MNH Opco LLC

Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

Fasten Halberstam

Independent Auditors' Report (i) – (iii)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Member of
MNH Opco LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of MNH Opco LLC, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024 and the related statements of income, changes in member's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements (the financial statements).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MNH Opco LLC, as of December 31, 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 MNH Opco 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 MNH Opco LLC's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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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 GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, 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 MNH Opco 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 MNH Opco 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.

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Report on Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying supplementary information shown on pages 12 and 13 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

Such 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. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit 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.

Respectfully submitted,

Fasten Halberstam LLP

Fasten Halberstam LLP
New York, New York
June 12, 2025

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MNH OPCO LLC
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024

ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$	124,919
Accounts receivable		1,630,424
Prepaid expenses		280,378
Due from affiliates		276,944
Credit access fees, net		9,023
Total current assets		2,321,688
Fixed assets, net		1,313,298
Other assets		
Right-of-use asset - operating		22,037,639
Deposits		1,500
Total other assets		22,039,139
Total assets	$	25,674,125
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Bank overdraft	$	240,203
Line of credit		932,080
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		859,768
Accrued payroll and related expenses		82,601
Due to affiliates		35,388
Note payable - current portion		38,245
Operating lease liability - current portion		1,666,926
Total current liabilities		3,855,211
Long-term liabilities		
Related party loan		642,574
Note payable		89,238
Operating lease liability		20,765,590
Total long-term liabilities		21,497,402
Member's equity		321,512
Total liabilities and member's equity	$	25,674,125

Revenues		
Resident service income	$	12,179,171
Total revenues		12,179,171
Expenses		
Nursing and medical		4,562,892
Skilled ancillary and pharmacy		519,203
Dietary		810,436
Housekeeping, maintenance and laundry		735,174
Activities		125,166
Social services		71,212
General and administrative		1,563,873
Property		2,637,954
Non-PPD general and administrative		1,070,334
Total expenses		12,096,244
Income before other income (expenses)		82,927
Other income (expenses)		
Other income		6,769
Depreciation and amortization		(89,321)
Interest expense, net		(73,698)
Total other income (expenses)		(156,250)
Net loss		(73,323)
Member's equity - beginning		506,239
Member's distributions		(111,404)
Member's equity - ending	$	321,512

Cash flows from operating activities	
Net loss	$ (73,323)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	
Amortization of right-of-use asset	1,716,058
Depreciation and amortization	89,321
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	210,574
Prepaid expenses	259,459
Deposits	(85)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(358,287)
Accrued payroll and related expenses	(173,444)
Due to third-party payors	(12,780)
Operating lease liability	(1,620,165)
Net cash provided by operating activities	37,328
Cash flows from investing activities	
Related party advances	(135,421)
Capital expenditures	(818,732)
Net cash used in investing activities	(954,153)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Net change in bank overdraft	240,203
Net change in line of credit	307,080
Credit access fees	(10,827)
Proceeds from related party loan	642,574
Related party debt repayments	(172,114)
Repayment of note payable	(38,245)
Member's distributions	(111,404)
Net cash provided by financing activities	857,267
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(59,558)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash - beginning	184,477
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash - ending	$ 124,919
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information	
Cash paid during the year for	
Interest	$ 74,470

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Nature of Business
MNH Opco LLC d/b/a The Bay at Manahawkin Health and Rehabilitation Center (the Company) was formed in May of 2021 under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of operating a 120-bed skilled nursing facility known as Manahawkin Health and Rehabilitation Center in Manahawkin, New Jersey. The Company commenced operations in September of 2021.

Basis of Accounting
The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and accordingly reflect all significant receivables, payables, and other assets and liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents on deposit at financial institutions, which at times, may exceed the limits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This exposes the Company to potential risk of loss in the event the financial institution becomes insolvent.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses
Accounts receivable consist primarily of amounts due from Medicare and Medicaid programs, other government programs, managed care health plans and private payor sources, net of estimates for variable considerations. At each balance sheet date, the Company recognizes an expected allowance for credit losses if such an allowance is deemed necessary. In addition, also at each reporting date, this estimate is updated to reflect any changes in credit risk since the receivable was initially recorded. This estimate is calculated on a pooled basis where similar risk characteristics exist.

The allowance for credit losses, if any, reflects the Company's estimate of credit losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. The allowance estimate is derived from a review of the Company's historical losses based on the aging of receivables. This estimate is adjusted for management's assessment of current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts regarding future events, and any other factors deemed relevant by the Company.

The Company writes off receivables when there is information that indicates the debtor is facing significant financial difficulty and there is no possibility of recovery. If any recoveries are made from any accounts previously written off, they will be recognized in income in the year of recovery.

Fixed Assets
The Company capitalizes all expenditures for property, plant and equipment at cost. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the remaining gain or loss is recognized in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operations as incurred; significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Depreciation of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Leasehold improvements associated with leases between entities

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

under common control are depreciated over their useful life to the common control group, regardless of the lease term.

Depreciation of property and equipment is provided for by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 - 25 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 7 years

Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease or contains a lease at inception. Leases result in the recognition of right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. ROU assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease, measured on a discounted basis. The Company determines lease classification as operating or finance at the lease commencement date.

At lease inception, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. The ROU asset equals the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs, prepaid or deferred rent, and lease incentives. The Company has made a policy election to use a risk-free rate (the rate of a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury instrument) for the initial and subsequent measurement of all lease liabilities if the implicit rate is not readily determinable. The risk-free rate is determined using a period comparable with the lease term.

The lease term may include options to extend or to terminate the lease that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise. Lease expense is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company has elected not to record leases with an initial term of twelve months or less on the balance sheet. Lease expense on such leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company also elected to account for nonlease components and the lease components to which they relate as a single lease component for all.

Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Company’s obligation to transfer services when consideration has already been received. The Company records a contract liability for the amount of consideration received for services not yet provided as of year-end.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue is derived primarily from providing healthcare services to its 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, in exchange for providing patient care. The healthcare services in skilled 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

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

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 are 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 in determining 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 the Company's estimates, the Company adjusts these estimates, which would affect net service revenue in the period such variances become known.

Settlements with Medicare and Medicaid payors for retroactive adjustments due to audits and reviews are considered variable consideration and are included in the determination of the estimated transaction price. These settlements are estimated based on the terms of the payment agreement with the payor, correspondence from the payor and the Company's historical settlement activity. Consistent with healthcare industry practices, any changes to these revenue estimates are recorded in the period the change or adjustment becomes known based on final settlement.

As the Company's contracts with its patients have an original duration of one year or less, the Company uses the practical expedient applicable to its contracts and does not consider the time value of money. Further, because of the short duration of these contracts, the Company has not disclosed the transaction price for the remaining performance obligations as of the end of each reporting period or when the Company expects to recognize this revenue. In addition, the Company has applied the practical expedient provided by ASC 340, Other Assets and Deferred Costs, and accordingly all incremental customer contract acquisition costs are expensed as they are incurred because the amortization period would have been one year or less.

Advertising and Marketing Costs
Advertising and marketing costs are charged to operations as incurred. Advertising and marketing expenses amounted to $30,531 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Accounting Alternative for Entities Under Common Control
Per ASU 2018-17, private companies in arrangements where (a) the company and a legal entity are under common control, (b) the company and the legal entity are not under common control of a public business entity, (c) the legal entity is not a public business entity, and (d) the company does not directly or indirectly hold a controlling financial interest in the legal entity, can make an election to apply an accounting alternative whereby the legal entity need not be consolidated nor evaluated under the guidance of the Variable Interest Entities Subsections of ASC Subtopic 810-10. The Company has elected this accounting alternative and applies this policy to all legal entities meeting these criteria. See Notes 4, 7 and 8 for further information regarding the Company's involvement with legal entities under common control.

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Income Tax Status

The Company is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes, in accordance with single member limited liability company rules. All tax effects of the Company's income or loss are passed through to the member. As such, no recognition of federal or state income taxes has been provided for in the accompanying financial statements. Provisions are made for applicable local income taxes. An uncertain tax position taken by a member is not an uncertain tax position of the Company.

A tax position must meet a minimum probability threshold before a financial statement benefit is recognized. The minimum threshold is defined as a tax position that is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Management has determined that there are no material uncertain tax positions that require recognition or disclosure in the combined financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the 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 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.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through June 12, 2025, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

2. REVENUE AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with its patients by payor categories. The Company has determined that the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by the following factors:

- Payors have different reimbursement and payment methodologies
- Length of the resident's service or episode of care
- Method of reimbursement (fee for service or capitation)

Resident service income for the year ended December 31, 2024, is summarized in the following table:

	Amount
Medicaid	$ 10,292,733
Medicare	1,577,584
Private and other payors	308,854
Total resident service income	$ 12,179,171

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized revenue of $12,179,171 from goods and services that transfer to the customer over time.

REVENUE AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (continued):

Accounts Receivable

As of January 1, 2024, the Company's balance of accounts receivable was $1,840,998. The Company's accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024, is summarized in the following table:

		Amount
Medicaid	$	958,754
Medicare		338,721
Private and other payors		332,949
Total accounts receivable	$	1,630,424

The Company considers the full amount to be collectible and has not established an allowance for credit losses.

3. FIXED ASSETS:

Fixed assets at December 31, 2024, consist of the following:

		Amount
Leasehold improvements	$	1,183,895
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		270,276
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(140,873)
Net fixed assets	$	1,313,298

The Company's leasehold improvements are associated with the related party rental arrangement described in Note 4. As of December 31, 2024, the leasehold improvements had a remaining undepreciated balance of $1,103,525, and an average remaining useful life in the control group of 10.42 years.

4. LEASE OPERATIONS – RELATED PARTY:

In July of 2021, the Company entered into a lease agreement with Manahawkin Realty NJ LLC, a related party with common ownership, under the terms of an operating lease that expires in July of 2036, with two options to renew. The lease calls for annual rental payments of $1,950,000, with base rent increasing by 1% annually. In addition to base rent, the Company is required to pay additional variable rent including fees, expenses, costs and obligations relating to the operation, repair and maintenance of the property.

The lease cost and other required information for the year ended December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Lease cost		
Operating lease cost	$	2,079,436
Variable lease cost		160,232
Total lease cost	$	2,239,668
Other information		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	$	1,983,544
Weighted-average remaining lease term in years for operating leases		11.58
Weighted-average discount rate for operating leases		1.63%

LEASE OPERATIONS – RELATED PARTY (continued):

Future minimum lease payments and reconciliation to the balance sheet at December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year		Operating Leases
2025	$	2,017,458
2026		2,037,631
2027		2,058,008
2028		2,078,589
2029		2,099,374
Thereafter		14,352,068
Total undiscounted cash flows		24,643,128
Less: present value discount		(2,210,612)
Total lease liabilities	$	22,432,516

5. LINE OF CREDIT:

The Company has an available revolving line of credit (LOC) with Bank Hapoalim B.M. for $1,000,000, bearing interest at the U.S. Prime Rate plus one hundred basis points. The line had a balance of $932,080 at December 31, 2024. Costs relating to obtaining the line are presented on the balance sheet as credit access fees, and are presented net of accumulated amortization of $9,023. Interest expense related to the line amounted to $81,430 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The LOC had an original expiration date in September of 2024 at which point it was renewed until September of 2025.

The Company's line of credit agreement with the bank contains certain financial covenants that require, among other things, maintenance of quarterly EBITDAR of $650,000.

In Q2 of 2024, the Company fell short of meeting the EBITDAR requirement. The covenant calculation has been submitted to the bank, and the bank has not shown any intent to close the line as a result. The line is already presented as a current liability and the member of the Company has the ability and intent to fund the repayment if the line is called by the bank. Therefore, no going concern issue was deemed relevant.

6. NOTE PAYABLE:

In May of 2023, the Company financed the acquisition of leasehold improvements. The loan is payable in monthly installments of $4,050, including funding costs of $863, until maturity in April of 2028. At December 31, 2024, the outstanding principal balance was $127,483, of which $38,245 is classified as short-term.

Principal payments due in the aggregate are as follows:

Year		Amount
2025	$	38,245
2026		38,245
2027		38,245
2028		12,748
Total	$	127,483

7. MANAGEMENT FEES:

The Company pays management fees equal to approximately 5% of gross revenue earned to Champion Care, LLC (the management company), a related party whose members control 60% of the Company. Total management fees for the year ended December 31, 2024 were $619,542, and are included in Non-PPD general and administrative expenses on the statement of income.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

From time to time, the Company advances funds to and borrows funds from related entities with common ownership. In addition, the Company and its related entities temporarily cover the costs of shared expenses on behalf of one another during the normal course of operations. Such loans are unsecured, due on demand and interest-free. The loans are presented as due from and due to affiliates on the balance sheet.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had outstanding obligations totaling $45,532 to a related party under common ownership for services rendered. These amounts are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the balance sheet.

9. NURSING HOME BED TAX:

The New Jersey Nursing Home Assessment is a quarterly assessment on nursing homes to provide additional funds to help improve the quality of care by increasing Medicaid reimbursement for services delivered to those residing in New Jersey nursing homes. During the year, the rate was $14.67 per non-Medicare resident day.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation and regulatory investigations arising in the ordinary course of business. While the ultimate outcome of these matters is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of management that the resolution of outstanding claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations.

HIPAA

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) was enacted to assure health insurance portability, reduce healthcare fraud and abuse, guarantee security and privacy of health information, and enforce standards for health information. In an effort to strengthen the privacy and security protections for health information established under HIPAA, the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH) was enacted. HITECH imposes notification requirements in the event of certain security breaches relating to protected health information, increases the potential legal liability for non-compliance, and provides for additional enforcement. Organizations are subject to significant fines and penalties if found to be non-compliant with the provisions outlined in the regulations.

The Company has policies, procedures, and training in place to safeguard protected information, but incidents may occur in the future involving potential or actual disclosure of such information (including for example, certain identifiable information relating to patients). Governmental agencies have the authority to investigate and request further information about an incident or safeguards, to cite the Company for a deficiency or regulatory violation, and/or require payment of fines, corrective action, or both. Management does not believe that any future consequences of such incidents will be material to the financial statements.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued):

Legislation

The healthcare industry is subject to numerous laws and regulations of federal, state and local governments. Compliance with these laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation, as well as to regulatory actions unknown or unasserted at this time. Government activity with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations of regulations by healthcare providers could result in the imposition of significant fines and penalties, as well as significant repayments for patient services previously billed.

The Company is subject to similar regulatory reviews, and while such reviews may result in repayments and/or civil remedies that could have a material effect on its financial results of operations in a given period, management believes that such repayments and/or civil remedies would not have a material effect on its financial position.

11. CONCENTRATION:

The Company has significant accounts receivable balances, the collectability of which is dependent on the availability of funds from certain governmental programs, primarily Medicare and Medicaid. The Company does not believe there are significant credit risks associated with these governmental programs. The Company's receivables from Medicare and Medicaid payor programs accounted for approximately 80% of its total accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024. Revenue from reimbursement under the Medicare and Medicaid programs accounted for 97% of the Company's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company's operations are concentrated in the long-term care industry, which is a heavily regulated environment. The operations are subject to the administrative directives, rules and regulations of federal, state and local regulatory agencies. Such administrative directives, rules and regulations are subject to change by an act of Congress. Such changes may occur with little notice or inadequate funding to pay for the related costs, including the additional administrative burden, to comply with a change.

Nursing and medical		
Salaries and wages	$	3,849,539
Payroll taxes		428,791
Employee benefits		31,568
Labs and radiology		14,461
Medical director fees		51,300
Medical supplies		74,197
Nursing equipment rentals		24,685
Nursing purchased services		83,731
Oxygen		4,620
Total nursing and medical	$	4,562,892
Skilled ancillary and pharmacy		
Salaries and wages	$	314,365
Payroll taxes		34,122
Employee benefits		2,182
Consulting		70,332
Supplies and services		98,202
Total skilled ancillary and pharmacy	$	519,203
Dietary		
Salaries and wages	$	437,240
Payroll taxes		52,587
Dietary supplies		21,899
Food		298,710
Total dietary	$	810,436
Housekeeping, maintenance and laundry		
Salaries and wages	$	501,568
Payroll taxes		63,018
Employee benefits		2,636
Housekeeping supplies and services		31,966
Maintenance supplies and services		124,672
Laundry supplies and services		11,314
Total housekeeping, maintenance and laundry	$	735,174

Activities		
Salaries and wages	$	87,729
Payroll taxes		11,221
Activities supplies and services		26,216
Total activities	$	125,166
Social services		
Salaries and wages	$	64,085
Payroll taxes		7,127
Total social services	$	71,212
General and administrative		
Salaries and wages	$	664,054
Payroll taxes		45,774
Employee benefits		134,152
Advertising and marketing		30,531
Auto and travel		49,050
Bank fees		31,029
Equipment rental		13,484
Insurance		253,599
IT, TV, internet and telephone		148,235
Licenses, fees and permits		18,290
Office supplies and services		104,233
Professional fees		40,146
Training and seminars		31,296
Total general and administrative	$	1,563,873
Property		
Lease expense	$	2,079,436
Property insurance		30,583
Real estate taxes		129,649
Utilities		398,286
Total property	$	2,637,954
Non-PPD general and administrative		
Bed tax	$	450,792
Management fees		619,542
Total non-PPD general and administrative	$	1,070,334