FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees Tift County Hospital Authority Tifton, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tift County Hospital Authority (Authority), which comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tift County Hospital Authority as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and changes in net position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matter

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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.

Draffin & Tucker, LLP

Atlanta, Georgia February 28, 2017



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TIFT COUNTY HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (A Component Unit of Tift County, Georgia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis September 30, 2016

Our discussion and analysis of Tift County Hospital Authority's (Authority) financial performance provides an overview of the Authority's financial activities for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, which begin on page 10.

Financial Highlights of 2016

- The Authority's net position increased \$37,144,000 (9%) this year.
- Total assets increased \$84,958,000 (16%).
- Total liabilities increased \$47,822,000 (36%).
- The Authority reported an operating income of \$24,400,000, which equates to an operating margin of 7%.
- The Authority experienced an investment gain of \$16,167,000.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued September 30, 2016

Using This Annual Report

The Authority'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. These financial statements and related notes provide information about the activities of the Authority.

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

Our analyses of the Authority's finances are presented on the following pages. The balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position report in summary the outcome of this year's activity. These statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. 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 Authority's net position and its changes. One way to measure the Authority's financial health or financial position is to review the Authority's net position. Net position is the difference between assets and liabilities. Over time, increases or decreases in the Authority's net position is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the payor mix, the quality of service provided to the community, Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement policies and local economic factors to assess the overall health of the Authority.

The Statement of Cash Flows

The final required statement is the statement of cash flows. The statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, investing, and financing activities. It provides answers to such questions as "Where did cash come from?" "What was cash used for?" and "What was the change in cash balance during the reporting period?"

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued September 30, 2016

The Authority's Net Position

The Authority's net position is the difference between its assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet. The Authority's net position increased \$37,144,000 (9%) as reflected in Table 1.

Table 1: Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets and deferred outflows of resources:			
Current assets	\$ 105,129,000	\$ 123,384,000	\$ 132,731,000
Noncurrent cash and investments	334,408,000	235,368,000	231,956,000
Capital assets, net	170,379,000	166,276,000	162,617,000
Other noncurrent assets	2,578,000	2,508,000	1,112,000
Deferred outflows of resources			6,500,000
Total assets and deferred			
outflows of resources	\$ <u>612,494,000</u>	\$ <u>527,536,000</u>	\$ <u>534,916,000</u>
Liabilities and deferred inflows of			
resources:			
Current liabilities	\$ 51,381,000	\$ 40,722,000	\$ 43,741,000
Long-term debt	130,680,000	93,517,000	95,393,000
Deferred inflows of resources	130,000	138,000	146,000
Total liabilities and deferred			
inflows of resources	\$ <u>182,191,000</u>	\$ <u>134,377,000</u>	\$ <u>139,280,000</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 70,161,000	\$ 72,605,000	\$ 74,435,000
Unrestricted	360,142,000	320,554,000	321,201,000
Total net position	\$ <u>430,303,000</u>	\$ <u>393,159,000</u>	\$ <u>395,636,000</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued September 30, 2016

The Authority's Net Position, Continued

The Authority's current assets decreased \$18,255,000 (15%) due to decreases in current cash and cash equivalents and patient accounts receivable. The increase in cash flow generated from the reduction in net patient accounts receivable along with excess current cash was used to purchase noncurrent investments. The days of net patient revenue in net patient accounts receivable improved from 53 days in 2015 to 38 days in 2016.

Noncurrent cash and investments increased significantly (42%) from prior year. Cash and investments internally designated for capital acquisitions increased \$66,106,000 (29%) due to the transfer from current assets of approximately \$50,000,000 and investment income of \$16,167,000. Cash and investments held by trustee increased \$32,929,000 due to unspent loan proceeds of a master equipment lease/purchase agreement (2016-A Bank) entered into during 2016.

Capital assets increased \$4,103,000 (2%). The Authority purchased new capital assets of \$28,099,000 and incurred depreciation expense of \$23,996,000 in 2016.

Total liabilities increased \$47,822,000 (36%) due mainly to the issuance of the \$42,000,000 2016-A Bank loan.

Operating Results and Changes in the Authority's Net Position

In 2016, the Authority's net position increased \$37,144,000 (9%), as shown in Table 2. Operating revenues experienced a 15% increase while operating expenses only increased 11%. Operating income more than doubled from \$11,747,000 in 2015 to \$24,400,000 in 2016. Investment returns flipped from a loss of \$4,422,000 to an income of \$16,167,000 due to favorable stock market conditions in 2016. Goodwill fully amortized in 2015 so the Authority incurred \$6,500,000 in goodwill amortization in 2015 but \$-0- in 2016.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued September 30, 2016

Table 2: Operating Results and Changes in Net Position

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Operating revenues:			
Net patient service revenue	\$ 352,099,000	\$ 304,990,000	\$ 287,897,000
EHR meaningful use incentive revenue	765,000	2,010,000	3,302,000
Other revenue	4,088,000	3,458,000	3,036,000
Total operating revenue	356,952,000	310,458,000	294,235,000
Operating expenses:			
Salaries and wages	145,021,000	130,929,000	119,563,000
Employee benefits	37,373,000	32,592,000	29,153,000
Supplies and drugs	57,386,000	52,653,000	52,139,000
Contract and purchased services	19,380,000	15,028,000	13,944,000
Physician services	18,410,000	16,891,000	15,388,000
Depreciation and amortization	23,996,000	22,387,000	19,968,000
Other expense	30,986,000	28,231,000	26,076,000
Total operating expenses	332,552,000	298,711,000	276,231,000
Operating income	24,400,000	11,747,000	18,004,000
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income (loss)	16,167,000	(4,422,000)	15,420,000
Interest expense	(3,725,000)	(3,614,000)	(3,640,000)
Goodwill amortization		(_6,500,000)	
Total nonoperating revenues			
(expenses)	12,442,000	(14,536,000)	11,780,000
Excess revenues (expenses)	36,842,000	(2,789,000)	29,784,000
Transfer from affiliated entities, net	302,000	312,000	288,000
Change in net position	\$ <u>37,144,000</u>	\$(<u>2,477,000</u>)	\$ <u>30,072,000</u>
Net position, end of year	\$ <u>430,303,000</u>	\$ <u>393,159,000</u>	\$ <u>395,636,000</u>

TIFT COUNTY HOSPITAL AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of Tift County, Georgia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued September 30, 2016

Operating Income

The first component of the overall change in the Authority's net position is its operating income – generally, the difference between net patient service revenue and the expenses incurred to perform those services. The primary components of operating income relate to:

- Net patient service revenue increased \$47,109,000 (15%). Net patient service revenue consists of gross charges to patients, net of contractual adjustments and provision for bad debts.
- Operating expenses increased \$33,841,000 (11%).

Gross charges to patients increased \$125,205,000 (12%). Gross charges to inpatients increased \$9,785,000 (3%) while gross charges to outpatients increased \$94,843,000 (16%). Departments generating significant increases in gross charges were emergency room, laboratory, pharmacy, and CT scan. Physician services' gross revenue increased \$12,324,000 (32%) due mainly to increases at Georgia Sports Medicine (GSM). The Authority purchased GSM during 2015. Therefore, GMS had a partial year of operations in 2015 and a full year of operations in 2016. Contractual adjustments and provision for bad debts were 70% of gross revenue in 2016 and 71% in 2015.

Employee related expenses (salaries, wages and employee benefits) are the largest expense item for health care entities. Employee related expenses were 55% of total expenses in both 2016 and 2015. Salaries and wages increased 11% with the largest increase related to GSM due to a full year of operations. Employee benefits increased 15% due primarily to a rise in health insurance.

Contract and purchased services increased 29% due primarily to the Authority engaging FTI Consulting to perform a business transformation. The business transformation will focus on increasing revenues and cutting costs while improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Authority's operations.

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Nonoperating revenues consist primarily of earnings on investments internally designated for capital acquisition. During 2016 the Authority experienced an investment gain of \$16,167,000 as compared to a loss of \$4,422,000 in 2015.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued September 30, 2016

The Authority's Cash Flow

Overall, the Authority's cash position increased \$25,828,000. Net cash provided by operating activities increased 74% due to a significant increase (\$53,546,000) in receipts from and on behalf of patients. Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities was \$9,730,000 due to the \$42,000,000 in proceeds from the 2016-A Bank loan. Cash used by investing activities was \$43,909,000 due to significant purchases of debt and equity securities during the year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At September 30, 2016, the Authority had \$170,379,000 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, as detailed in Note 8 to the financial statements. In 2016, the Authority invested approximately \$11,463,000 in the acquisition, installation and implementation of an electronic health records system. The remaining commitment on this system is approximately \$19,043,000. The Authority also completed expansions of the endoscopy and cardiovascular departments and made significant purchases of equipment. In total, capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased \$4,103,000.

Debt

At September 30, 2016, the Authority had \$134,652,000 in Revenue Anticipation Certificates and other loans and leases outstanding as detailed in Note 13 to the financial statements. During 2016, the Authority borrowed \$42,000,000 for the acquisition, installation, and implementation of an electronic health records system. After year-end, the Authority entered into a loan agreement (2016–B Bank) to borrow \$47,695,000 to finance the costs of certain additions, extensions, and improvements to the Authority's facilities and pay the outstanding balance on an existing loan. Also after year-end, the Authority received loan commitments from the USDA to borrow \$47,695,000 for the future refinancing of the 2016–B Bank loan and to borrow \$90,300,000 for the construction of a patient tower and a new emergency room.

Contacting the Authority's Management

This financial report is designed to provide our patients, suppliers, creditors and other stakeholders with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to show the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. Any questions about this report or request for additional information should be directed to the Senior Vice President/Chief Financial Officer's office at Tift Regional Medical Center, P. O. Box 747, Tifton, GA 31793.

Balance Sheets September 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,959,000	\$ 66,173,000
Short-term investments	5,098,000	5,020,000
Patient accounts receivable, net of estimated uncollectibles		
of \$84,852,000 in 2016 and \$81,062,000 in 2015	36,611,000	44,520,000
Supplies, at lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market	2,420,000	1,973,000
Other current assets	8,041,000	5,698,000
Total current assets	105,129,000	123,384,000
Noncurrent cash and investments:		
Internally designated for capital acquisitions	295,991,000	229,885,000
Internally designated for malpractice self-insurance	3,853,000	3,848,000
Held by trustee for capital acquisitions	34,564,000	1,635,000
Total noncurrent cash and investments	334,408,000	235,368,000
Total honearrent easif and investments	334,400,000	255,500,000
Capital assets:		
Land	7,018,000	6,996,000
Construction in progress	21,169,000	6,069,000
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	142,192,000	153,211,000
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	170,379,000	166,276,000
Other assets:		
Notes receivable	1,729,000	1,659,000
Other investments	849,000	849,000
Total other assets	2,578,000	2,508,000
Total assets	\$ <u>612,494,000</u>	\$ <u>527,536,000</u>

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 3,972,000	\$ 1,651,000
Accounts payable	20,416,000	14,026,000
Accrued expenses	24,152,000	21,960,000
Estimated third-party payor settlements	2,841,000	3,085,000
Total current liabilities	51,381,000	40,722,000
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	130,680,000	93,517,000
Total liabilities	182,061,000	134,239,000
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Deferred amount on refundings	130,000	138,000
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	182,191,000	134,377,000
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	70,161,000	72,605,000
Unrestricted	360,142,000	320,554,000
Total net position	430,303,000	393,159,000
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,		
and net position	\$ <u>612,494,000</u>	\$ <u>527,536,000</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Operating revenues:		
Net patient service revenue (net of provision for bad debts		
of \$41,533,000 in 2016 and \$51,943,000 in 2015)	\$ 352,099,000	\$ 304,990,000
EHR meaningful use incentive revenue	765,000	2,010,000
Other revenue	4,088,000	3,458,000
Total operating revenues	356,952,000	310,458,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and wages	145,021,000	130,929,000
Employee benefits	37,373,000	32,592,000
Supplies and drugs	57,386,000	52,653,000
Contract and purchased services	19,380,000	15,028,000
Physician services	18,410,000	16,891,000
Depreciation and amortization	23,996,000	22,387,000
Other expense	30,986,000	28,231,000
Total operating expenses	332,552,000	298,711,000
Operating income	24,400,000	11,747,000
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (loss)	16,167,000	(4,422,000)
Interest expense	(3,725,000)	(3,614,000)
Goodwill amortization		(_6,500,000)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	12,442,000	(_14,536,000)
Excess revenues (expenses)	36,842,000	(2,789,000)
Transfers from affiliated entities, net	302,000	312,000
Change in net position	37,144,000	(2,477,000)
Net position, beginning of year	393,159,000	395,636,000
Net position, end of year	\$ 430,303,000	\$ 393,159,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from and on behalf of patients	\$ 360,008,000	\$ 306,462,000
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(124,840,000)	(115,990,000)
Payments to employees	(180,316,000)	(161,816,000)
EHR meaningful use receipts	765,000	2,010,000
Other receipts	4,088,000	3,458,000
Transfers from affiliated entities	302,000	312,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	60,007,000	34,436,000
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	42,000,000	-
Principal paid on long-term debt	(2,291,000)	(1,601,000)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(3,958,000)	(3,847,000)
Purchase of capital assets, net of retirements	(26,021,000)	(_28,785,000)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related		
financing activities	9,730,000	(<u>34,233,000</u>)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of debt and equity securities	256,779,000	198,514,000
Purchase of debt and equity securities	(309,619,000)	(225,199,000)
Sale of short-term investments	688,000	307,000
Investment income	8,243,000	13,219,000
Contributions to other investments		(849,000)
Net cash used by investing activities	(43,909,000)	(_14,008,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,828,000	(13,805,000)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	73,459,000	87,264,000
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ <u>99,287,000</u>	\$ _73,459,000

Statements of Cash Flows, Continued Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the		
balance sheets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,959,000	\$ 66,173,000
Cash and cash equivalents included in short-term		
investments	1,076,000	310,000
Cash and cash equivalents in noncurrent cash and		
investments:		
Internally designated for capital acquisitions	42,273,000	4,593,000
Internally designated for malpractice self-insurance	753,000	748,000
Held by trustee for capital acquisitions	2,226,000	1,635,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 99,287,000	\$ 73,459,000
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Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided		
by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 24,400,000	\$ 11,747,000
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net		
cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	23,996,000	22,387,000
Provision for bad debts	41,533,000	51,943,000
Transfers from affiliated entities	302,000	312,000
Changes in:		
Patient accounts receivable	(33,624,000)	(50,334,000)
Supplies	(447,000)	(7,000)
Other current assets	(2,343,000)	(735,000)
Notes receivable	(70,000)	(547,000)
Accounts payable	4,312,000	(289,000)
Accrued expenses	2,192,000	96,000
Estimated third-party payor settlements	(244,000)	(137,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ <u>60,007,000</u>	\$ 34,436,000
Noncash investing activities:		
Change in fair value of investments	\$ <u>7,924,000</u>	\$(<u>17,641,000</u>)
Noncash capital financing activities:		
Capital assets acquired through accounts payable	\$ <u>5,069,000</u>	\$ <u>2,991,000</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes To Financial Statements September 30, 2016 and 2015

1. Description of Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity. The Tift County Hospital Authority (Authority) is a public body corporate and politic organized under the Hospital Authorities Law of the State of Georgia. The Authority was established by the Board of County Commissioners of Tift County, Georgia (County) to operate, control, and manage all matters concerning the County's health care functions. The Authority is governed by a nine-member board of trustees appointed by the County and the County has guaranteed debt of the Authority. For these reasons, the Authority is considered to be a component unit of the County.

The Authority owns and operates Tift Regional Medical Center (an acute care hospital), Cook Medical Center (an acute care hospital), Cook Senior Living Center (a nursing home), and several physician office practices. The Authority provides short-term medical, surgical, obstetrical, pediatric, geriatric psychiatry, emergency, and physician care and long-term nursing care.

On June 24, 2015, the Authority formed a limited liability company, CareAlliance: An Accountable Care Organization, LLC (ACO), as the sole member. The ACO is a blended component unit of the Authority. The ACO had limited transactions during 2016 and 2015 (primarily start-up expenses).

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

Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the determination of the allowances for uncollectible accounts and contractual adjustments, estimated third-party payor settlements, and the evaluation of goodwill impairment. In particular, laws and regulations governing the Medicare and Medicaid programs are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates associated with these programs will change by a material amount in the near term.

Enterprise fund accounting. The Authority uses enterprise fund accounting. Revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis using the economic resources measurement focus. The Authority prepares its financial statements as a business-type activity in conformity with applicable pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

1. Description of Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Risk Management. The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; medical malpractice; and employee health, dental, and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years. The Authority is self-insured for employee health insurance and for the deductible portion of its general and professional insurance policy as discussed in Note 16.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include investments in highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Short-term investments. Short-term investments consist of certificates of deposit with maturities ranging from 6 months to 12 months.

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

Noncurrent cash and investments. Noncurrent cash and investments include assets held by trustees for capital acquisitions and assets internally designated for capital improvements and malpractice self-insurance, over which the Board retains control and may at its discretion subsequently use for other purposes.

Investments in debt and equity securities. Investments in debt and equity securities are reported at fair value. Interest, dividends, and gains and losses, both realized and unrealized, on investments in debt and equity securities are included in nonoperating revenue when earned.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

1. Description of Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

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

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

Capital assets. The Authority's capital assets are reported at historical cost. Contributed capital assets are reported at their acquisition value at the time of their donation. All capital assets other than land are depreciated or amortized (in the case of capital leases) using the straight-line method of depreciation using these asset lives:

Land improvements 15 to 20 Years Buildings and building improvements 20 to 40 Years Equipment, computers and furniture 3 to 10 Years

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

1. Description of Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Capital assets, continued. Capital assets also include certain intangible assets. Intangible assets of the Authority that are reported in capital assets include restrictive non-compete covenants that were acquired in the purchases of Affinity Health Group, LLC, Digestive Disorders & Liver Clinic, P.C., Tiftarea Endoscopy, Inc., Tiftarea Surgical Partners, LLC, and Georgia Sports Medicine & Orthopedic Clinic, P.C. The intangible assets are amortized over the term of the covenants.

The Authority evaluates capital assets regularly for impairment under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*. If circumstances suggest that assets may be impaired, an assessment of recoverability is performed prior to any write-down of assets. An impairment charge is recorded on those assets for which the estimated fair value is below its carrying value. The Authority has not recorded any impairment charges during 2016 or 2015.

Deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources consist of the unamortized portion of the deferred amount on refunding for the 2002 Certificates. See Note 13 for additional information.

Costs of borrowing. Interest cost incurred on borrowed funds during the period of construction of capital assets is capitalized as a component of the cost of acquiring those assets.

Costs incurred in connection with the issuance of bonds and notes are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Compensated absences. The Authority's employees earn personal days off (PDO's) at varying rates depending on years of service. All employees that accrue PDO's are required to use at least a minimum number of PDO's each year as pay for time not worked. Up to sixty (60) PDO's may be banked. PDO's in excess of sixty (60) days are automatically bought back by the Authority. Employees may elect to receive a cash pay-out for accrued PDO's provided that such pay-out will leave a balance equal to or greater than ten (10) days. PDO's are cashed out at \$0.85 on each dollar. Upon termination of employment, eligible PDO's will be paid to the employee. The accrued PDO is reported as a current liability in 2016 and 2015.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

1. Description of Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Net position. Net position is classified into components. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. The restricted component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities related to those assets. The unrestricted component of net position is the amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that is not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

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

Net patient service revenue. The Authority has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Authority at amounts different from its established rates. Payment arrangements include prospectively determined rates per discharge, reimbursed costs, discounted charges, and per diem payments. Net patient service revenue is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors, and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined.

Charity care. The Authority provides care to patients who meet certain criteria under its charity care policy without charge or at amounts less than its established rates. Because the Authority does not pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as charity care, they are not reported as revenue.

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

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

1. Description of Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Income taxes. The Authority is a governmental entity and is exempt from income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been provided.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements. In 2016, the Authority adopted GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, which improves financial reporting by clarifying the definition of fair value for financial reporting purposes, establishing general principles for measuring fair value, providing additional fair value application guidance, and enhancing disclosures about fair value measurements. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

2. Net Patient Service Revenue

The Authority has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments to the Authority at amounts different from its established rates. A summary of the payment arrangements with major third-party payors follows:

- *Medicare*. Inpatient and outpatient services rendered to Medicare program beneficiaries are generally paid at prospectively determined rates. These rates vary according to a patient classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic, and other factors. Certain other reimbursable items are reimbursed at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Authority and audits thereof by the Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC). The Authority's Medicare cost reports have been settled by the MAC through September 30, 2012. Revenue from the Medicare program accounted for approximately 41% and 39% of the Authority's net patient service revenue for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.
- *Medicaid*. Inpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates. Outpatient services rendered to Medicaid program beneficiaries are generally reimbursed under a cost reimbursement methodology. The Authority is reimbursed for cost reimbursable items at a tentative rate with final settlement determined after submission of annual cost reports by the Authority and audits thereof by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary. The Authority's Medicaid cost reports have been settled by the Medicaid fiscal intermediary through September 30, 2013. Revenue from the Medicaid program accounted for approximately 5% and 9% of the Authority's net patient service revenue for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

2. Net Patient Service Revenue, Continued

• Medicaid, continued. The Authority participates in the Indigent Care Trust Fund (ICTF) Program. The Authority receives ICTF payments for treating a disproportionate number of Medicaid and other indigent patients. ICTF payments are based on the Authority's estimated uncompensated cost of services to Medicaid and uninsured patients. The net amount of ICTF payments recognized in net patient service revenues was approximately \$4,413,000 and \$3,742,000 for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Authority also participates in the Medicaid Upper Payment Limit (UPL) program. The UPL payment adjustments are based on a measure of the difference between Medicaid payments and the amount that could be paid based on Medicare payment principles. The net amount of UPL payment adjustments recognized in net patient service revenue was approximately \$1,821,000 and \$2,457,000 for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The State of Georgia has legislation known as the Provider Payment Agreement Act (Act) whereby hospitals in Georgia are assessed a "provider payment" in the amount of 1.45% of their net patient revenue. The provider payments are due on a quarterly basis to the State of Georgia. The payments are used for the sole purpose of obtaining federal financial participation for medical assistance payments to providers on behalf of Medicaid recipients. The provider payment results in a corresponding increase in Medicaid payments for hospital services of approximately 11.88%. The Authority made provider payments to the State of Georgia of approximately \$3,479,000 and \$3,255,000 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. The payments are included in other expenses in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

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

3. Charity Care

Charges excluded from revenue under the Authority's charity care policy were approximately \$80,035,000 and \$61,705,000 for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

4. Designated Net Position

Of the \$360,142,000 and \$320,554,000 of unrestricted net position reported in 2016 and 2015, respectively, the following amounts have been designated by the Authority's Board of Trustees:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Designated for capital acquisitions Designated for malpractice self-insurance	\$ 295,991,000 3,853,000	\$ 229,885,000 <u>3,848,000</u>
Total	\$ 299,844,000	\$ 233,733,000

Designated funds remain under the control of the Board of Trustees and may at its discretion subsequently use for other purposes.

5. Deposits and Investments

Investment policy. The Authority's investment policy allows for investments in four (4) basic asset classes:

- (1) Cash and cash equivalents Assets in this class must be invested in money market funds or fixed income obligations such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury Bills, and other similar high quality, investment grade instruments with maturities not longer than one year.
- (2) Fixed income securities Assets in this class must be invested in debt securities guaranteed by the U.S. Government and/or its agencies (including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)); corporate debt (including asset-backed securities), debentures, or other forms of corporate debt; mortgage-related securities (including CMOs); state and municipal securities; Rule 144A securities.
- (3) Equities Assets in this class must be invested in equity securities that are listed and marketable on U.S. national, regional or over-the-counter exchanges.
- (4) Alternative assets Assets in this class must be invested in open ended commodity mutual funds.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. Deposits and Investments, Continued

Custodial credit risk – deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. State law requires collateralization of all deposits with federal depository insurance and other acceptable collateral in specific amounts. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Authority's deposits were entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by a trustee in the Authority's name.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority's investments are held in the Authority's name by a custodial bank that is the agent of the Authority.

The carrying amounts of deposits and investments are included in the Authority's balance sheets as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Deposits	\$ 57,888,000	\$ 70,021,000
Investments	334,577,000	236,540,000
Total	\$ 392,465,000	\$ 306,561,000
Included in the following balance sheet captions:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,959,000	\$ 66,173,000
Short-term investments	5,098,000	5,020,000
Noncurrent cash and investments:		
Internally designated for capital acquisitions	295,991,000	229,885,000
Internally designated for malpractice	, ,	, ,
self-insurance	3,853,000	3,848,000
Held by trustee for capital acquisitions	34,564,000	1,635,000
Total	\$ 392,465,000	\$ 306,561,000

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. Deposits and Investments, Continued

The Authority's investments generally are reported at fair value. At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Authority's investments consisted of the following:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Money market funds	\$ 44,499,000	\$ 6,538,000
Certificates of deposit	5,717,000	7,379,000
U.S. Treasury obligations	64,239,000	43,538,000
U.S. Government agency obligations	7,647,000	14,671,000
Corporate obligations	36,318,000	34,415,000
Asset-backed securities	35,529,000	9,831,000
Marketable equity securities	95,567,000	87,296,000
Non-U.S. equity mutual funds	14,748,000	10,534,000
Commodity mutual funds	14,899,000	10,578,000
Other mutual funds	14,869,000	11,277,000
Interest receivable	545,000	483,000
Total	\$ 334,577,000	\$ 236,540,000

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the Authority manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting investments to the intermediate term. Intermediate term is defined as between three (3) and seven (7) years. Under no circumstances can a bond be purchased with a maturity greater than ten (10) years unless the bond has a put feature of 10 years or less. A put feature on a bond is defined as the right to tender (put back to) the issuer the bond at a specified price at a specified time. In March 2016, the Authority revised its investment policy to no longer limit its investments based on maturities.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. Deposits and Investments, Continued

The Authority's debt securities had the following maturities:

September 30, 2016

		Investment Maturities (In Years)				
	Carrying	Less			More	
Investment Type	<u>Amount</u>	Than 1	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>Than 10</u>	
Cartificates of deposit	\$ 5,717,000	\$ 4,022,000	\$ 1,695,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Certificates of deposit U.S. Treasury	\$ 3,717,000	\$ 4,022,000	\$ 1,093,000	Ф -	5 -	
obligations	64,239,000	32,447,000	18,580,000	5,783,000	7,429,000	
U.S. Government	.,,,,,,,,	, ,		2,122,223	.,,,	
agency obligations	7,647,000	-	6,008,000	185,000	1,454,000	
Corporate obligations	36,318,000	1,040,000	12,052,000	16,135,000	7,091,000	
Asset-backed securities	35,529,000		7,420,000	5,353,000	22,756,000	
Total	\$ <u>149,450,000</u>	\$ <u>37,509,000</u>	\$ <u>45,755,000</u>	\$ <u>27,456,000</u>	\$ <u>38,730,000</u>	

September 30, 2015

<u>september 60, 2016</u>		Investment Maturities (In Years)				
	Carrying	Less			More	
Investment Type	Amount	Than 1	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>Than 10</u>	
Certificates of deposit	\$ 7,379,000	\$ 4,497,000	\$ 2,882,000	\$ -	\$ -	
U.S. Treasury						
obligations	43,538,000	5,082,000	26,188,000	12,268,000	-	
U.S. Government						
agency obligations	14,671,000	-	5,106,000	9,565,000	-	
Corporate obligations	34,415,000	1,368,000	16,811,000	15,799,000	437,000	
Asset-backed securities	9,831,000		4,433,000	4,428,000	970,000	
Total	\$ <u>109,834,000</u>	\$ <u>10,947,000</u>	\$ <u>55,420,000</u>	\$ <u>42,060,000</u>	\$ <u>1,407,000</u>	

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. Deposits and Investments, Continued

Credit risk. The Authority's investment policy requires investments in fixed income securities be rated Investment Grade or better according to the Barclays methodology used to determine inclusion in their family of indices. The methodology employed utilizes that Investment Grade as established by Standard & Poor's, Fitch, Moody's, or another Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (NRSRO). Ratings of less than BBB- (Standard & Poor's or Fitch) or Baa3 (Moody's) or another NRSRO at time of purchase are prohibited, except for issues that are split-rated, in which case the lowest quality rating will be considered.

The Authority's investment in U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. Government agency obligations, corporate obligations, asset-backed securities, and money market funds carried the following ratings at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Rating Agency	Rating Range	Rating Range
Standard & Poor's	AA+ to BBB-	AA+ to BBB-
Moody's	Aaa to Baa3	Aaa to Baa3

Concentration of credit risk. The Authority's investment policy has a target allocation of 45% for fixed income securities. The portfolio may not have, at any one time, any investment in the obligations, property, or securities of any one issuer aggregating in excess of 5% of the total portfolio, with the exception that there shall be no limit on direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its guaranteed federally sponsored agencies.

The Authority's investment policy limits equity securities to 50% of the total portfolio. The equity portfolio must be diversified with no more than 5% of the portfolio at market value invested in one company. In addition, sector limits will not exceed the greater of two times the investment advisor's assigned benchmark sector weights or 25% of the portfolio, each measured at market value. The equity portfolio must include at least twenty-five (25) different stocks.

The Authority's investment policy limits alternative assets to 5% of the total portfolio. The investments allowable for the alternative assets portfolio are open ended commodity mutual funds.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. Deposits and Investments, Continued

The fair values of investments measured on a recurring basis at September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
	<u>Total</u>	(<u>Level 1</u>)	(<u>Level 2</u>)	(<u>Level 3</u>)
<u>September 30, 2016</u>				
Money market funds	\$ 44,499,000	\$ 44,499,000	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of deposit	5,717,000	5,717,000	-	-
U.S. Treasury				
obligations	64,239,000	64,239,000	-	-
U.S. Government	7 64 7 000	7 (4 7 000		
agency obligations	7,647,000	7,647,000	-	-
Corporate obligations	36,318,000	36,318,000	-	-
Asset-backed				
securities	35,529,000	35,529,000	-	-
Marketable equity				
securities	95,567,000	95,567,000	-	-
Non-U.S. equity				
mutual funds	14,748,000	14,748,000	-	-
Commodity mutual				
funds	14,899,000	14,899,000	-	-
Other mutual funds	14,869,000	14,869,000	-	-
Interest receivable	545,000		545,000	
Total	\$ 334,577,000	\$ 334,032,000	\$ <u>545,000</u>	\$

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. Deposits and Investments, Continued

	<u>Total</u>	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (<u>Level 1</u>)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (<u>Level 3</u>)
<u>September 30, 2015</u>				
Money market funds	\$ 6,538,000	\$ 6,538,000	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of deposit U.S. Treasury	7,379,000	7,379,000	-	-
obligations	43,538,000	43,538,000	-	-
U.S. Government				
agency obligations	14,671,000	14,671,000	-	-
Corporate obligations	34,415,000	34,415,000	-	-
Asset-backed				
securities	9,831,000	9,831,000	-	-
Marketable equity				
securities	87,296,000	87,296,000	-	-
Non-U.S. equity				
mutual funds	10,534,000	10,534,000	-	-
Commodity mutual				
funds	10,578,000	10,578,000	-	-
Other mutual funds	11,277,000	11,277,000	-	-
Interest receivable	483,000		483,000	
m . 1	4.22 < 7. 40,000	4.22	4.02 000	Φ.
Total	\$ <u>236,540,000</u>	\$ <u>236,057,000</u>	\$ <u>483,000</u>	\$

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

6. Accounts Receivable and Payable

Patient accounts receivable and accounts payable (including accrued expenses) reported as current assets and liabilities by the Authority at September 30, 2016 and 2015 consisted of these amounts:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Patient accounts receivable:		
Receivable from patients and their insurance		
carriers	\$ 102,817,000	\$ 101,063,000
Receivable from Medicare	13,810,000	17,114,000
Receivable from Medicaid	4,836,000	7,405,000
Total patient accounts receivable	121,463,000	125,582,000
Less allowance for uncollectible amounts	84,852,000	81,062,000
Patient accounts receivable, net	\$ _36,611,000	\$ <u>44,520,000</u>
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:		
Payable to employees (including payroll taxes)	\$ 22,088,000	\$ 20,010,000
Payable to suppliers	20,416,000	14,026,000
Other	2,064,000	1,950,000
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ <u>44,568,000</u>	\$ _35,986,000

7. Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Authority grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of receivables from patients and third-party payors at September 30, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Medicare	23 %	27%
Medicaid	7%	7%
Blue Cross	25 %	21%
Other third-party payors	45 %	45%
Patients	%	%
	<u>100</u> %	<u>100</u> %

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset additions, retirements and balances for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Capital assets, not being	Balance September 30, 2015	Additions	Retirements	<u>Transfers</u>	Balance September 30, 2016
depreciated: Land Construction-in progress	\$ 6,996,000 6,069,000	\$ 22,000 18,705,000	\$ - 	\$ - (<u>3,605,000</u>)	\$ 7,018,000 21,169,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated, net	13,065,000	18,727,000		(3,605,000)	28,187,000
Capital assets, being depreciated: Buildings and					
improvements	154,490,000	1,610,000	_	1,724,000	157,824,000
Equipment	231,761,000	7,762,000	-	1,881,000	241,404,000
Intangible assets	5,642,000	 _		<u> </u>	5,642,000
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated	391,893,000	9,372,000		3,605,000	404,870,000
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and					
improvements	(62,642,000)	(6,038,000)	_	_	(68,680,000)
Equipment	(175,342,000)	(16,896,000)	_	-	(192,238,000)
Intangible assets	(698,000)	(1,062,000)			(1,760,000)
Total accumulated depreciation	(238,682,000)	(23,996,000)			(262,678,000)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	153,211,000	(14,624,000)		3,605,000	142,192,000
Capital assets, net	\$ <u>166,276,000</u>	\$ <u>4,103,000</u>	\$	\$	\$ <u>170,379,000</u>

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

8. Capital Assets, Continued

Capital assets, not being	Balance September 30, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance September 30, 2015
depreciated:					
Land	\$ 6,640,000	\$ 356,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,996,000
Construction-in progress	13,731,000	5,361,000		(13,023,000)	6,069,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated, net	20,371,000	5,717,000		(13,023,000)	12 065 000
depreciated, net	20,371,000			(15,025,000)	13,065,000
Capital assets, being depreciated: Buildings and					
improvements	141,986,000	2,339,000	-	10,165,000	154,490,000
Equipment	215,889,000	13,064,000	(50,000)	2,858,000	231,761,000
Intangible assets	707,000	4,976,000	$(\underline{41,000})$		5,642,000
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated	358,582,000	20,379,000	(<u>91,000</u>)	13,023,000	391,893,000
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and					
improvements	(57,111,000)	(5,531,000)	-	-	(62,642,000)
Equipment	(158,919,000)	(16,423,000)	-	-	(175,342,000)
Intangible assets	(306,000)	(433,000)	41,000		(698,000)
Total accumulated	(0.1.6.00.6.00.0)	(22 227 222)	44.000		(222 (22 222)
depreciation	$(\underline{216,336,000})$	(22,387,000)	<u>41,000</u>		(238,682,000)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	142,246,000	(_2,008,000)	(50,000)	13,023,000	153,211,000
Capital assets, net	\$ 162,617,000	\$ <u>3,709,000</u>	\$(<u>50,000</u>)	\$	\$ <u>166,276,000</u>

Contracts of approximately \$34,446,000 exist for the acquisition, installation, and implementation of an EMR system, the renovation and expansion of the oncology facilities, and various other projects. At September 30, 2016, the remaining commitment on these contracts approximated \$19,507,000.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

9. Notes Receivable

A summary of notes receivable at September 30, 2016 and 2015, follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Educational loans to employees Allowance	\$ 471,000 (<u>471,000</u>)	\$ 225,000 (225,000)
Net		
Recruiting arrangements and educational loans to physicians Allowance	2,038,000 (<u>309,000</u>)	2,181,000 (<u>522,000</u>)
Net	1,729,000	1,659,000
Total	\$ <u>1,729,000</u>	\$ <u>1,659,000</u>

The educational loans to employees are to be repaid with interest at the prime rate plus 1% (4.50% and 4.25% at September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively). The loans may be considered repaid by the employees maintaining employment with the Authority for a period of time. The loans are forgiven at the rate of \$1,000 per year. Since the Authority will not receive repayment of these loans, but will forgive the loans over a period of time, the full amount of the loans is reserved. The amount of loans charged to expense during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$312,000 and \$165,000, respectively. These expenses are reflected in employee benefits in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

The recruiting arrangements and educational loans to physicians are to be repaid with interest at the prime rate plus 1%. The loans may be considered repaid by the physicians meeting certain community service obligations for a period of time. When and if these conditions are met, the notes are forgiven. If the physician ceases to meet the community service obligations before the loan is forgiven, the outstanding principal and accrued interest becomes due immediately. The amount of notes receivable from physicians charged to expense during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$780,000 and \$643,000, respectively. These expenses are reflected in physician services in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

10. Other Investments

Other investments consist of a 13.72% investment in Distribution Cooperative, Inc. and a 9.18% investment in Stratus Healthcare, LLC. The investments are accounted for on the cost method. Below is a summary of the investments at September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Distribution Cooperative, Inc. Stratus Healthcare, LLC	\$ 849,000	\$ 849,000
Total	\$ <u>849,000</u>	\$ <u>849,000</u>

11. Goodwill

On May 31, 2007, the Authority purchased land and a medical office building from Affinity Professional Office Building, LLC for \$10,200,000. The Authority also purchased on this date certain ancillary services and equipment at the medical office building from Affinity Health Group, LLC (Affinity), a medical service provider, for \$8,000,000. The Authority purchased the land, building, equipment and ancillary services to further its efforts to meet the health care needs of the community it serves. The Authority refers to the Affinity operations purchased as West Campus. The operations of West Campus are included in the Authority's results of operations beginning on the date of acquisition. In connection with the purchase of Affinity ancillary services, the Authority recorded goodwill of approximately \$6,500,000.

Changes in goodwill during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	September 30,			September 30,
	<u>2014</u>	<u>Acquired</u>	Amortization	<u>2015</u>
West Campus Ancillary Services	\$ <u>6,500,000</u>	\$	\$(6,500,000)	\$

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

12. Related Parties

Keystone Medical Services Corporation (Keystone) is a tax-exempt, Georgia not-for-profit entity which has a board of directors composed of two representatives from the Authority's board, one representative from the Authority's management, and two members of the community. Tift Enterprises, Inc. (Enterprises), is a Georgia for profit corporation which is wholly owned by Keystone.

Enterprises owns a 50% interest in PET Imaging, LLC (PET). The Authority received equity transfers of approximately \$302,000 and \$312,000 in 2016 and 2015, respectively, from Enterprises related to the earnings of PET.

The Authority has deposit, investment and loan balances at financial institutions in which members of the Authority board also serve on the board of the financial institutions. Such transactions are disclosed by the Authority board members through conflict-of-interest statements. Board members do not participate in the approval process on matters in which they have a conflict-of-interest.

13. Long-Term Debt

A summary of changes in the Authority's long-term debt for September 30, 2016 and 2015 follows:

Balance September 30				Balance September 30,	Amounts Due Within One Year	
	<u>2015</u>		Reductions	<u>2016</u>		
Bonds:						
2013 Series	\$ 80,805,000	\$ -	\$(1,275,000)	\$ 79,530,000	\$ -	
2013 Series Premium	6,125,000		(_225,000)	5,900,000		
Bonds, net	86,930,000	-	(1,500,000)	85,430,000	-	
Notes payable:						
2006 Bank	7,468,000	-	(343,000)	7,125,000	59,000	
2016-A Bank	-	42,000,000	(640,000)	41,360,000	3,880,000	
Capital lease:						
Building	770,000		(33,000)	737,000	33,000	
Total long-term debt	\$ <u>95,168,000</u>	\$ <u>42,000,000</u>	\$(2,516,000)	\$ <u>134,652,000</u>	\$ 3,972,000	

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

13. Long-Term Debt, Continued

	Balance September 30,			Balance September 30,	Amounts Due Within
D 1	<u>2014</u>	Additions	Reductions	<u>2015</u>	One Year
Bonds: 2013 Series	\$ 82,045,000	\$ -	\$(1,240,000)	\$ 80,805,000	\$ 1,275,000
2013 Series Premium	6,350,000	<u> </u>	(225,000)	6,125,000	
Bonds, net	88,395,000	-	(1,465,000)	86,930,000	1,275,000
Note payable: 2006 Bank	7,799,000	-	(331,000)	7,468,000	343,000
Capital lease: Building	800,000		(30,000)	770,000	33,000
Total long-term debt	\$ <u>96,994,000</u>	\$	\$(<u>1,826,000</u>)	\$ <u>95,168,000</u>	\$ <u>1,651,000</u>

The terms and due dates of the Authority's long-term debt at September 30, 2016 and 2015, follows:

- 2013 Series 1.00% to 5.00% 2013 Series Revenue Anticipation Certificates, principal maturing in varying annual amounts, due December 1, 2042, collateralized by a lien on the Authority's gross revenues, net of unamortized bond premium of \$5,900,000 and \$6,125,000 at September 30, 2016 and 2015.
- 2006 Bank 3.57% note payable, payable in monthly installments of \$51,000 and a final balloon payment of \$7,087,000, including interest, due December 2016, collateralized by a pledge of the Authority's revenues.
- 2016-A Bank 1.80% note payable, payable in monthly installments of \$383,000 including interest, due July 2026, collateralized by EMR system.
- Building lease interest at a rate equal to 65% of the prime rate published by the *Wall Street Journal* (2.275% at September 30, 2016), collateralized by leased building. Payable in monthly installments of \$4,000, including interest, due October 16, 2034.

On December 1, 2002, the Authority issued \$36,235,000 Fixed Rate Revenue Anticipation Certificates, Series 2002 (2002 Fixed). On February 19, 2013, the Authority advance refunded the 2002 Fixed outstanding balance of \$28,205,000 with proceeds from the 2013 Series. The difference Continued

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

13. Long-Term Debt, Continued

between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount, \$160,000, was recognized as a deferred inflow of resources and will be amortized over the life of the 2013 Series. As a result of the advance refunding, the Authority will decrease its total debt service requirement by \$277,000, which results in an economic savings (the difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$2,833,000, or 10% of the principal amount being refunded.

On December 20, 2006, the Authority issued a \$10,000,000 promissory note (2006 Bank) to a financial institution. As security, the Authority created a lien on the gross revenues of the Authority. Proceeds of the note were used for the acquisition, construction and installation of an intensive care unit and the costs of certain medical equipment.

On January 17, 2013, the Authority issued \$83,260,000 Revenue Anticipation Certificates Series 2013 (2013 Series). As security, the Authority created a first pledge of and lien on the gross revenues of the Authority. Pursuant to a contract, Tift County is obligated to make payments, if necessary, in amounts sufficient (limited to ad valorem tax not to exceed 7 mills) to enable the Authority to provide for the payment of principal and interest on the 2013 Series. Proceeds from the Series 2013 were issued to (i) finance or refinance certain additions, extensions, and improvements to the Authority's healthcare and related facilities, (ii) refund the Authority's outstanding 2002 Fixed, (iii) repay a bank loan, and (iv) pay the cost of issuing the 2013 Series.

On July 1, 2016, the Authority entered into a master equipment lease/purchase agreement (2016–A Bank) for \$42,000,000. Proceeds of the 2016–A Bank will be used for the acquisition, installation, and implementation of an Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system. During the term of the 2016–A Bank, the Authority must maintain a debt service coverage ratio greater than or equal to 1.10.

On October 15, 2004, the Authority entered into a contract for the construction and lease of a medical office building. The Authority and the Tift County Development Authority (Tift Development) will each provide \$800,000 towards the acquisition of property and construction of a building to be used for occupational health services. Tift Development will hold title to the premises and will lease the premises to the Authority. The lease is for a primary term of ten years without any rental payments or accrued interest and for an extended twenty-year term at a monthly rental sufficient in amount to amortize Tift Development's \$800,000 investment in equal and consecutive payments. The payments will include interest computed at a rate equal to 65% of the prime rate published by *The Wall Street Journal* and adjusted on January 1 of each year. The Authority may purchase the premises at any time during the primary or extended term of the lease for the unamortized balance of Tift Development's investment plus \$1,000.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

13. Long-Term Debt, Continued

Subsequent to year-end, on December 20, 2016, the Authority entered into a loan agreement (2016–B Bank) for \$47,695,000 with a financial institution. Proceeds of the 2016–B Bank will be used for (i) financing the costs of certain additions, extensions, and improvements to the Authority's facilities, (ii) pay the outstanding principal balance of the 2006 Bank, and (iii) pay the closing costs of the loan.

Subsequent to year-end, on December 21, 2016, the Authority received a loan commitment from the USDA to borrow \$47,695,000 for the future refinancing of the 2016–B Bank. Also, the Authority received a loan commitment from the USDA to borrow \$90,300,000 for the construction of a patient tower and a new emergency center.

In April 2002, the Authority obtained a \$6,000,000 line-of-credit from a financial institution for operating purposes. The line-of-credit expired on February 1, 2016 and was not renewed.

As a condition of its worker's compensation insurance, the Authority has a letter-of-credit from a bank. The letter-of-credit is for \$994,000 for insurance policy year ending December 31, 2016. As of September 30, 2016, the Authority had not drawn on the letter-of-credit.

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

Year Ending September 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	\$ 3,972,000	\$ 4,289,000
2018	5,675,000	4,121,000
2019	7,353,000	3,997,000
2020	8,054,000	3,861,000
2021	8,271,000	3,693,000
2022-2026	33,407,000	16,020,000
2027-2031	13,708,000	12,308,000
2032-2036	17,022,000	8,901,000
2037-2041	21,380,000	4,387,000
2042-2046	9,910,000	401,000
Total	128,752,000	\$ <u>61,978,000</u>
Add:		
Bond premium	_5,900,000	
Total	\$ <u>134,652,000</u> Continued	

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

14. Retirement Plan

The Tift Regional Medical Center Retirement Savings Plan (Plan) is a defined contribution plan established by the Authority to provide benefits at retirement to all employees of the Authority. Tift Regional Medical Center administers the Plan. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Authority's Board of Trustees.

All employees are required to contribute 6% of their annual compensation to the Plan and may make additional voluntary contributions to the Plan such that total contributions do not exceed the maximum annual amount as set periodically by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees direct the investment of their contributions into various investment options offered by the Plan. The Plan currently offers various mutual funds and a fixed income account as investment options for employees. Employee contributions to the Plan were approximately \$10,163,000 and \$9,424,000 for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The Authority makes a mandatory contribution of 8% of each employee's annual compensation. Employees may allocate their portion of the Authority's contributions among any of the Plan investment options. The Authority's contributions, net of forfeitures, to the Plan totaled approximately \$8,431,000 and \$8,621,000 for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Plan assets totaled approximately \$205,722,000 and \$176,872,000 at September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Each employee's account is credited with the employee's contributions, the Authority's contributions, and investment earnings. Employees are vested immediately in their contributions plus actual earnings thereon. Vesting in the Authority's contribution portion of their accounts is based on years of continuous service as follows:

Years of Service	Vesting Percentage
0 - 3	20%
4 but less than 5	40%
5 but less than 6	60%
6 but less than 7	80%
7 or more	100%

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

14. Retirement Plan, Continued

Administrative and advisor services provided to the Plan and its participants are paid through a Plan expense account. The Plan expense account is a Plan asset which is funded by the retirement Plan custodian and fixed account provider. Any residual balance in the Plan expense account not utilized for Plan expenses will be periodically allocated to participant accounts.

At September 30, 2016 and 2015, forfeited nonvested accounts totaled approximately \$902,000 and \$40,000, respectively. These accounts may be used to reduce future employer contributions or to pay Plan expenses. Employer contributions expense was reduced by approximately \$2,340,000 and \$825,000 from forfeited nonvested accounts for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Employees may borrow from their accounts a minimum of \$1,000 up to a maximum equal to the lesser of \$50,000 reduced by the highest outstanding loan balance incurred by the employee during the 12-month period ending on the day before the date on which the loan was made or 50% of their vested account balance. The loans are secured by the balance in the employee's account and bear interest at rates which are commensurate with local prevailing rates. Principal and interest is paid ratably through payroll deductions, no less frequently than quarterly.

On termination of service due to death, disability, retirement, or other reasons, an employee may receive either a lump sum equal to the value of the employee's vested interest in his or her account or installments over a specified period of time. In-service distributions may be taken in the event of hardships, as defined by the Plan, or when an employee has attained the age of 59½.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating leases. The Authority leases various equipment and facilities under operating leases. Total rental expense in 2016 and 2015 for all operating leases was approximately \$989,000 and \$948,000, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, there were no future minimum lease payments under operating leases, that have initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year.

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

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

15. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

Medicare recovery audit contractors. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services utilizes Recovery Audit Contractors (RACs) who are paid a contingent fee to detect and correct improper Medicare payments. RACs have authority to pursue improper payments with a three year look back from the date a claim was paid.

The Authority has received notifications from RACs regarding potential Medicare overpayments due to incorrect coding of claims. When notification of a potential claim overpayment is received, the Authority accrues a liability for the estimated amount of Medicare overpayment. The liability is then reduced when claims are refunded to Medicare or successfully appealed. The Authority has recorded an estimated liability of \$785,000 and \$725,000 at September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to claims being audited by the RAC. The estimated liability is reported in estimated third-party payor settlements in the balance sheets.

Health care reform. There has been increasing pressure on Congress and some state legislatures to control and reduce the cost of healthcare at the national and the state levels. Legislation has been passed that includes cost controls on healthcare providers, insurance market reforms, delivery system reforms, and various individual and business mandates among other provisions. The costs of certain provisions will be funded in part by reductions in payments by government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. There can be no assurance that these changes will not adversely affect the Authority.

16. Insurance Arrangements

General and professional liability. The Authority has claims-made insurance coverage for professional liability and occurrence insurance coverage for general liability. The insurance policies have limits of \$1,000,000 per claim/occurrence and \$3,000,000 annual aggregate. The Authority is self-insured to cover the deductible portion of its general and professional insurance policy. The Authority's deductible is \$50,000 for individual claims or \$150,000 annual aggregate. Estimated accruals for claims incurred but not reported have been recorded in accrued expenses on the balance sheet.

Employee health. The Authority has a self-insured health plan for its employees. The Authority has purchased stop loss insurance to supplement the health plan, which will reimburse the Authority for individual claims in excess of \$150,000 annually. The Authority incurred expense related to this plan of approximately \$27,204,000 and \$22,406,000 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Estimated accruals for claims incurred but not reported have been recorded in accrued expenses on the balance sheet. Estimated accruals were approximately \$3,295,000 and \$3,150,000 at September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

16. Insurance Arrangements, Continued

Also, the Authority has entered into a loss financing agreement with other Georgia hospitals through a program developed by Georgia ADS, LLC. The program is designed to provide for the financing and payment of covered claims between \$225,000 and \$650,000. Commercial insurance has been obtained to provide coverage for claims exceeding \$500,000. Estimated accruals for amounts owed under the loss financing agreement have been recorded in accrued expenses on the balance sheet. Estimated accruals were approximately \$677,000 and \$625,000 at September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

17. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

- Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, third-party payor settlements, accounts payable and accrued expenses: The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.
- *Noncurrent cash and investments:* Fair values, which are the amounts reported in the balance sheets, are based on quoted market prices.
- Long-term debt: Fair values of the Authority's revenue anticipation certificates are based on quoted market prices, and the carrying amounts for other long-term debt approximate their fair value.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Authority's long-term debt, excluding capital leases, at September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	20	16	2015			
	Carrying	_	Carrying	_		
	<u>Amount</u>	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value		
Long-term debt	\$ 133.915.000	\$ 136,959,000	\$ 94.398.000	\$ 94.536.000		

Notes To Financial Statements, Continued September 30, 2016 and 2015

18. Investment Income

A summary of investment income for 2016 and 2015 follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Interest and dividends	\$ 12,616,000	\$ 9,287,000
Realized gains (losses) from sale of investments	(4,265,000)	4,069,000
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	7,924,000	(17,641,000)
Rental income, net of expenses	(155,000)	(181,000)
Other income	47,000	44,000
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 16,167,000	\$(4,422,000)

19. EHR Meaningful Use Incentives

Under certain provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, federal incentive payments are available to hospitals (Providers) when they adopt certified electronic health record (EHR) technology or become "meaningful users" of EHRs in ways that demonstrate improved quality, safety, and effectiveness of care. Providers can become eligible for annual Medicare incentive payments by demonstrating meaningful use of EHR technology in each period over four periods. Medicaid Providers can receive their initial incentive payment by adopting, implementing or upgrading certified EHR technology, but must demonstrate meaningful use of EHRs in subsequent years in order to qualify for additional payments. Hospitals may be eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid EHR incentive payments.

The Authority recognizes income related to Medicare and Medicaid incentive payments using a contingency model. Under this model, the income from incentive payments would be recorded entirely in the period in which the last remaining contingency is resolved.

During 2016 and 2015, the Authority attested that it met all requirements to receive Medicare and Medicaid incentive payments. The Authority's attestations were approved by Medicare and Medicaid, and the accompanying financial statements reflect Medicare incentive payments received for 2016 and 2015 totaling \$765,000 and \$1,655,000, respectively, and Medicaid incentive payments received for 2016 and 2015 totaling \$-0- and \$355,000. These amounts are included with total operating revenues on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. If the Authority satisfies specified meaningful use criteria in future periods, they may become entitled to additional Medicare and Medicaid incentive payments; however, as they have not met these specific requirements as of September 30, 2016, no such additional amounts are accrued.



Member: THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Board of Trustees Tift County Hospital Authority Tifton, Georgia

We have audited the financial statements of Tift County Hospital Authority as of and for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, and our report thereon dated February 28, 2017, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages 1 and 2. Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The information included in this report on page 44, inclusive, is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the financial statements rather than to present the statements of revenue and expenses of the individual facilities, and is not a required part of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the results of operations of the individual facilities.

This information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements, and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Atlanta, Georgia February 28, 2017

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TIFT COUNTY HOSPITAL AUTHORITY

(A Component Unit of Tift County, Georgia)

Statements of Revenues and Expenses – Individual Facilities (In Thousands) September 30, 2016 and 2015

		Regional al Center		ook 1 Center	CareAllia Accounta Organizat			ompany nations	T	otal
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating revenues: Net patient service revenue										
(net of provision for bad debts)	\$ 334,702	\$ 288,534	\$ 17,405	\$ 16,456	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 352,107	\$ 304,990
EHR meaningful use incentive revenue	765	1,728	-	282	· _	-	· -	-	765	2,010
Other revenue	3,927	3,273	<u>153</u>	185					4,080	3,458
Total operating revenues	339,394	293,535	<u>17,558</u>	16,923					356,952	310,458
Operating expenses:										
Salaries and wages	136,281	122,609	8,740	8,320	-	-	-	-	145,021	130,929
Employee benefits	34,900	30,277	2,473	2,315	-	-	-	-	37,373	32,592
Supplies and drugs	55,529	50,892	1,857	1,761	-	-	-	-	57,386	52,653
Contract and purchased services	18,317	13,813	1,063	1,122	-	93	-	-	19,380	15,028
Physician services	16,369	15,191	2,041	1,700	-	-	-	-	18,410	16,891
Depreciation and amortization	22,486	20,866	1,510	1,521	-	-	-	-	23,996	22,387
Other expense	28,861	25,950	2,106	2,281	<u>19</u>				30,986	28,231
Total operating expenses	312,743	279,598	<u>19,790</u>	<u>19,020</u>	19	93			332,552	<u>298,711</u>
Operating income (loss)	26,651	13,937	(_2,232)	(_2,097)	(19)	(93)			24,400	11,747
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):										
Investment income (loss)	16,167	(4,422)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,167	(4,422)
Interest expense	(3,725)	(3,614)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,725)	(3,614)
Goodwill amortization		(<u>6,500</u>)								(<u>6,500</u>)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	12,442	(_14,536)							12,442	(14,536)
Excess revenues (expenses)	39,093	(599)	(2,232)	(2,097)	(19)	(93)	-	-	36,842	(2,789)
Transfers from affiliated entities Intercompany transfers	302 (<u>644</u>)	312 (<u>5,728</u>)	625	<u>5,635</u>	- 19	103	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	302	312
Change in net position	\$ <u>38,751</u>	\$(<u>6,015</u>)	\$(<u>1,607</u>)	\$ <u>3,538</u>	\$	\$ <u>10</u>	\$	\$(<u>10</u>)	\$ <u>37,144</u>	\$(<u>2,477</u>)

See report on supplemental information.