

**HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas)
(a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)**

Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

**HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas)
(a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)**

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of
HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Report on the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone) (the Corporation), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, and the related statements of operations and changes in net deficit and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2025, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

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 the Corporation and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Restatement of Beginning Net Assets

As described in Note 2 of the financial statements, the Corporation restated its beginning net assets with donor restrictions previously reported as ending net assets with donor restrictions in the 2024 financial statements to include its interest in the net assets of the HumanGood Foundation. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Corporation'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 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 the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Corporation'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.

Baker Tilly US, LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
April 29, 2026

**HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas)
(a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)**

Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025
(In Thousands)

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,763
Resident accounts receivable, less allowance for credit losses of \$243	1,003
Other receivables	1,264
Prepaid expenses and other assets	513
	<hr/>
Total current assets	4,543
Investments	7,540
Interest in Net Assets of HumanGood Foundation	3,538
Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net	66,674
Other Noncurrent Assets	350
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$ 82,645</u>
Liabilities and Net Deficit	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,602
Payable to affiliates	898
Deposits	264
Current portion of long-term debt payable to affiliate	234
	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	2,998
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliate	42,736
Rebatable Entrance Fees Due	18,605
Entrance Fees Subject to Refund	9,916
Entrance Fees Nonrefundable	14,714
Other Liabilities	92
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	89,061
Net Assets (Deficit)	
Without donor restrictions	(9,954)
With donor restrictions	3,538
	<hr/>
Total net deficit	<u>(6,416)</u>
Total liabilities and net deficit	<u>\$ 82,645</u>

See notes to financial statements

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas)
(a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (Deficit)

Year Ended December 31, 2025

(In Thousands)

Operating Revenues

Residential living	\$ 12,617
Assisted living	4,591
Health center	11,756
Memory support	1,417
Other resident services	25
Other operating revenue	259
Net assets released from restrictions	64
Amortization of entrance fees	3,995
	<hr/>
Total operating revenues	34,724

Operating Expenses

Salaries and wages	12,707
Employee benefits	2,880
Supplies	2,575
Ancillary services	2,160
Repairs and maintenance	294
Marketing and advertising	514
Purchased services	1,440
Management fees	721
Utilities	1,127
Travel and related	119
Leases and rents	202
Insurance	501
Other operating expenses	2,003
	<hr/>
Total operating expenses	27,243

Income before other operating income (expense) 7,481

Other Operating Income (Expense)

Investment income, net	341
Realized gains on investments, net	33
Change in unrealized gains on investments, net	8
Depreciation and amortization	(4,142)
Interest expense	(2,284)
	<hr/>
Income from operations	1,437

Other Changes in Net Assets (Deficit) Without Donor Restrictions

Net assets released from restrictions for capital	7
Capital contributions	29
	<hr/>
Change in assets (deficit) without donor restrictions	1,473

Changes in Net Assets (Deficit) With Donor Restrictions

Changes in interest in net assets of the HumanGood Foundation	973
Net assets released from restrictions for benevolence	(64)
Net assets released from restrictions for capital	(7)
	<hr/>
Change in net assets (deficit) with donor restrictions	902

Total change in net assets (deficit) 2,375

Net Deficit, Beginning, As Previously Reported (11,427)

Adjustment, Note 2 2,636

Net Deficit, Beginning, As Restated (8,791)

Net Deficit, Ending \$ (6,416)

See notes to financial statements

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas)
(a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2025
(In Thousands)

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Cash received from resident services	\$	30,240
Cash received from nonrebatale entrance fees from reoccupancy		7,104
Cash received from other operating activities		391
Cash earnings realized from investments		341
Cash paid for employee salaries		(12,183)
Cash paid for employee benefits		(2,862)
Cash paid for temporary labor		(605)
Cash paid to vendors		(12,293)
Cash paid for interest		(2,284)

Net cash provided by operating activities 7,849

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Acquisition of land, buildings and equipment		(4,638)
Net purchases of unrestricted investments		(2,224)

Net cash used in investing activities (6,862)

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

Payments of long-term debt payable to affiliate		(225)
Proceeds from rebatable entrance fees		1,945
Refunds of deposits and entrance fees		(2,552)
Cash received from affiliates		276
Capital contributions		29

Net cash used in financing activities (527)

Increase in cash and cash equivalents 460

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning 1,303

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending \$ 1,763

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

1. Business Organization

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone) (the Corporation) is a California nonprofit public benefit tax-exempt corporation formed on January 7, 2004 and is qualified to do business in the state of Nevada. The Corporation was formed for the purpose of providing housing, health care and supportive services for seniors in the Las Vegas, Nevada area. The Life Plan Community (LPC) consists of 171 residential living suites, 6 residential living villas, 58 assisted living apartments, a 16-bed memory support suite and a 60-bed health center.

Parent Organization

HumanGood Cornerstone (a Member of HumanGood), a California nonprofit public benefit tax-exempt corporation, is the sole member and exercises its direction and control through the appointment of the Boards of Directors of the Corporation, HumanGood Arizona, Inc. (dba Terraces of Phoenix), HumanGood Washington (dba Judson Park), HumanGood Idaho (dba Terraces of Boise), HumanGood East, HumanGood Affordable Housing, West Valley Nursing Homes, Inc. (dba Terraces at Summitview) including its subsidiary HG Hillside LLC, Springhouse, Inc., Mount Pleasant Home, HG Perennial LLC and effective December 31, 2025, HumanGood Foundation.

HumanGood is a California nonprofit public benefit tax-exempt corporation providing housing, health care and supportive services for seniors through its LPCs and affordable housing communities. HumanGood is the sole member of HumanGood Cornerstone, HumanGood Fresno (dba Terraces at San Joaquin Gardens), HumanGood SoCal (SoCal) and HumanGood NorCal (NorCal). HumanGood Fresno, SoCal and NorCal together constitute an obligated group (HumanGood California Obligated Group or COG). Through December 30, 2025, NorCal was the sole member of HumanGood Foundation West and SoCal was the sole member of HumanGood Foundation South. Effective December 31, 2025, Foundation South merged into Foundation West. Concurrent with this merger, Foundation West changed its name to HumanGood Foundation (the Foundation), and its corporate membership was transferred from HumanGood NorCal to HumanGood Cornerstone.

HumanGood and HumanGood Cornerstone's Boards are composed of the same directors.

2. Restatement of Beginning Net Assets (Deficit)

The Corporation restated beginning net assets with donor restrictions previously reported as ending net assets with donor restrictions in the 2024 financial statements to include its interest in the Foundation. This restatement was the result of the organizational restructuring described in Note 1 and an analysis of historical net assets balances and purpose restrictions. The effect of this restatement is an increase of \$2,636,000 in beginning net assets (deficit) with donor restrictions.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Corporation were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) on the accrual basis of accounting.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Use of 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 reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the fair values of allowances for credit losses; fair value of investments; future service benefit obligations; entrance fees subject to refund; and entrance fees nonrefundable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions and overnight investments considered to be cash equivalents. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include investments purchased with an initial maturity of three months or less.

Investments

Investments include certain cash equivalents held by investment managers, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and U.S. government securities. Investments are measured at fair value in the accompanying balance sheet (Note 5).

Net investment income or loss (including interest, dividends and fees), realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses on investments are included in income from operations. Interest income is measured as earned on the accrual basis. Dividends are measured based on the ex-dividend date. Purchases and sales of securities and realized gains and losses are recorded on a trade-date basis.

The Corporation's investments are comprised of a variety of financial instruments and are managed by investment advisors. The fair value reported is subject to various risks, including changes in the equity markets, the interest rate environment and general economic conditions. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the fair value of investment securities, it is reasonably possible that the amounts reported could change materially in the near term.

Resident Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are reported net of an allowance for credit losses, which represents the Corporation's estimate of expected losses at the balance sheet date. Accounts are written off when they are determined to be uncollectible. The adequacy of the Corporation's allowance for credit losses is reviewed on an ongoing basis, using historical payment trends, write-off experience, analyses of receivable portfolios by payor source and aging of receivables, a review of specific accounts, and expected future economic conditions and market trends. Adjustments are made to the allowance, as necessary.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Other Receivables

Other receivables primarily include noninterest bearing, unsecured promissory notes from residents to pay entrance fees in the amount of \$1,254,000 at December 31, 2025. Entrance fee promissory notes receivable are evaluated for collectability prior to residents being admitted to the community based on each resident's credit worthiness. The terms and conditions of each entrance fee receivable are determined when a resident agreement is executed. All amounts are contractually due within 90 days.

Other receivables are stated at the amount management expects to collect. If necessary, management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to a valuation allowance based on its assessment of the current status of individual balances. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and credit to other receivables.

Interest in Net Assets of the HumanGood Foundation

The Foundation's primary purpose is to develop, invest and administer funds to provide housing and care on behalf of the residents of HumanGood and its affiliates. The Foundation fundraises and holds donor restricted assets on behalf of the Corporation, including deferred gifts such as gift annuities and charitable remainder trusts, and bequests to the Corporation. As a financially interrelated organization, the Corporation recognizes its beneficial interest in the net assets of the Foundation which is separately presented on the balance sheet as interest in net assets of the HumanGood Foundation as of December 31, 2025. Changes in the interest in net assets of the HumanGood Foundation are recorded as increases or decreases in net deficit with donor restrictions in the accompanying statement of operations and changes in net deficit. During 2025, distributions from the Foundation to the Corporation were \$64,000 for benevolence and \$7,000 for capital projects.

Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net

Land, buildings and equipment, net are recorded at cost or fair value when received, if donated. The cost basis includes any interest, finance charges and other related costs capitalized during construction. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations when incurred.

Depreciation of buildings and equipment is computed on the straight-line method using estimated useful lives of 3 to 40 years. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the asset and its related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the period.

Asset Impairment

The Corporation periodically evaluates the carrying value of its long-lived assets for impairment. The evaluations address the estimated recoverability of the assets' carrying value, which is principally determined based on projected undiscounted cash flows generated by the underlying tangible assets. When the carrying value of an asset exceeds estimated recoverability, an asset impairment is recognized. No asset impairment was recognized at December 31, 2025.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Obligation to Provide Future Services

If the present value of future outflows to provide future health care services to current contracted residents, adjusted for certain noncash items, exceeds the present value of future cash inflows, a liability is recognized. Management engages an actuary to periodically calculate the obligation to provide future health care services to current contracted residents. Based upon the last calculation performed using a discount rate of 5%, the present value of future outflows to provide future services, adjusted for certain noncash items, did not exceed the present value of future cash in-flows. Based upon this calculation and analysis of management, no liability for the obligation to provide future services has been recorded at December 31, 2025.

Types of Entrance Fees

The care and residence agreements between the Corporation and the residents provide for the payment of an entrance fee. Entrance fees received by the Corporation are categorized into two types: initial entrance fees and entrance fees from reoccupancy and are recorded as either rebatable entrance fees due, entrance fees subject to refund or entrance fees nonrefundable in the accompanying balance sheet. Initial entrance fees, which are the initial fees on new or expanded facilities, are used to provide funds for acquisition and construction of physical facilities, debt retirement and to defray anticipated deficits in the operations of new homes for a period of time. Entrance fees from reoccupancy in existing homes are used for general purposes, including capital expenditures, support of operations (including benevolence) and funding of reserves.

Refund Policy on Entrance Fees

The care and residence agreement provides the resident with the right to a refund of the entrance fee, less 2.0% for each month of residency for 45 months after an initial reduction to the original fee of 10% at occupancy date, under certain circumstances. In certain cases, upon the move out of a resident, the unamortized balance of the entrance fee on a contractual basis is payable to the resident.

The Corporation has offered contract options whereby 50% to 100% of the entrance fee is rebatable at termination of the contract and subsequent reoccupancy of the apartment. The current primary offering consists of Type A contracts, coupled with a choice of a 50%, 75% or nonrebatable contract option.

At December 31, 2025, the Corporation had nonrefundable entrance fees of \$14,714,000, related to entrance fees received that will be recognized as revenue in future years. Additionally, at December 31, 2025, the Corporation had entrance fees subject to refund of \$9,916,000, which will be recognized as revenue in future years, unless refunded.

At December 31, 2025, \$18,605,000 of the entrance fees are contractually rebatable and are presented as rebatable entrance fees due in the accompanying balance sheet.

Actual refunds and rebates of entrance fees were \$2,552,000 for the year ended December 31, 2025. Based on historical experience, management expects to pay refunds in future years of approximately \$3,000,000 per year.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Net Assets (Deficit)

Net assets (deficit), revenues, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions - Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor restrictions. All revenues not restricted by donors and donor-restricted contributions whose restrictions are met in the same period in which they are received are accounted for in net assets (deficit) without donor restrictions.

Net Assets With Donor Restrictions - Net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity. All revenues restricted by donors as to either timing or purpose of the related expenditures or required to be maintained in perpetuity as a source of investment income are accounted for in net assets with donor restrictions. When a donor restriction expires, that is when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and are included in net assets released from restrictions in the accompanying combined statements of operations and changes in net assets (deficit).

Net assets with donor restrictions represent the Corporation's beneficial interest in the net assets of the HumanGood Foundation and are comprised of the following for the year ended December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

Benevolence	\$	2,822
Purpose restricted, other		516
Perpetuity		200
		<hr/>
Total	\$	<u>3,538</u>

Net Resident Service Revenues

Net resident service revenues are reported at the amount that reflects the consideration the Corporation expects to receive in exchange for the services provided. These amounts are due from residents or third-party payors and include variable consideration for retroactive adjustments, if any, under reimbursement programs. Performance obligations are determined based on the nature of the services provided. Net resident service revenues are recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

Payment terms and conditions for the Corporation's resident contracts vary by contract type and payor source. Net resident service fee revenues for recurring and routine monthly services are generally billed monthly in advance. Net resident service fee revenues for ancillary services are generally billed monthly in arrears. Additionally, entrance fees are generally billed and collected in advance of move-in.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Net resident service revenues are primarily comprised of the following revenue streams:

Health Center

Health center revenues are primarily derived from providing nursing services to residents at a stated daily fee, net of any explicit and implicit price concessions. The Corporation has determined that health center services are considered one performance obligation, which are satisfied over time as services are provided. Therefore, health center revenues are recognized on a daily basis as services are rendered.

Health center revenues, including daily service fees, ancillary and other service fees are reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from residents, third party payors and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors.

The Corporation receives revenue for services under third-party payor programs, including Medicare and other third-party payors. Laws and regulations governing the Medicare program are complex and subject to interpretation. Nursing and ancillary services provided to Medicare beneficiaries are paid at prospectively determined rates per day. These rates vary according to a resident-specific classification system that is based on clinical, diagnostic and other factors and the reimbursement methodology is subject to various limitations and adjustments. The determination of these rates is partially based on the Corporation's clinical assessment of their residents. The Corporation is required to clinically assess its residents at predetermined time periods throughout the year. The documented assessments are subject to review and adjustment by Medicare. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation as well as significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicare programs. The basis for payment to the Corporation for other payor agreements includes prospectively determined rates per day or discounts from established charges.

Settlements with third-party payors for retroactive adjustments due to audits, reviews or investigations are considered variable consideration and are included in the determination of the estimated transaction price for providing patient care. These settlements are estimated based on the terms of the payment agreement with the payor, correspondence with the payor and the Corporation's historical settlement activity, including an assessment to ensure that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the retroactive adjustment is subsequently resolved. Estimated settlements are adjusted in future periods as adjustments become known (that is, as new information becomes available), or as years are settled or no longer subject to such audits, reviews and investigations. Adjustments arising from a change in the transaction price, were not significant in 2025.

Assisted Living and Memory Support

Assisted living and memory support revenues are primarily derived from providing housing and personal care services to residents at stated monthly housing and care fees. The Corporation has determined that the services included in the monthly fees have the same timing and pattern of transfer and are a series of distinct services that are considered one performance obligation for each of these levels of care, which is satisfied over time as services are provided. Therefore, assisted living and memory support revenues are recognized on a month-to-month basis.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Residential Living

Residential living revenues are primarily derived from providing housing and services to residents. The Corporation has determined that the services included in the monthly fee have the same timing and pattern of transfer and are a series of distinct services that are considered one performance obligation, which is satisfied over time as services are provided. Therefore, residential living monthly fees are recognized on a month-to-month basis.

Entrance fees collected from residents in advance are recognized as deferred revenue from entrance fees until performance obligations are satisfied and are included in entrance fees nonrefundable in the accompanying balance sheet. The Corporation recognized amortization income of \$3,995,000 in 2025. The Corporation applies the practical expedient in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 606 and therefore does not disclose amounts for remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

The guaranteed refund component of entrance fees is not amortized to income and is classified as rebatable entrance fees due in the accompanying balance sheet.

For residents with Life Care contracts (Type A) and Type C contracts, revenues from entrance fees other than rebatable entrance fees received are recognized through amortization using the straight-line method over annually adjusted estimated remaining life expectancies of the residents, which approximates the period of time the goods and services under the agreements are expected to be transferred to residents.

Contract Balances

Contract assets represent the Corporation's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Corporation has transferred to a resident when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time (for example, the Corporation's future performance). Contract liabilities represent the Corporation's obligation to transfer goods or services to a resident for which the Corporation has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the resident.

The Corporation's ending contract liabilities are separately presented on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2025, as described below. There were no contract assets as of December 31, 2025 or 2024. Contract liabilities as of December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

Entrance fees subject to refund	\$	9,357
Entrance fees nonrefundable		13,169

Benevolence

The Corporation provides services to residents who meet certain criteria under its benevolence policy without charge or at amounts less than its established rates. Partial payments to which the Corporation is entitled from public assistance programs on behalf of residents that meet the Corporation's benevolence criteria are reported as revenues. Because the Corporation does not normally pursue collection of amounts determined to qualify as benevolence, they are not reported as revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Corporation incurred \$133,000 in benevolence.

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Performance Indicator

Income from operations as reflected in the accompanying statement of operations and changes in net deficit is the performance indicator. Income from operations includes all changes in net assets (deficit) without donor restrictions other than capital contributions and net assets released from restrictions for capital.

Tax-Exempt Status

The Corporation is a California nonprofit public benefit tax-exempt corporation as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and has been granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service and the California Franchise Tax Board.

The Corporation assesses uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of the FASB ASC Topic 740-10, *Income Taxes*. The Corporation recognizes the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions only if it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on examination by the tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Corporation recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in operating expenses. At December 31, 2025 there were no such uncertain tax positions.

4. Liquidity and Availability of Resources

As of December 31, 2025, the Corporation has financial assets available for utilization within one year of the balance sheet date, consisting of the following (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,763
Resident accounts receivable		1,003
Other receivables		1,264
Investments		7,540
		<hr/>
Total	\$	<u>11,570</u>

The Corporation has investments which are available for utilization within one year in the normal course of operations. Accordingly, these assets have been included above.

As part of the Corporation's liquidity management plan, cash in excess of daily requirements is invested in short-term investments and money market funds. These funds may be drawn upon, if necessary, to meet unexpected liquidity needs.

5. Investments and Restricted Investments and Fair Value Measurements

The composition of investments is set forth in the following table (in thousands):

Investments:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,024
Mutual funds		1,420
Exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds		1,732
Municipal bonds		616
Corporate bonds		1,440
U.S. government securities		1,308
		<hr/>
Total	\$	<u>7,540</u>

HumanGood Nevada (dba Las Ventanas) (a Member of HumanGood Cornerstone)

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Investment Returns

Investment returns for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

Dividend, interest and other investment income, net of expense	\$ 341
Realized gains on investments, net	33
Change in unrealized gains on investments, net	<u>8</u>
Total	<u>\$ 382</u>

Investment income is net of investment expenses of \$14,000 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Fair Value Measurements

FASB ASC Topic 820 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. FASB ASC Topic 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; or net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) with the ability to redeem the investments in the near term.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying financial statements, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy:

- Mutual funds - Mutual funds registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as mutual funds under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are valued based on quoted market prices and are categorized as Level 1.
- Exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds - Equity securities that are actively traded on a securities exchange are valued based on quoted prices from the applicable exchange and are categorized as Level 1.
- Municipal bonds - Municipal bonds are valued using inputs and techniques which include identification of similar issues and market activity. To the extent that these inputs are observable and timely, values are categorized as Level 2.
- Corporate bonds - Investment-grade bonds are valued using inputs and techniques which include third-party pricing vendors, dealer quotations and recently executed transactions in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers. To the extent that these inputs are observable and timely, the values are categorized as Level 2.
- U.S. government securities - U.S. treasury securities are valued based on prices provided by third-party vendors that obtain feeds from a number of live data sources, including active market makers and interdealer brokers. To the extent that these inputs are observable and timely, values are categorized as Level 2.

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The following table presents the fair value measurements of financial instruments recognized in the accompanying balance sheet measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the FASB ASC Topic 820 fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements fall at December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments:				
Mutual funds, fixed income	\$ 1,420	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,420
Exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds	1,732	-	-	1,732
Municipal bonds	-	616	-	616
Corporate bonds	-	1,440	-	1,440
U.S. government securities	-	1,308	-	1,308
Total investments in fair value hierarchy	<u>\$ 3,152</u>	<u>\$ 3,364</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,516</u>
Reconciliation of investments to the balance sheet:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,024			
Investments in the fair value hierarchy	<u>6,516</u>			
Total investments	<u>\$ 7,540</u>			

6. Land, Buildings and Equipment, Net

Land, buildings and equipment, net at cost at December 31, 2025 consists of the following (in thousands):

Land	\$ 8,900
Land improvements	591
Buildings and improvements	97,041
Furnishings, equipment and automotive	<u>8,955</u>
	115,487
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(51,599)</u>
	63,888
Construction in progress	<u>2,786</u>
Total	<u>\$ 66,674</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$4,052,000.

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7. Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliate

A summary of the Corporation's notes payable at December 31, 2025 is as follows (in thousands):

Series 2021, Senior Secured Interaffiliate Note bearing interest at the twelve-month SOFR (subject to a 1% floor) plus 1.4% effective December 1, 2023 over 35 years, payable to HumanGood NorCal. Secured by the Corporation's property and equipment and a security interest in the gross revenues of the Corporation. Annual principal payments commencing on December 31, 2022 in varying amounts ranging from \$200 to \$730 through December 31, 2055, with a balloon payment due December 31, 2056 in the amount of \$29,847. The interest rate at December 31, 2025 was 4.91%.	\$ 42,970
Less current maturities	(234)
Long-term debt payable to affiliate, net	<u>\$ 42,736</u>

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt payable to affiliate are follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:	
2026	\$ 234
2027	243
2028	253
2029	263
2030	274
Thereafter	41,703
Total	<u>\$ 42,970</u>

History of Obligations

On November 16, 2021, the Corporation filed a public disclosure informing bondholders that it intended to call for redemption the entirety of its previously outstanding Series 2012 bonds. On December 16, 2021, using a combination of \$22,540,000 of NorCal cash, \$11,851,000 of the Corporation's funds and an exchange of \$28,262,000 of Series 2012 bonds already held by NorCal, the Corporation retired, at a 1.0% premium of \$516,000, its Series 2012 bonds in exchange for the issuance to NorCal of a \$43,819,000 Series 2021 senior secured note bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.0% over 35 years, with the refinancing transition giving rise to a \$7,230,000 gain for the Corporation.

In December 2023, the original Series 2021 senior secured note was retired and a new Series 2021 senior secured note was reissued with identical terms except that the interest rate was converted to the twelve-month SOFR (subject to a 1% floor) plus 1.4% in exchange for NorCal amending the existing management agreement to lock in the current management fee of 3% of revenue until August 31, 2025 and a 5% management fee thereafter.

8. Employee Benefit Plans

The Corporation participates in the HumanGood defined contribution retirement plan covering all eligible employees with a corporate match of employee contributions up to 4% of eligible earnings. Expenses amounted to \$292,000 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

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9. Net Resident Service Revenues

The Corporation disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by type of service and payor source as this depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenue and cash flows as affected by economic factors. Resident service and patient revenues consist of the following for the year ended December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>Residential Living</u>	<u>Assisted Living</u>	<u>Health Center</u>	<u>Memory Support</u>	<u>Total</u>
Private (contract)	\$ 12,617	\$ 2,778	\$ 1,194	\$ 886	\$ 17,475
Private (noncontract)	-	1,813	1,106	531	3,450
Medicare (Part A)	-	-	5,992	-	5,992
Medicare (Part B)	-	-	34	-	34
Managed care	-	-	3,430	-	3,430
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ 12,617</u>	<u>\$ 4,591</u>	<u>\$ 11,756</u>	<u>\$ 1,417</u>	30,381
Amortization of entrance fees					<u>3,995</u>
Total					<u>\$ 34,376</u>

10. Functional Expense

The Corporation provides housing, healthcare and other related services to residents within its geographic location. Financial statements report certain expense categories that are attributable to more than one program service or support function. Therefore, these expenses require an allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. Expenses relating to providing these services are approximately as follows at December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	<u>Residential Services</u>	<u>General and Administrative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries and wages	\$ 11,831	\$ 876	\$ 12,707
Employee benefits	2,681	199	2,880
Supplies	2,522	53	2,575
Ancillary services	2,160	-	2,160
Repairs and maintenance	294	-	294
Marketing and advertising	501	13	514
Purchased services	1,194	246	1,440
Management fees	-	721	721
Utilities	1,109	18	1,127
Travel and related	108	11	119
Leases and rents	144	58	202
Insurance	501	-	501
Other operating expense	1,806	197	2,003
Depreciation and amortization	4,142	-	4,142
Interest expense	2,284	-	2,284
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>\$ 31,277</u>	<u>\$ 2,392</u>	<u>\$ 33,669</u>

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11. Transactions With Affiliates

Payables to affiliates include management fees and cost recoveries for other services such as dining, purchase cards, payroll, benefits and insurance payable to COG. During 2025, the Corporation recognized management fee expenses of \$721,000. Payables to affiliates at December 31, 2025 includes \$875,000 owed to COG and \$23,000 owed to HumanGood Foundation, respectively. These balances are settled in the normal course of operations with no fixed repayment terms. Additionally, as described in Note 3, the Corporation records its beneficial interest in the net assets of the HumanGood Foundation and received distributions from the Foundation during 2025.

12. Insurance Programs

Workers' Compensation Plan

The Corporation maintains a guaranteed cost policy for workers' compensation claims in accordance with applicable State statutes. Management of the Corporation is not aware of any claims outstanding that are uninsured by the policy, yet any liability would be included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying balance sheet. The expense for this coverage is reflected as a component of employee benefits in the accompanying statement of operations and changes in net deficit.

Professional Liability Insurance

The Corporation maintains professional liability coverage through a pooled program with HumanGood. HumanGood has secured claims-made policies for malpractice and general liability insurance with certain self-insured retention limits. The Corporation has accrued a liability of \$150,000 as its best estimate of the cost of known claims incurred prior to December 31, 2025. These liabilities are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying balance sheet. There were no insurance recovery receivables at December 31, 2025.

Health Insurance

The Corporation is self-insured for health insurance claims for eligible active employees with certain self-insured retention limits. The program is managed by COG and estimates of the liability for claims incurred but not reported are included in the combined balance sheet of COG and costs related thereto are allocated to the Corporation through intercompany transactions based on a percentage of payroll.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal

The Corporation is party to various claims and legal actions in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, based upon current facts and circumstances, the resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation.

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Senior Living Services Industry

The senior living services industry is subject to numerous laws, regulations and administrative directives of federal, state and local governments and agencies. Compliance with these laws, regulations and administrative directives is subject to future government review and interpretation as well as regulatory actions unknown or unasserted at this time. Government activity continues to increase with respect to investigations and allegations concerning possible violations by healthcare providers of fraud and abuse statutes and regulations, which could result in the imposition of significant fines and penalties as well as significant repayments for resident services previously billed. Management is not aware of any material incidents of noncompliance; however, the possible future effects of this matter on the Corporation, if any, are not presently determinable.

14. Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Corporation grants credit without collateral to its residents, some of whom are insured under third-party payor arrangements.

The Corporation maintains cash and cash equivalent accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Corporation has not experienced any losses from maintaining cash and cash equivalent accounts in excess of federally insured limits. Management believes it is not subject to any significant credit risk on its cash and cash equivalent accounts.

15. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are available to be issued. The Corporation recognizes in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. The Corporation's financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after the balance sheet date and before financial statements are available to be issued.

The Corporation has evaluated subsequent events through April 29, 2026, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.