)		
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	28,472,877		
Provision for uncollectible accounts	14,094,921		
Change in assets and liabilities			
Patient accounts receivable and estimated third-party settlements	(12,331,407)		
Other assets	(2,605,225)		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(24,302,606)		
Deferred inflows of resources	 (287,227)		
Net cash used in operating activities		\$	(30,091,976)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities			
Lease obligations incurred for lease assets, during the year		\$	1,500,910
Net change in property and equipment acquired through accounts payable			1,624,078
Disposals of long-term care property and equipment through			
recognition of management fees			5,520,990

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 eight 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. Long-term care operations are more fully described in Note 4.

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 12.

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, but dissolution has not yet occurred. Any remaining net position upon dissolution will revert to the Hospital.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Hospital considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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.

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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.

Capital and Lease Asset Impairment

The Hospital evaluates capital and lease 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 year ended December 31, 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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, 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 and lease assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of borrowings and lease 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 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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: Adoption of New Accounting Standards

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases

During 2022, the Hospital implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB No. 87). This statement requires governments to recognize certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The adoption of GASB No. 87 did not result in any change to beginning net position. As of January 1, 2022, adoption of the standard resulted in the recognition of lease assets and liabilities of approximately \$12.9 million (for leases in which the Hospital is lessee), as well as recognition of a lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources of approximately \$2.0 million (for leases in which the Hospital is lessor). Leases have been recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the year. Refer to Notes 10, 13, and 18 for additional disclosures on these balances.

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITAs)

During 2022, the Hospital also implemented GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*. This statement provides a new framework for accounting for SBITAs under the principle that SBITAs result in a right-to-use subscription asset (intangible asset) and a corresponding subscription liability.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The standard did not have a material effect on the Hospital's 2022 financial statements, as substantially all existing, in-service arrangements are contracted on a short-term or variable basis. Thus, the Hospital's adoption did not result in the recognition of any subscription assets or liabilities. However, the standard could have a future material impact.

Note 3: 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, 2022:

		20				2022						
	Hospital CRHP		CRHP	CRHSS CDI			Eliminations			Total		
Total current assets	s	117,628,480	\$	16,660,818	\$	1,928,188	\$	638,078	\$	(892,642)	s	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		-		-		23,531,769
Total assets	\$	398,589,157	\$	30,429,956	s	43,975,537	\$	638,078	s	(892,642)	\$	472,740,086
Total current liabilities	\$	68,613,316	\$	9,736,895	\$	73,875	\$	104,278	\$	(892,642)	\$	77,635,722
Total noncurrent 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		-		-		126,571,430
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources 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 and amortization		(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)
Equity 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	s	294,025,242	\$	14,287,532	\$	42,416,309	\$	533,800	\$		\$	351,262,883
						20					_	
		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 and cash equivalents at beginning of year		80,630,753		9,013,769		364,216		418,424				90,427,162
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	31,866,759	\$	9,427,666	\$	1,522,065	\$	575,557	\$		\$	43,392,047

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 4: Long-Term Care Operations and Agreements

The Hospital has entered into various agreements to lease the facilities for the operation of eight 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 ten 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 adoption of GASB No. 87 as further discussed in Note 18.

The lease agreements call for monthly base rent payments as outlined in the agreements. Rental expense approximated \$8.0 million in 2022. 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 \$7.0 million in 2022 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 statement 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 accounts payable and accrued expenses of the long-term care operations approximating \$5.4 million at December 31, 2022, reflect amounts due to the Managers and their vendors.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 5: 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, 2018.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 \$7.2 million of net patient service revenue related to the supplemental Medicaid payment program for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Hospital participates in a state-specific provider assessment program to increase Medicaid payments to hospitals. The Hospital incurred approximately \$19.0 million of fees related to the program in 2022, 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 \$5.6 million at December 31, 2022, and is included as a payable in estimated third-party payor settlements.

Approximately 56% of net patient service revenue is from participation in the Medicare and statesponsored Medicaid programs for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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 \$18.3 million related to this supplemental payment program for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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

	2022
Gross patient charges	
Inpatients	\$ 365,051,974
Long-term care	98,027,419
Outpatients	673,020,627
Total	1,136,100,020
Charity care charges foregone	(8,992,547)
Provision for bad debt	(14,094,921)
Contractual allowances	(613,670,079)
Net patient service revenue	\$ 499,342,473

Note 6: 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 year ended December 31, 2022, charges excluded from revenue under its charity policy were \$9.0 million. The estimated net cost of the charity care services provided, calculated using a cost to charge ratio methodology was \$4.2 million for 2022.

Note 7: 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 year ended December 31, 2022, the Hospital received \$1,325,675 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).

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 through December 31, 2022, the Hospital recognized into revenue all distributions from the Provider Relief Fund, and thus, for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Hospital recorded revenue of \$1,325,675. This revenue is included in nonoperating COVID-19 grant revenue within the statement 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 had been recouped or paid.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 \$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 statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. During 2022, the Hospital received approximately \$819,000 of funding from FEMA, and the remaining outstanding balance relates to amounts that have been submitted by the Hospital and approved by FEMA.
- Beginning in 2020, 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, which increased supplemental payment revenue by \$1.7 million in 2022. This revenue is included within net patient service revenue on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, as this funding constitutes reimbursement for care or treatment provided.

Note 8: 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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, 2022, the Hospital had \$149,048,046 of investments, all of which were held in mutual funds maturing within one year.

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, 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, 2022, the Hospital's investment in mutual funds consisted of:

	2022
Carillon Reams Core Plus Bond Fund	23%
Metropolitan West T/R Bond Fund	23%
Vanguard Institutional Index Fund	14%
Diamond Hill Select Fund	8%
Harbor Large Cap Value Institutional Fund	8%
Other Funds	24%
	100%

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Summary of Carrying Values

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

	 2022
Carrying value	
Deposits	\$ 43,392,047
Investments	 149,048,046
	\$ 192,440,093
Included in the following balance sheets captions	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43,392,047
Noncurrent cash and investments	149,048,046
	\$ 192,440,093

Investment Return

Investment return for the year ended December 31, 2022 consisted of:

	 2022
Interest and dividend income Net decrease in fair value of investments	\$ 3,318,493 (36,306,890)
	\$ (32,988,397)

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 9: 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, 2022 was as follows:

	2022
Medicare	31%
Medicaid	13%
Other third-party payors	49%
Individual patients	7%
	100%

Note 10: Lease Receivable

The Hospital leases portions of its office 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 lease receivable balances because they are not fixed in substance.

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

Note 11: 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 sheet, 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 year ended December 31, 2022:

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

	 2022
Deferred compensation investments, beginning of year Investment losses Employee withdrawals	\$ 4,610,445 (774,504) (683,045)
Deferred compensation investments, end of year	\$ 3,152,896

Note 12: 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:

	2022 Ownership	2022 Investment			
Joint Venture Name - Description	Percentage		Amount		
St. Vincent Jennings Hospital, Inc Nonprofit					
Corporation	10.00%	\$	450,000		
RCG Columbus, LLC - Outpatient Renal Dialysis					
Services	12.25%		447,851		
United Hospital Services, LLC - Laundry Services	4.15%		577,435		
Southern Indiana Health Organization, Inc					
Health Insurance Provider	33.33%		3,484,274		
Tecumseh Health Reciprocal Risk Retention					
Group (formerly Indiana Healthcare) - Captive	7.14%		2 0 5 9 5 5 7		
Insurance for Medical Malpractice Claims Fair Oaks Community Development Corporation -	/.1470		2,958,557		
Real Estate Development	25.00%		1,954,347		
Total		\$	9,872,464		

Effective January 2023, the Hospital's ownership percentage in Southern Indiana Health Organization, Inc. changed from 33.33% to approximately 23.00%.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 13: Capital and Lease Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	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 year ended December 31, 2022 was:

					20	022				
		Restated - Beginning Balance		Additions		Disposals		Transfers		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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 14: 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 12).

Note 15: 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 \$250,000 in 2022. The Hospital is also self-insured for worker's compensation claims. Commercial stop-loss insurance coverage is purchased for health claims in excess of the aggregate annual amount. A provision is accrued for self-insured employee health and worker's 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.

Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

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

	 2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,096,006
Current year claims incurred and changes in estimates for claims incurred in prior years	19,241,434
Claims and expenses paid	 (19,267,911)
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,069,529

Note 16: Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the Hospital:

		2022								
	1	Beginning Balance Additions D			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, maturing in August 2044. 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 new capital project. Annual principal payments are due serially through the aforementioned maturity dates. Interest rates vary with the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). At December 31, 2022, the rate was 4.49% for the Series 2014A.

The Series 2014 Bond issue requires the Hospital to maintain certain financial covenants.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The debt service requirements as of December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Total to be Paid	Principal	Interest		
2023	\$ 1,947,853	\$ 1,245,000	\$	702,853	
2024	1,943,741	1,265,000		678,741	
2025	1,945,387	1,295,000		650,387	
2026	1,948,289	1,325,000		623,289	
2027	1,945,602	1,350,000		595,602	
2028 - 2032	9,725,654	7,180,000		2,545,654	
2033 - 2037	9,730,610	7,970,000		1,760,610	
2038 - 2042	9,726,670	8,835,000		891,670	
2043 - 2044	 3,892,508	 3,800,000		92,508	
	\$ 42,806,314	\$ 34,265,000	\$	8,541,314	

Note 17: Line of Credit Agreement

The Hospital has an unsecured taxable line of credit providing up to \$10,000,000 of nonrevolving credit. This matured in January 2023 and was subsequently renewed for another year. As of and during the year ended December 31, 2022, there were no borrowings against this line of credit.

Note 18: 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 year ended December 31, 2022, the Hospital recognized approximately \$2.5 million of rental expense for variable payments and short-term rentals not previously included in the measurement of the lease liability.

As discussed in Note 4, the long-term care facility leases include termination language in which either party can terminate the agreement without cause. The Hospital recognized approximately \$8.0 million of rental expense under these agreements, which are excluded from the measurement of the lease liability.

Columbus Regional Hospital A Component Unit of Bartholomew County, Indiana Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

The following is a summary of long-term lease transactions for the Hospital:

	2022										
	I	Restated -									
	I	Beginning						Ending		Current	
		Balance		Additions		Deductions		Balance		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, 2022:

Total to Be							
Year Ending December 31,		Paid		Principal	Interest		
2023	\$	4,445,271	\$	4,203,134	\$	242,137	
2024		2,042,216		1,890,645		151,571	
2025		1,479,994		1,377,066		102,928	
2026		766,458		696,973		69,485	
2027		480,343		426,142		54,201	
2028 - 2032		1,623,931		1,535,554		88,377	
2033 - 2037		38,028		37,416		612	
	\$	10,876,241	\$	10,166,930	\$	709,311	

Note 19: Restricted and Designated Net Position

At December 31, 2022, the Hospital has no restricted net position. At December 31, 2022, approximately \$127 million 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 sheet 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, 2022:

	 Fair Value		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
December 31, 2022								
Investments by fair value level								
Mutual funds - equity	\$ 69,941,579	\$	69,941,579	\$	-	\$	-	
Mutual funds - fixed income	77,456,467		77,456,467		-		-	
Money market mutual funds	 1,650,000		1,650,000		-	1	-	
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 149,048,046	\$	149,048,046	\$	-	\$	-	

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, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 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 year ended December 31, 2022, the Hospital made \$5,364,323 of contributions to the plans.

Note 22: Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

As of December 31, 2022, the Hospital had material commitments for the acquisition, construction and development of capital and other assets totaling approximately \$55 million. The majority of these commitments relate to building renovation and expansion projects, while other commitments relate to an electrophysiology laboratory, medical equipment and software.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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:
 2022

 Corporate Name/Nature of Relationship
 2022

2022
\$ 4,992,238
17,045,174
116,944
322,750
1,949,633
\$ 1,067,000
364,062
307,565
\$ 109,894
98,124
92,222



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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, the financial statements of Columbus Regional Hospital (Hospital), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 25, 2023, which contained and emphasis of matter related to the adoption of a new accounting standard.

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 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 May 25, 2023