COMPLETE CARE AT WEST CALDWELL LLC (a limited liability company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
BALANCE SHEET	3
STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	4
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	5
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	6



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Member of Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC (a limited liability company), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, and the related statements of earnings and member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC as of December 31, 2024, and the results of its earnings, changes in member's equity, 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted 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 Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC'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 Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC'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.

Grand Sonnerschine LLP

COMPLETE CARE AT WEST CALDWELL LLC (a limited liability company)

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$	159,965
Cash - restricted (patient funds) (note 2)		81,408
Accounts receivable - net (note 3)		4,025,802
Due from prior owner (note 11)		2,024,364
Prepaid expenses and other	_	162,869
Total current assets		6,454,408
Property and equipment - net (note 4)		281,901
Right-of-use asset - operating lease (note 6)		14,814,384
Due from related entities (note 7)	_	1,906,180
TOTAL ASSETS	\$_	23,456,873
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	1,994,126
Accrued expenses and taxes		703,364
Due to private and third-party payors (note 15)		249,564
Operating lease obligation (note 6)		1,229,189
Patients' funds payable		80,408
Total current liabilities		4,256,651
Line of credit - net of unamortized deferred		
financing costs of \$15,278 (note 5)		3,084,722
Due to related entities (note 7)		2,296,595
Operating lease obligation (note 6)	_	13,585,195
Total liabilities		23,223,163
Member's equity	_	233,710
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY	\$_	23,456,873

COMPLETE CARE AT WEST CALDWELL LLC (a limited liability company) STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND MEMBER'S EQUITY YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Revenues	\$	20,459,598
Operating expenses	_	19,863,042
Earnings from operations		596,556
Non-operating income (expense)		
Interest income		4,286
Interest expense		(95,230)
NET EARNINGS		505,612
Member's deficiency - December 31, 2023		(275,902)
	_	229,710
Net member's equity contributed	_	4,000
MEMBER'S EQUITY - DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$_	233,710

COMPLETE CARE AT WEST CALDWELL LLC (a limited liability company) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Cash flows from operating activities		
Net earnings	\$	505,612
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to		
net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation		48,921
Amortization of deferred financing costs included in interest expense		8,333
Increase in assets		
Accounts receivable		(1,897,509)
Prepaid expenses and other		(32,215)
Due from prior owner		(1,957,291)
Increase in liabilities		
Accounts payable		967,250
Accrued expenses and taxes		206,732
Due to private and third-party payors		195,673
Patients' funds payable		50,470
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,904,024)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment		(115,167)
Due from related entities		(2,011,458)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,126,625)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Due to related entities		2,318,017
Proceeds from line of credit		1,500,000
Member's equity contributed		4,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		3,822,017
Net decrease in cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents		(208,632)
Cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents - December 31, 2023	_	450,005
CASH, RESTRICTED CASH, AND		
CASH EQUIVALENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024	\$	241,373

NOTE 1 – FORMATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and business – Complete Care at West Caldwell LLC (the "Company") was formed in the State of New Jersey on June 24, 2022. The Company commenced operations of a 180-bed long-term nursing facility in West Caldwell, New Jersey on November 3, 2023. The member of the Company is generally protected from liability for acts and obligations of the Company. The operating agreements provide, among other things, for the Company to continue at the will of the General Member, unless sooner terminated as provided in the agreement. The Company leases land, building, and rights to its license in West Caldwell, New Jersey, from a related entity.

Basis of accounting – The books and records of the Company are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Cash equivalents – Cash equivalents represent short-term investments with original maturity dates of three months or less.

Restricted cash – patient funds – The Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") standard "ASU-2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash." This standard requires that cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents be included in beginning and ending cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows. The Company is required to maintain patient funds in a separate restricted account. The amount at all times must be equal to or exceed the aggregate of all outstanding obligations to the patients.

Trade accounts receivable – Trade accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. The Company has adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, and its related amendments using the prospective method. The new standard changes the impairment model for most financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and certain other instruments, including trade receivables, from an incurred loss model to an expected loss model and adds certain new required disclosures. Under the expected loss model, entities will recognize credit losses to be incurred over the entire contractual term of the instrument rather than delaying recognition of credit losses until it is probable the loss has been incurred. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 326, the Company evaluates certain criteria, including aging and historical write-offs, current economic condition of specific payors, and future economic conditions to determine the appropriate allowance for credit losses. The impact of the adoption of ASC 326 to the Company's opening balance of net assets was not material.

Property and equipment – Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Significant renovations and replacements, which improve and extend the life of the asset are capitalized.

NOTE 1 – FORMATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income taxes – The Company is treated as a single-member LLC for federal income tax purposes and does not incur income taxes. Instead, its earnings and losses are included in the partnership return of the single-member ("Parent") company and taxed depending on the Parent's tax situation. The policy of the Company is to record interest expense and penalties relating to income taxes in operating expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2024, there were no income tax-related interest or penalty expenses and no accrued interest and penalties.

In 2020, the State of New Jersey passed the Business Alternative Income Tax Act ("BAIT"). This law allowed LLCs to pay tax due on partnership earnings instead of on the individual owner's return. The tax rates are graduated and range from 5.675% to 10.9% of earnings. The Company recorded no New Jersey BAIT tax during 2024.

Deferred financing costs – The Company has adopted FASB standard "ASU-2015-03 Interest-Imputation of Interest." This standard requires that debt issuance costs relating to financing debt be shown as an offset to the note payable instead of as a deferred charge categorized as an intangible asset. The guidance also requires that the resulting amortization of the deferred financing costs be shown as interest expense instead of amortization expense.

Revenues – Revenue is derived primarily from providing healthcare services to patients. Revenues are recognized when services are provided to the patients at the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled from patients and third-party payors, including Medicaid, Medicare, and insurers (private and Medicare replacement plans), in exchange for providing patient care. The healthcare services in transitional and skilled, home health, and hospice patient contracts include routine services in exchange for a contractual agreed-upon amount or rate. Routine services are treated as a single-performance obligation satisfied over time as services are rendered. As such, patient care services represent a bundle of services that are not capable of being distinct. Additionally, there may be ancillary services, which are not included in the daily rates for routine services, but instead are treated as separate performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, if and when those services are rendered.

Revenue recognized from healthcare services is adjusted for estimates of variable consideration to arrive at the transaction price. The Company determines the transaction price based on contractually agreed-upon amounts or rates, adjusted for estimates of variable consideration. The Company uses the expected value method to determine the variable component that should be used to arrive at the transaction price, using contractual agreements and historical reimbursement experience within each payor type. The amount of variable consideration, which is included in the transaction price may be constrained and is included in the net revenue only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur in a future period. If actual amounts of consideration ultimately received differ from estimates, the Company adjusts these estimates, which would affect net service revenue in the period such variances become known.

Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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.

NOTE 1 – FORMATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Advertising – Advertising costs, except for costs associated with direct-response advertising, are charged to earnings when incurred. The costs of direct-response advertising are capitalized and amortized over the period during which future benefits are expected to be received.

Guaranteed payments to member — Guaranteed payments to the member that are intended as compensation for services rendered are accounted for as expenses of the Company rather than as allocations of the Company's net earnings. Guaranteed payments that are intended as payments of interest on capital accounts are not accounted for as expenses of the Company, but rather, as part of the allocation of net earnings.

Leases – The Company adopted ASC-842 Leases. With this adoption, the Company determined which contracts conveyed the Company a right to control identified property, plant, or equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration that were deemed leases. The Company classified these contracts as Right-of-Use ("ROU") assets. ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term with lease expense recognized on a straight-line basis.

Lease agreements may contain rent escalation clauses, rent holidays, or certain landlord incentives, including tenant improvement allowances. ROU assets include amounts for scheduled rent increases and may be reduced by lease incentive amounts. Using the transition approach, the Company elected to use the following practical expedients and, therefore, did not reassess any of the following: (1) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases; (2) the lease classification of pre-ASC-842 operating leases, which continue to be reported as operating leases, and the lease classification of pre-ASC-842 capital leases, which are now reported as financing leases; and (3) initial direct costs for any existing leases.

With implementation, the Company also elected the following practical expedients: (1) using the Company's implicit borrowing rate (if available at the time of the lease origination); or (2) using a risk-free discount rate (US Treasury Rate) for the lease-derived ROU assets. ROU assets were treated separately from non-lease components of all asset classes. For leases utilizing the risk-free rate expedient, the Company elected to use a period comparable with that of the lease term, as an accounting policy election for all leases. The Company also made an accounting policy election to not record ROU assets or lease liabilities for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less and will recognize payments for such leases in its Statements of Earnings (Loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term. There were no residual value guarantees in any of the leases. The Company used hindsight in determining the lease term.

Subsequent events – The Company has reviewed subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition and disclosure in the financial statements through May 15, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events have been identified.

NOTE 2 – CASH, RESTRICTED CASH, AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance in cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents at December 31, 2024, consists of the following:

Operating cash	\$ 159,965
Restricted cash – patient funds	81,408
Total cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents	\$ <u>241,373</u>

NOTE 3 – ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

The following table summarizes the changes in the allowance for credit losses included in accounts receivable for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Activity:	
Balance – December 31, 2023	\$ 29,118
Provision for credit losses	781,270
Less: write-offs	458,388
Recoveries	
Balance – December 31, 2024	\$ 352,000

NOTE 4 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at December 31, 2024, are summarized as follows:

Life		
(Years)		
15	\$	81,656
3-7		<u>255,063</u>
		336,719
		_54,818
	\$	<u>281,901</u>
	<u>(Years)</u> 15	(<u>Years</u>) 15 3-7

Depreciation expense was \$48,921 for the year.

NOTE 5 – LINE OF CREDIT

On November 3, 2023, the Company together with a related entity entered into a revolving line of credit agreement for \$5,000,000 with a maturity date of March 16, 2026. Interest on bank advances on the credit line is payable monthly at a rate of the greater of SOFR plus 3.25% or a minimum of 4.66%. The rate was 8.5% at December 31, 2024. The Company's portion of the line of credit balance at December 31, 2024, was \$3,100,000. Interest expense for the year on the line of credit was \$82,709. The Company is required to make monthly payments for an unused line fee and a collateral management fee of 0.0625%. The line is subject to certain financial covenants and is secured by certain assets of the Company. At December 31, 2024, the Company was not in compliance with the covenants, but was not placed in default. The loan is personally guaranteed by the member of the Company and other guarantors.

NOTE 5 – LINE OF CREDIT (CONTINUED)

Annual scheduled principal maturities at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

2026	\$ 3,100,000
Less: unamortized deferred financing costs	\$ $\frac{15,278}{3,084,722}$

NOTE 6 – LEASES

The Company has operating leases for the nursing facility and equipment. ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term if greater than twelve months. Lease obligations represent the Company's liability to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and related obligations are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term discounted using an appropriate incremental borrowing rate. The Company used its incremental borrowing rate of 7.50% to calculate the present value of its operating lease liability. The incremental borrowing rate is based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The value of an option to extend or terminate a lease is reflected to the extent it is reasonably certain management will exercise that option. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A related entity leases the land and a building to the Company under an operating lease with an initial term of ten years, with automatic continual 1-year renewals until such time as the related-entity and the Company no longer desire to renew. For each lease year, so long as the mortgage is outstanding, Minimum Net Rent payable shall always be greater than 1.05 multiplied by the sum of the (i) debt service, (ii) real estate tax expense, (iii) mortgage insurance premium, (iv) replacement reserve deposits, and (v) property insurance.

The following table is a summary of components of lease expense and year-end ROU assets and lease liabilities relating to operating leases for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Operating lease cost	\$	2,247,463
Short-term/variable lease cost		430,664
Total	\$	<u>2,678,127</u>
OPERATING LEASES		
Operating lease ROU assets	\$	14,814,384
	,	11,011,501
Omegating lease exposent liabilities	¢	1 220 190
Operating lease current liabilities	\$	1,229,189
Operating lease long-term liabilities		<u>13,585,195</u>
Total operating lease liabilities	\$	14,814,384
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE REMAINING LEASE		
TERM		
Operating leases		8.83 years
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE DISCOUNT RATE		siss y cuis
		7.500/
Operating leases		7.50%

NOTE 6 – LEASES (CONTINUED)

Undiscounted maturities of lease liabilities were as follows:

Operating
Lease
\$ 2,284,308
2,284,308
2,284,308
2,284,308
2,284,308
8,756,514
20,178,054
(5,363,670)
\$ 14,814,384

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:

Operating cash flows for operating leases \$ 2,247,463

NOTE 7 – RELATED-ENTITY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts due to related entities controlled by the Parent's members were \$1,157,731 at December 31, 2024. Amounts due from related entities controlled by the Parent's members were \$1,906,180 at December 31, 2024. The loans are non-interest-bearing and are not expected to be repaid in the near future.

The Company recorded \$963,468 of management fees for the year to a related management company, which is related through common ownership. The balance due to the related management company is \$1,138,864 at year-end, and is included in due to related entities.

The Company leases its facility from a related entity (note 6).

NOTE 8 – REVENUES

Approximately 15% of revenues for the year were derived from billings to the New Jersey Department of Health Services for stays by Medicaid patients, and approximately 35% of revenues for the year were derived from New Jersey Managed Care Organizations ("MCO").

Approximately 20% of revenues in 2024 were derived from the Federal government for Medicare recipients and for services covered by Medicare Part B.

AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

NOTE 8 – REVENUES (CONTINUED)

Effective July 2014, the New Jersey Department of Human Services changed its reimbursement methodology to an MCO system. The Company entered into contracts with state-approved MCOs that will be paying for all new Medicaid admissions. All subsequent rates will be negotiated between Operations and each MCO.

At closing the Company purchased the rights to accounts receivable that were due to the prior owner. During the year, the Company received \$1,311,119 of payments above the original purchase price for prior owner accounts receivable, and has included this amount in other revenue.

NOTE 9 – CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains its cash balances at several financial institutions. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250,000. At December 31, 2024, the Company did not have any uninsured cash balances.

At December 31, 2024, the Company had approximately 26% of its receivables due from the New Jersey Department of Health for Medicaid patients, and 36% of its receivables due from MCOs for Medicaidapproved patients, and 19% of its receivables due from the Federal government for Medicare recipients.

At December 31, 2024, approximately 46% of the accounts payable balance was payable to two vendors.

NOTE 10 – ADVERTISING

Advertising expense was \$74,731 for the year. There were no direct-response advertising costs either capitalized or expensed.

NOTE 11 – DUE FROM PRIOR OWNER

The Company had either received payments due to the prior owner or has had recoupments, which the prior owner was required to reimburse. At December 31, 2024, the balance due from the prior owner was \$2,024,364.

NOTE 12 – SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash paid during the year for interest

\$ 78,537

NOTE 13 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

During the year, the Company purchased a substantial portion of its services from one vendor. Purchases from this vendor totaled approximately \$1,051,000. The balance due to this vendor at December 31, 2024, and included in accounts payable was approximately \$598,000.

NOTE 14 – CONTRACTED SERVICES

A significant portion of the facility services are contracted from outside services.

NOTE 15 – DUE TO PRIVATE AND THIRD-PARTY PAYORS

The Company has received funds from various private and third-party payors, which are presently being repaid or may have to be repaid upon audit.

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company implemented a qualified Salary-Reduction Profit-Sharing Plan (the "Plan") for eligible employees under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Plan provides voluntary employee contributions through salary reductions. Contributions made by the employer during the year were \$13,140.

NOTE 17 – CONTINGENCIES

Revenues are based on current billings. Certain adjustments may be made in subsequent periods as a result of audits or appeals, the final results of which are not determinable as of the date of the financial statements. Such adjustments, if any, will be reflected in revenues in the period in which they are ascertained.

The Company maintains a self-insurance retention plan for its general liability insurance coverage. The plan runs from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025 and has been extended for another year. The plan has a \$250,000 deductible per case, which includes attorney fees and indemnity costs paid out. There is also a \$4,500,000 deductible on the aggregate, at which time the insurance provider covers the costs.

At times, the Company may be involved in various lawsuits and subject to certain contingencies in the normal course of business. Management vigorously defends any claims that may be asserted.

The Company is contingently liable for a mortgage owed by related entities. At December 31, 2024, there was a balance of \$48,770,000 due by the related entities. At December 31, 2024, the related entities were not in compliance with all covenants, but were not placed in default.

The Company is contingently liable for the portion of the line of credit (note 5) owed by the co-borrowers. At December 31, 2024, there were no balances due by the co-borrowers. The line is subject to certain financial covenants and is secured by certain assets of the entities. At December 31, 2024, the Company and co-borrowers were not in compliance with all covenants, but were not placed in default.

The Company, along with other companies related through common ownership, maintains a high-deductible health plan policy, which runs from June 1 through December 31. For the period year ended December 31, 2024, the Company was responsible to pay for claims up to \$250,000 per employee, with no aggregate deductibles.

The New Jersey Department of Health is currently in the process of revising the methodology used to calculate the Medicaid-reimbursement rate paid to the Company. The effect of these revisions on future operations cannot be determined at this time.