Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. and Affiliates New York, New York

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. and Affiliates (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the changes in their net assets and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, GuildNet, Inc. ceased operations effective January 1, 2019. Detailed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, are the certain assets and liabilities of GuildNet Inc.'s discontinued operations, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. Additionally, detailed in Note 2, are the major classes of revenues and expenses from discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report

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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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Company'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
 consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company'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.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit of the consolidated financial statements was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on those statements as a whole. The accompanying supplementary consolidating balance sheet and consolidating schedule of operations and changes in net assets are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not required parts of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and to certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and to 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 consolidated financial statements as a whole.

BDO USA, LLP

May 14, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands)

December 31,	2020	2019
Assets		
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents Asset limited as to use Investments, current portion (Note 5) Accounts receivable, net (Note 20) Prepaid expenses and other current assets Statutory reserve assets (Notes 5 and 16)	\$ 19,160 1,067 309,521 1,661 3,098 8,891	\$ 10,480 1,065 333,271 3,537 2,816 8,842
Total Current Assets	343,398	360,011
Endowment Investments (Notes 5 and 12)	25,316	25,316
Beneficial Interest in Perpetual Trusts (Notes 5 and 18)	13,723	12,412
Investments, net of current portion (Note 5)	59,483	39,190
Fixed Assets, Net (Note 7)	117,486	122,601
Other Assets (Notes 5)	9,589	19,529
Total Assets	\$ 568,995	\$ 579,059
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued expenses Claims payable (Note 21) Accrued salaries and related expenses Due to third-party payors, net (Note 13) Current portion of notes payable (Note 8) Current portion of capital lease payable (Note 10) Current portion of accrued pension and postretirement medical benefits (Notes 14 and 15) Current portion of annuity obligations (Note 19) Other current liabilities	\$ 22,753 6,116 2,227 32,945 5,000 748 81 345 1,456	\$ 23,807 6,178 5,244 22,713 30,000 256 66 575 2,036
Total Current Liabilities	71,671	90,875
Long-Term Liabilities Notes payable, net of current portion (Note 8) Loan payable - Paycheck Protection Program (Note 9) Capital lease payable, net of current portion (Note 10) Accrued pension and postretirement medical benefits, net of current portion (Notes 14 and 15) Annuity obligations, net of current portion (Note 19)	74,300 3,345 111,515 23,203 1,427	74,300 - 112,263 24,987 1,384
Total Liabilities	285,461	303,809
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21)		
Net Assets (Notes 11 and 12) Without donor restrictions With donor restrictions	226,706 56,828	219,913 55,337
Total Net Assets	283,534	275,250
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 568,995	\$ 579,059

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (in thousands)

December 31,	2020					2019				
	hout Donor Restrictions	With Dono Restriction		Total		thout Donor Restrictions		Donor ctions	Total	
Revenue and Other Support from Operations Program revenue Capitation retrospective premiums Net patient service revenue Other revenue Net assets released from restrictions	\$ 1,920 23 4,819 1,106 3,396	\$ (3,39)	- \$ - - - 5)	1,920 23 4,819 1,106	\$	2,550 (9,035) 11,151 952 3,009		- \$ - - - (3,009)	2,550 (9,035) 11,151 952	
Total Revenue and Other Support from Operations	11,264	(3,39	5)	7,868		8,627	((3,009)	5,618	
Operating Expenses Program services: Managed care recovery Provider services	45 16,939		-	45 16,939		(5,353) 19,849		- -	(5,353) 19,849	
Total Program Services	16,984		-	16,984		14,496		-	14,496	
Supporting services: Management and general	28,071		-	28,071		56,396		-	56,396	
Total Operating Expenses	45,055		-	45,055		70,892		-	70,892	
Deficiency of Revenue and Other Support from Operations Under Expense	(33,791)	(3,39)	5)	(37,187)		(62,265)		(3,009)	(65,274)	
Nonoperating Revenue, Gains and Losses Contributions and grants Special events, net Legacies and bequests Interest and dividend income Net realized and unrealized gain on investments Distributions from perpetual trusts Loss on impairment of fixed assets Gain on sale of fixed assets Change in value of annuity obligations Change in value of beneficial interest in trusts Pension and postretirement benefit changes other than net periodic benefit cost	1,168 7 2,939 3,514 35,412 455 (1,696) - (156) - (1,059)	55: 29: 2,45: 1,586	- - 3 5 - - -	1,721 7 2,939 3,807 37,867 455 (1,696) - (156) 1,586 (1,059)		1,384 148 2,796 4,853 49,842 569 (2,554) 6,420 119 - 4,752		424 - 2,103 426 4,599 - - - - 2,290	1,808 148 4,899 5,279 54,441 569 (2,554) 6,420 119 2,290 4,752	
Total Nonoperating Revenue, Gains and Losses, Net	40,584	4,88	7	45,471		68,329		9,842	78,171	
Change in Net Assets	6,793	1,49	I	8,284		6,064		6,833	12,897	
Net Assets, beginning of year	219,913	55,33	7	275,250		213,849		18,504	262,353	
Net Assets, end of year	\$ 226,706	\$ 56,82	3 \$	283,534	\$	219,913	\$ 5	55,337 \$	275,250	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands)

December 31,		2020		2019
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Change in net assets	\$	8,284	\$	12,897
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash				
used in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization		5,346		6,806
Bad debt expense		1,830		2,039
Pension and postretirement benefit changes		1 050		(4.752)
other than net periodic benefit cost Net realized and unrealized gains on investments		1,059 (37,867)		(4,752) (54,441)
Loss on impairment of fixed assets		1,696		(54,441) 2,554
Gain on sale of fixed assets		1,070		(6,420)
Change in value of annuity obligations		156		(119)
Change in value of beneficial interest in irrevocable trusts		(284)		(371)
Change in value of beneficial interest in perpetual trusts		(1,311)		(1,919)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		(1,511)		(1,717)
Accounts receivable, net		46		11,040
Prepaid expenses, other current assets and other assets		105		(1,672)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(1,046)		6,387
Claims payable		(62)		(36,394)
Accrued salaries and related expenses		(3,017)		(3,256)
Accrued pension and postretirement medical benefits		(2,828)		1,055
Due to third-party payors		10,232		2,240
Other current and other liabilities		(580)		(4,506)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities		(18,241)		(68,832)
				·
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		(4.00()		(0.405)
Purchases of fixed assets		(1,926)		(2,485)
Proceeds from sales of investments		133,018		213,031
Proceeds from sales of assets limited as to use Purchases of investments		- (01 04E)		56,006
Purchases of investments Purchases of assets limited as to use		(81,865)		(169,857) (32,301)
Proceeds from irrevocable trust		(50)		(32,301)
		40.477		
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		49,177		64,423
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Ioan payable - Paycheck Protection Program		3,345		-
Payments on notes payable		(25,000)		-
Payments on capital leases		(256)		(1,002)
Payments of annuity obligations		(343)		(480)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(22,254)		(1,482)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents		0.700		/F 004\
and Assets Limited as to Use		8,682		(5,891)
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Assets Limited as to Use, beginning of year		11,545		17,436
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Assets Limited as to Use, end of year	\$	20,227	\$	11,545
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Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information	Φ.	F 00-	Φ.	0.444
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$	5,337	\$	8,444

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

1. Nature of Organization

Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. (Lighthouse Guild) was incorporated on November 7, 2013 to improve the operational effectiveness of the Jewish Guild for the Blind (JGB) and Lighthouse International (the Lighthouse) by providing administrative and consulting services, as well as funding to promote the good health and well-being of visually impaired and other persons in need.

LGI Services, LLC and LGI Programs, LLC were both formed to advance and support the charitable, educational and scientific purposes of JGB; the Lighthouse; and Lighthouse Guild. They are considered disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes. LGI Services, LLC's sole member is JGB. LGI Programs, LLC's sole member is Lighthouse Guild.

JGB was incorporated on October 23, 1916 and provides services to visually impaired persons. In 2012, the organization filed a certificate of assumed name in order to do business as Jewish Guild Healthcare. The organization's primary sources of revenue are grants and contributions from the general public.

The JGB affiliates include GuildNet, Inc. (GuildNet); J.G.B. Health Facilities Corporation (H.F.C.); J.G.B. Rehabilitation Corporation (Rehab); J.G.B. Education Services (EDS); Greater Boston Guild for the Blind, Inc. (GBGB); J.G.B. Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services, Inc. (MHS); and National Association of Parents of Children with Visual Impairments, Inc. (NAPVI) (collectively, the Guild).

Lighthouse Guild and its affiliates, JGB and Affiliates d/b/a Jewish Guild Healthcare and Affiliates and the Lighthouse (collectively, LGI) are tax-exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) and have been classified as organizations that are not private foundations under Section 509(a).

GuildNet operated three health plans, Partially Capitated Medicaid Managed Long-Term Care (MLTC), Medicaid Advantage Plus (MAP) and Fully Integrated Dual Advantage Plan (FIDA). During 2018, GuildNet requested and received approval from the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) to cease providing MLTC services in all counties of New York City effective January 1, 2019, and all members have transferred to other MLTC plans. GuildNet also received approval from Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to cease providing services effective January 1, 2019.

JGB is the sole member of GuildNet. Lighthouse Guild is the sole member of the Guild. The financial statements of GuildNet are included in the consolidated financial statements of Lighthouse Guild.

H.F.C. was incorporated on September 18, 1979 and operated adult day healthcare programs in New York City, Buffalo, Albany and Niagara Falls through September 27, 2017. Rehab requested and received approval from NYSDOH to take over the operation of the four adult day healthcare programs run by H.F.C. commencing on September 28, 2017. H.F.C.'s mission is serviced by other programs within LGI and is in the process of closing the corporate entity.

Rehab was incorporated on June 23, 1987 and operates a diagnostic and treatment center, an optical dispensary and four adult day healthcare programs in New York City, Buffalo, Albany and Niagara Falls beginning September 28, 2017. Rehab's primary sources of revenue are reimbursements from Medicaid, Medicare, other third-party payors and clients.

EDS provided functional, academic, sensory motor and prevocational training for visually impaired children with additional disabilities. During 2018, EDS requested and received approval from the

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE) to cease providing services effective December 31, 2018 and all students have transferred to other schools. EDS's mission is serviced by other programs within LGI and is in the process of closing the corporate entity.

GBGB provided programs and materials designed to provide blind and visually impaired people with help and support that will enhance their physical, emotional and intellectual functioning. GBGB's mission is serviced by other programs within the organization and LGI is in the process of closing the corporate entity.

MHS was incorporated on April 22, 2004. MHS commenced operations July 1, 2004 and operates a mental health clinic for individuals with vision loss. MHS's primary sources of revenue are reimbursement for services rendered from Medicaid, Medicare and private insurance companies.

NAPVI is a nonprofit membership organization whose purpose is to provide support to parents and families of visually impaired children. NAPVI's mission is serviced by other programs within the organization and LGI is in the process of closing the corporate entity.

The Lighthouse, founded in 1905, helps people of all ages overcome the challenges of vision loss. Through its various programs and services, education, research and advocacy, the Lighthouse assists people with low vision and blindness to enjoy safe, independent and productive lives. The Lighthouse's primary sources of revenue are government and foundation grants.

2. Discontinued Operations

As described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, GuildNet ceased operations effective January 1, 2019. The following tables detail the certain assets and liabilities and major classes of revenues and expenses from GuildNet's discontinued operations.

December 31,	2020					2019			
		Current		Long-term		Current	Loi	ng-term	
Carrying amounts of major classes of assets included as part of discontinued operations:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,093	\$	-	\$	317	\$	-	
Asset limited to use		1,067		-		1,065		-	
Prepaid expenses and other current		10				2.4			
assets		19		-		24		-	
Statutory reserve assets		8,891				8,842			
Total Major Classes of Assets									
of the Discontinued Operation	\$	19,070	\$	-	\$	10,248	\$	_	
Carrying amounts of major classes of liabilities included as part of discontinued operations:									
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	915	\$	-	\$	1,265	\$	-	
Claims payable		6,116		-		6,178		-	
Due to third-party payors, net		32,600		-		22,548		-	
Subordinated surplus note (Due to parent) Subordinated surplus note - interest		-		47,089		-		47,089	
payable (Due to parent)		-		10,277		-		4,964	
Due to affiliates		-		34,788		_		33,862	
Total Major Classes of Liabilities					_		_		
of the Discontinued Operation	\$	39,631	\$	92,154	\$	29,991	\$	85,915	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019
Major classes of line items constituting deficiency of revenues under expenses of discontinued operations:		
Capitation retrospective premiums	\$ 23	\$ (9,035)
Interest and dividend income	1	280
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	-	60
Other revenue	10	57
Total Revenues from Discontinued Operations	34	(8,638)
Less:		
Managed care (recovery)	(10)	(5,786)
Management and general	7,101	16,975
Total Expenses from Discontinued Operations	7,091	11,189
Deficiency of Revenues Under Expenses of Discontinued Operations Related to Major Classes of Line Items	\$ (7,057)	\$ (19,827)

GuildNet had a loss from operations of \$7,057 for the year ended December 31, 2020 and a net capital and deficit of \$(112,715) at December 31, 2020, which does not meet the New York State contingent reserve surplus reserve requirement. As discussed in Note 3, the subordinated surplus note and related interest reflects a payable to JGB. As such, these amounts are eliminated in LGI's consolidated financial statements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. and its affiliates, the Guild and the Lighthouse. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and include the accounts of LGI. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Statement Presentation

The classification of LGI's net assets and its support, revenue and expenses are based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. It requires that the amounts for each of the two classes of net assets—net assets without donor restrictions and net assets with donor restrictions—be displayed in the consolidated balance sheets and that the amounts of change in each of those classes of net assets be displayed in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

These classes are defined as follows:

Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions - This class consists of the part of net assets that is not subject to donor-imposed stipulations and is, therefore, available for the general operations of LGI and net assets set aside to meet regulatory requirements for GuildNet (statutorily restricted).

Net Assets with Donor Restrictions - These net assets include resources for use limited by donor-imposed time and/or purpose restrictions. Some donor restrictions are temporary in nature; those restrictions will be met by actions of LGI or by the passage of time. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, whereby the donor has stipulated that the funds be maintained in perpetuity. Donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. When a restriction expires, net assets are reclassified from net assets with donor restrictions to net assets without donor restrictions in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets. Donor-restricted contributions whose restrictions are met in the same reporting period have been reported as without donor restrictions in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Income from investment gains and losses, including unrealized gains and losses, dividends and interest, are reported as increases (or decreases) in net assets without donor restrictions, unless the use of the income received is limited by donor-imposed restrictions. Net investment income is presented net of direct external expenses when incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

LGI considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank accounts, certificate of deposits and money market accounts.

Investments and Fair Value Measurements

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that inputs that are most observable be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants operating within the same marketplace as LGI would use in pricing LGI's asset or liability based on independently derived and observable market data. Unobservable inputs are inputs that cannot be sourced from a broad active market in which assets or liabilities identical or similar to those of LGI are traded. LGI estimates the price of any assets for which there are only unobservable inputs by using assumptions that market participants who have investments in the same or similar assets would use, as determined by the money managers for each investment based on best information available in the circumstances. The input hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the degree to which the exit price is independently observable or determinable, as follows:

Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability
- Inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 - Valuation is based on inputs that are unobservable and reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use as fair value.

Accounts Receivable, Net

LGI records receivables based on established rates or contracts for services provided. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded if a receivable is determined to be uncollectible based on periodic review by management. Factors used to determine whether an allowance should be recorded include the age of the receivable, historical collection experience and write-offs, and a review of payments subsequent to year-end.

Periodically, past-due receivables are reviewed and evaluated as to their collectability. A receivable balance is considered past due once it has not been received by its scheduled due date. If necessary, doubtful accounts are written off as they are deemed by management to be uncollectible. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, LGI wrote off to bad debt expense \$1,830 and \$2,039, respectively, of accounts receivable that were deemed to be uncollectible.

Contributions Receivable and Special Events

Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year are recorded at net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash flows. The discounts on those amounts are computed using risk-adjusted interest rates applicable to the years in which the promises are received. Amortization of the discounts is included in contribution revenue. Conditional promises to give are not included as support until the conditions are substantially met. Contributions receivable are reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Factors used to determine whether an allowance for doubtful accounts should be recorded include the age of the receivable, historical collection experience and write-offs, and a review of payments subsequent to year-end. Contributions Receivable are reported within Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets.

Statutory Reserve Assets

Statutory reserve assets represent the escrow deposit required for New York State's statutory reserve requirement. LGI invests its escrow deposit funds in money market funds.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Fixed Assets, Net

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Capital acquisitions, leasehold improvements and computer equipment, which have an estimated useful life of greater than one year, are subject to capitalization. Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets are provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

	Years_
Buildings and building improvements	5-50
Furniture and equipment	3-15
Leasehold improvements	1-10
Computer equipment	3-15

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the term of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Impairment of Assets

ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of. ASC 360 also changes the criteria for classifying an asset as held-for-sale and broadens the scope of businesses to be disposed of that qualify for reporting as discontinued operations and changes the timing of recognizing losses on such operations.

In accordance with ASC 360, long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and purchased intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of would be separately presented in the consolidated balance sheets and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell and are no longer depreciated. The assets and liabilities of a disposed group classified as held-for-sale would be presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the consolidated balance sheets. Rehab recognized impairments of fixed assets for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 totaling \$1,696 and \$2,554, respectively.

Due to/from Third-Party Payors and Due to Providers

Due to/from third-party payors represents amounts due to/from NYSDOH and CMS for capitation payments, retroactive rate adjustments, quality incentive payments, Health Recruitment and Retention funds, high-cost/high-needs pool, payable for minimum loss ratio requirement, minimum wage adjustments and the NYSDOH's independent Office of the Medicaid Inspector General (OMIG) estimated settlements. Also included are amounts due to/from NYCDOE. As the above amounts are estimates, it is at least reasonably possible that a change in the estimate will occur in the near term.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Claims Payable

GuildNet contracted with various healthcare providers for the provision of certain medical care services to its enrollees. Unpaid claims and unpaid claims adjustment expenses include reported claims and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) to GuildNet. The estimated expense of processing these claims is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The liabilities are estimated based upon assumptions and estimates developed from prior claims experience. Although there is variability in such estimates, management believes that the unpaid claims and unpaid claims adjustment expense liabilities are adequate. The estimates are continually reviewed and adjusted as experience develops or new information becomes known.

Split-Interest Agreements

LGI holds assets under split-interest agreements consisting of charitable remainder trusts and charitable gift annuities for which LGI serves as the trustee. Such agreements provide for payments to the donors or their stipulated beneficiaries of either income earned on related investments or specified annuity amounts.

Assets held under these agreements are reported as investments held under split-interest agreements on the consolidated balance sheets. A portion of the contributed assets is considered to be a charitable contribution for income tax purposes and has been recognized as a contribution at the date of gift. When the terms of the gift instrument have been met, the remaining amount of the gift may be used for general or specific purposes, as stipulated by the respective donor.

Under LGI's charitable remainder trusts and charitable gift annuities programs where LGI is the trustee, liabilities are recorded for the present value of the estimated future payments expected to be made to the donors and/or beneficiaries, as long as they live, after which time the remaining assets, if any, are available for the unrestricted use of LGI unless otherwise stipulated by the donor. Under LGI's pooled life income funds program, the difference between the fair value of the assets when received and the revenue recognized is recorded as an obligation, representing the amount of the discount for future interest, on the consolidated balance sheets. Upon termination of a life interest, the share of the corpus attributable to the life tenant becomes available to LGI. Changes in the life expectancy of the donor or beneficiary, amortization of the discount and other changes in the estimates of future payments are reported as change in value of split-interest agreements on the consolidated statements operations and changes in net assets in the period the changes occur.

Beneficial Interest in Trusts Held by Others

Donors have established and funded trusts, which are administered by organizations other than LGI. Under the terms of these trusts, LGI has the irrevocable right to receive all or a portion of the income earned on the trust assets either in perpetuity or for the life of the trust. LGI does not control the assets held by outside trusts. The value of the beneficial interest is estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using a risk-adjusted interest rate.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Program and Net Patient Service Revenue

Program and patient service revenue include premium capitation, outpatient fees and fee-for-service reimbursements that are reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payors and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payors. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods as final settlements are determined. Laws and regulations governing the programs and services provided are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by a material amount in the near term. Additionally, noncompliance with such laws and regulations could result in fines, penalties and exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Program revenue includes retrospective premium capitation adjustments of \$23 and \$(9,035) of premium capitation for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Patient service revenue includes third-party payors of \$4,803 and \$11,112 and self-pay of \$16 and \$39 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Ambulatory Patient Groups is a patient classification system designed to characterize the amount and type of resources used in an ambulatory care visit for patients with similar clinical characteristics. Rehab's Article 28 Diagnostic and Treatment Center and MHS's freestanding Article 31 Mental Health Clinic are reimbursed based on this methodology.

As substantially all of its performance obligations relate to established rate agreements with a duration of less than one year, LGI has elected, as part of their adoption of the new revenue standard, to apply the optional exemption provided in Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09 and, therefore, is not required to disclose the aggregate amount of the revenues and receivables.

As a practical expedient, LGI utilizes the portfolio approach for analyzing the revenue contracts in accordance with ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. LGI accounts for the fee-for-service arrangements within each portfolio collectively, rather than individually, based on each revenue stream. LGI considers the similar nature and characteristics of the fee-for-service arrangement and payors in using the portfolio approach. LGI believes that the use of the portfolio approach to analyze fee-for-service arrangements will not differ materially than if they were analyzed individually.

The following table shows LGI's fee-for-services revenue disaggregated by payor:

December 31,	2020 (%)	2019 (%)
Medicare	6	4
Medicaid	39	48
Private/other	55	48

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

The following table shows LGI's mix of receivables disaggregated by payor:

December 31,	2020 (%)	2019 (%)
Medicare	4	2
Medicaid	17	12
Private/other	79	86

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject LGI to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. At various times, LGI has cash deposits at financial institutions, which exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation insurance limits. These financial institutions have strong credit ratings and management believes that credit risk related to these accounts is minimal.

Leases

Leases are classified as operating or capital leases, in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreements. Capital leases are recorded at the lower of the fair value of the assets or the present value of the minimum lease payments and are amortized over the lease term or estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter, unless the lease provides for transfer of title or includes a bargain purchase option, in which case the lease is amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset. Operating lease payments are charged to rent expense, which is included in management and general expense. Rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis. Deferred rent is recorded where there are material differences between the fixed payment and the rent expense.

Measure of Operations

LGI includes in its definition of operations all revenue and expenses associated with its program services. Excluded from operations are contributions and grants, special events (net of direct benefit expenses), legacies and bequests, investment income, distributions from perpetual trusts, loss on impairment of fixed assets, gain on sale of fixed assets, change in value of annuity obligations, change in value of beneficial interest in trusts, and pension and postretirement benefit changes other that net periodic benefit cost.

In-Kind Contributions and Expenses

In-kind contributions and expenses are for professional service fees and rentals, which are reported at fair value at the date the contributions are received. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, \$7 and \$12 are recorded as contributions and grants revenue in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Grants

Grants are recorded at the contracted rate when the requirements of the grants are met. Revenue from government agencies is subject to audit by those agencies. No provision for disallowance is reflected in the consolidated financial statements, as management does not anticipate any material adjustments.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. LGI incurred advertising costs of \$72 and \$146 in 2020 and 2019, respectively, which are included in management and general expense.

Subordinated Surplus Note

During 2016, GuildNet issued a Subordinated Surplus Note (the Surplus Note) to JGB, made under and governed by the laws of the State of New York, in the aggregate amount of \$47,089. The unpaid, outstanding principal amount of the Surplus Note bears interest at a variable annual rate equal to the Prime Rate plus 1%. As of December 31, 2020, the interest payable associated with the Surplus Note amounted to \$10,277. The Surplus Note is repayable, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of NYSDOH, in whole or in part, only if such payment will not reduce GuildNet's surplus below the applicable NYSDOH regulatory minimum contingent reserve requirement in effect at the time of such payment.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements, in conformity with U.S. GAAP, requires management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes

Lighthouse Guild International, Inc. and its affiliates, JGB and Affiliates d/b/a Jewish Guild Healthcare and Affiliates and the Lighthouse qualify as a tax-exempt, not-for-profit organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code and as a non-profit corporation in New York State. Accordingly, no provision for federal or state income taxes is required. LGI has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) not to be a "private foundation" within the meaning of Section 509(a) of the Code. There was no unrelated business income for 2020 and 2019.

LGI adopted the provisions of ASC 740, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. Under ASC 740, an organization must recognize the tax benefit associated with tax positions taken for tax return purposes when it is more likely than not that the position will not be sustained. The implementation of ASC 740 had no impact on LGI's consolidated financial statements. LGI does not believe there are any material uncertain tax positions. LGI has filed for and received income tax exemptions in the jurisdictions where it is required to do so. Additionally, LGI has filed IRS Form 990 tax returns, as required, and all other applicable returns in jurisdictions where it is required. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no interest or penalties recorded or included in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets. LGI is subject to routine audits by taxing authorities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Accounting Pronouncements Issued but Not Yet Adopted

Leases (Topic 842)

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, with effective dates deferred for all entities by ASU 2019-10, and further deferred for nonpublic entities by ASU 2020-05. The core principle of ASU 2016-02 is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements for lessees and lessors. The new standard applies a right-of-use (ROU) model that requires, for all leases with a lease term of more than 12 months, an asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term and a liability to make lease payments to be recorded. The ASU is effective for LGI's fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement: Disclosure Framework - Changes to Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement

ASU 2018-13 was issued as part of the FASB disclosure framework project to improve the effectiveness of disclosures about fair value measurements required under ASC 820. The ASU amends the disclosure requirements for recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements by removing, modifying and adding certain disclosures. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The LGI adopted this ASU in 2020 and there was no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

4. Impact of COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the COVID-19 outbreak) and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, LGI has incurred, and are expected to incur for the foreseeable future, incremental and other COVID-19 pandemic related expenses. COVID-19 related expenses consist of additional costs that are incurred to protect its employees to support social distancing requirements resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. These costs include, but are not limited to, new or added benefits provided to consumers and employees, the purchase of additional personal protection equipment and disinfecting supplies, additional facility-cleaning services, initiated programs and communications to customers on utility response, and increased technology expenses to support remote working, where possible.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full impact that the pandemic will have on LGI's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce.

On March 17, 2020, the NYSDOH issued a directive to direct all adult day health care programs to immediately suspend all adult day health care program services until further notice. As a result, Rehab ceased operations of its adult day health care program, GuildCare.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the CARES Act) was enacted. The CARES Act, among other things, has apportioned funds for the United States Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans that are forgivable in certain situations to promote continued employment, as well as established the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund for eligible healthcare providers for healthcare-related expenses or lost revenue associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. In April 2020, LGI received a PPP loan in the amount of \$3,345, which management believes will be fully forgiven. LGI had also received \$250 in provider relief funds.

5. Investments and Assets Limited or Restricted as to Use

LGI's assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy, in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 3 for the discussion of LGI's policies regarding this hierarchy. A description of the valuation techniques applied to LGI's major categories of assets measured at fair value are as follows. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2020 as compared to those used at December 31, 2019.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Cash Equivalents, Money Market Mutual Funds, Equity Securities, Mutual Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds - These are valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

U.S. Government Securities, U.S. Corporate Bonds, Municipal Bond and International Corporate Bond - These are valued based on prices obtained from independent pricing service.

Beneficial Interest in Perpetual Trusts and Common Collective Trusts - This is valued using the fair values of the underlying assets held by the trusts. See Note 18 for further discussion of the beneficial interest in perpetual trusts.

Alternative Investments - These are investments made in equity hedge, multi-strategy hedge and private equity, all of which are valued based on the net asset value (NAV) of the interest owned by LGI at year-end.

Given the absence of market quotations, their fair value is estimated using information provided to LGI by the investment advisor. The values are based on estimates that require varying degrees of judgment and, for fund of funds investments, are primarily based on financial data supplied by the investment managers of the underlying funds. Individual investment holdings within the alternative investments may include investments in both nonmarketable and market-traded securities. Nonmarketable securities may include equity in private companies, real estate, thinly traded securities and other investment vehicles. The investments may indirectly expose LGI to the effects of securities lending, short sales of securities and trading in futures and forward contracts, options, swap contracts and other derivative products. While these financial instruments entail varying degrees of risk, LGI's exposure with respect to each such investment is limited to its carrying amount (fair value as described above) in each investment plus LGI's commitment to provide additional funding, as described in the following paragraph. The financial statements of the investees are audited annually by nationally recognized firms of independent auditors. LGI does not directly invest in the underlying securities of the investment funds and, due to restrictions on transferability and timing of withdrawals from the different funds, the amounts ultimately realized upon liquidation could differ from reported values that are based on current conditions.

Investments are made under the authority and oversight of an Investment Committee in consultation with an outside consultant. Together, they have established investment guidelines and developed a diversified asset allocation structure, which includes high-cap equities, low-cap equities, international equities, fixed-income securities and alternative investments. LGI engages individual managers who specialize in each asset category, and each manager is monitored for compliance with guidelines and performance is evaluated against appropriate benchmarks.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Investments and assets limited as to use consist of the following:

December 31, 2020

December 31, 2020		Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3
Accepte		Total		Level I		Level 2		Level 3
Assets								
Investments, including endowments	•	0.050	Φ.	0.050			Φ.	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9,352	\$	9,352	\$	-	\$	-
Money market mutual funds		48		48		-		-
Equity securities:								
International		274		274		-		-
Real estate and infrastructure		40		40		-		-
U.S. small/mid-cap		114		114		-		-
U.S. large-cap		295		295		-		-
Total Equity Securities		723		723		-		-
Mutual funds:								
Fixed income		39,897		39,897		_		_
U.S. small/mid-cap		468		468		_		_
U.S. large-cap equity		57,424		57,424		_		_
International equity		34,735		34,735		_		_
Balanced/asset allocation		246		246		_		_
Government Obligations		2				2		_
Alternatives		2,985		2,985		_		-
Equities		25,758		25,758		-		-
Total Mutual Funds		161,515		161,513		2		-
Evaluate traded funds.								
Exchange-traded funds:		12 222		12 222				
Commodities		13,322		13,322		-		-
Government Obligations		13,011 21,429		6,562 13,011		-		-
U.S. large-cap equity U.S. small/mid-cap equity						-		-
Emerging markets		17,082 11,437		21,429 17,082		-		-
International		6,562		11,437		-		-
Equities		13,692		13,692		-		-
Total Exchange-Traded Funds		96,535		96,535		-		-
Fixed income:								
Municipal bond		570		-		570		-
International bond		2		-		2		-
Total Fixed Income		572		-		572		-
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value		268,745	\$	268,171	\$	574	\$	-
Alternative Investments at NAV*		125,575						
Total Investments, including endowments	\$	394,320	_					
		•						
Assets Limited as to Use	φ.	0.050	ф	0.050	¢		ф	
Money market mutual funds	\$	9,958	\$	9,958	\$	-	\$	- 40 700
Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts		13,723		-		-		13,723
	\$	23,681	\$	9,958	\$	-	\$	13,723

^{*} Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

December 31, 2019

	Total		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets					
Investments, including endowments Cash and cash equivalents Money market mutual funds	\$ 4,234 10	\$	4,234 10	\$ - -	\$ - -
Equity securities: International Real estate and infrastructure	299 273		299 273	-	-
U.S. small/mid-cap U.S. large-cap	107 295		107 295	- -	- -
Total Equity Securities	974		974	-	-
Mutual funds: Cash and cash equivalents Fixed income U.S. small/mid-cap U.S. large-cap equity International equity Balanced/asset allocation	558 30,046 18,907 28,554 48,899 228		558 30,046 18,907 28,554 48,899 228	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total Mutual Funds	127,192		127,192	-	-
Exchange-traded funds: Commodities Fixed income U.S. large-cap equity U.S. small/mid-cap equity Emerging markets International equity	8,757 8,934 26,535 15,411 11,235 5,253		8,757 8,934 26,535 15,411 11,235 5,253	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total Exchange-Traded Funds	76,125		76,125	-	-
Fixed income: Municipal bonds International bonds	594 2		-	594 2	- -
Total Fixed Income	596		-	596	-
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	209,131	\$	208,535	\$ 596	\$ -
Alternative Investments at NAV*	188,646	•			
Total Investments, including endowments	\$ 397,777				
Assets Limited as to Use Money market mutual funds Beneficial interest in perpetual trusts	\$ 8,842 12,412	\$	8,842 -	\$ -	\$ - 12,412
	\$ 21,254	\$	8,842	\$ -	\$ 12,412

^{*} Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

LGI uses, as a practical expedient, for fair value, a reported NAV per share or its equivalent for purposes of valuing certain alternative investments within its investment portfolio, as detailed below.

Year ended December 31, 2020

	Net	Asset Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period (Days)
Equity hedge ^(a)	\$	3,473	\$ -	1-3 years	60-65
Equity hedge ^(a)		41,432	-	Monthly/quarterly	15-180
Multi-strategy hedge ^(b)		721	-	Monthly/quarterly/ biennial/semi- annually	0-92
Multi-strategy hedge(b)		15,217	-	Semi-annually	120
Private equity ^(c)		64,732	25,493	Private/illiquid	N/A
Total Funds	\$	125,575	\$ 25,493		

Year ended December 31, 2019

	Net	Asset Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period (Days)
Equity hedge ^(a)	\$	5,990	\$ -	1-3 years	60-65
Equity hedge ^(a)		32,845	-	Monthly/quarterly	15-180
Multi-strategy hedge ^(b)		782	-	Monthly/quarterly/ biennial/semi- annually	0-92
Multi-strategy hedge(b)		109,839	-	Semi-annually	120
Private equity ^(c)		39,190	20,087	Private/illiquid	N/A
Total Funds	\$	188,646	\$ 20,087		

- (a) Equity Hedge Hedged equity investments are focused on managers that have the ability to purchase companies long, as well as sell short. The primary role of these investments is to complement the traditional equity investments by providing access to a growth-oriented return stream with a reduced dependence on upwardly trending equity markets and lower volatility.
- (b) Multi-Strategy Hedge Investments are typically focused in credit, market-neutral, global macro and arbitrage strategies. In combination, these strategies are designed to produce a consistent return stream with volatility modestly higher than a diversified core, high-quality and fixed-income portfolio. Multi-strategy funds would, therefore, be utilized primarily as a complement to the traditional fixed-income allocation.
- (c) Private Equity Private equity consists of investments directly into private companies, or buyouts of public companies that result in a delisting of public equity. Other strategies involve investing in the secondary markets and co-investing into private companies. Private equity is not quoted on a public exchange and is illiquid in nature. These agreements expire in 14 years.

Investments with redemption provisions greater than one year have been classified as noncurrent assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

6. Contributions, Grants and Legacies Receivable

Included in prepaid expenses and other current assets are contributions, grants and legacies receivable, which are expected to be collected as follows:

December 31,	2020	2019
Due within one year Due in one to five years	\$ 365 167	\$ 135 292
	532	427
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts Discount to present value (at rates ranging from 1.64%	-	(61)
to 2.20%)	-	(1)
Total Contributions, Grants and Legacies Receivable, Net	\$ 532	\$ 365

7. Fixed Assets, Net

Fixed assets are summarized as follows:

December 31,	2020	2019
Buildings and building improvements Furniture and equipment Leasehold improvements Computer software	\$ 114,444 \$ 10,791 25,859 4,582	114,444 13,844 25,720 6,555
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	155,676 (39,366)	160,563 (38,797)
Projects in progress	116,310 1,176	121,766
	\$ 117,486 \$	122,601

A leased building of \$113,459 at both December 31, 2020 and 2019 is included in buildings and building improvements. Associated accumulated amortization totaled \$16,691 and \$12,922 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Projects in progress at December 31, 2020 and 2019 represent costs associated with projects intended to restore and repair façade outside the building at 80 West End Avenue, which is jointly leased by LGI. The estimated additional costs to complete these projects are approximately \$1,176 as of December 31, 2020.

8. Notes Payable

LGI entered into an \$80,000 multiple disbursement note agreement (Note) with a bank on June 28, 2016 secured by LGI's investment portfolio. The Note bears interest at 0.65% above the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) 30-day rate. The term of the Note is six years, for which interest-only payments commenced on August 1, 2016, with a balloon payment of the amount

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

advanced and outstanding due on July 1, 2022. LGI may request a five-year extension at such time. As of both December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, \$74,300 principal has been drawn on the loan, of which \$30,000 was used to purchase five leasehold condominium units at 80 West End Avenue, New York City for a new office facility and \$44,300 was used to fund construction of the new facility.

On June 28, 2016, LGI also entered into a \$35,000 revolving note with the same bank, bearing interest at 0.65% above the LIBOR 30-day rate. The revolving note expired on June 30, 2019 and was renewed for another year, expiring on July 1, 2020. The total outstanding balance of the revolving note as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$5,000 and \$30,000, respectively, and is recorded as the current portion of notes payable. Borrowing up to \$35,000 is secured by LGI's investment portfolio. \$25,000 was paid down in June 2020.

Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$1,347 and \$3,119, respectively, and is included in management and general expenses.

9. Loans Payable

Small Business Administration - Paycheck Protection Program Loan

The CARES Act was enacted by the President of the United States on March 27, 2020, which appropriated funds for the United States Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program loans that are forgivable in certain situations to promote continued employment, as well as Economic Injury Disaster Loans to provide liquidity to small businesses harmed by the COVID-19 outbreak.

In April 2020, the Lighthouse Guild applied and received approval for a loan under the PPP administered by the United States Small Business Administration. The loan may be partially or fully forgiven if businesses keep employee head counts and wages stable. As of December 31, 2020, the Lighthouse Guild has a PPP loan balance of \$3,345. The loan is serviced by JP Morgan Chase Bank and, if not forgiven, has an interest rate of 0.98% per annum and would mature in April 2022. Management believes the PPP loan will be fully or partially forgiven.

10. Capital Lease Payable

In February 2016, LGI acquired the leasehold interests in five leasehold condominium units and some common space from an unrelated not-for-profit entity for a purchase price of \$30,000, plus rental payments for the remainder of the lease term. As part of the agreement for the units it acquired, LGI assumed all rights and obligations of the unrelated not-for-profit entity under the lease it has with the owner of the property. The unrelated not-for-profit entity was the sole leasehold interest in the property and had a 30-year lease with the landlord. LGI is jointly and severally liable with the not-for-profit entity under the lease agreement. Pursuant to an impairment analysis, the balance of the purchase price of \$30,000 was impaired in 2018.

On February 28, 2019, LGI agreed to sell two leasehold condominium units to United Cerebral Palsy of New York City, Inc. Actual transactions occurred in May and October 2019 for the 5th floor and 2nd floor, respectively. As a result of the transactions, values of fixed assets and lease payable were adjusted. A gain of \$6,420 on the sale of the related fixed assets was recorded within nonoperating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2019. Total annual rent payments under the lease are approximately \$4,900, with annual rent increases of 2%. The lease will expire May 31, 2047, with the option to extend it to May 31, 2055.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

LGI accounted for the transaction as a capital lease and recognized an asset and liability on its consolidated balance sheets, measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments discounted at a 3.41% incremental borrowing rate. The asset is being amortized over 30.9 years or 371 months, which is the life of the lease.

The future lease payments are as follows:

Year ending December 31,

2021 2022		\$ 4,570 4,982
2023		5,058
2024		5,136
2025 Thereafter		5,293
Thereafter		154,753
		179,792
Less: amount representing interest		(67,529)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments		112,263
Less: current portion		(748)
Long-Term Obligation Under Capital Lease		\$ 111,515
11. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions		
Net assets with donor restrictions are for the following:		
December 31,	2020	2019
Subject to expenditure for a specified purpose or period:		
Scholarships	\$ 7,048	\$ 7,032
Research	3,196	3,607
Purchase of equipment	22	44
Other purposes	3,743	3,098
Time restricted	3,780	3,828
Total Subject to Expenditure for Specified Purpose or Period	17,789	17,609
Held as endowed assets to generate income to be used for specified purposes:		
Patient care	1,055	1,055
Education	7,104	7,104
Research	181	181
Awards	3,123	3,124
Scholarships	1,303	1,303
Rehabilitation and youth services	500	500
Various projects	12,050	12,049
Total Held as Endowed Fund Corpus	25,316	25,316
Beneficial interest in fair value of trust funds held in perpetuity by others	 13,723	 12,412
Total Net Assets with Donor Restrictions	\$ 56,828	\$ 55,337

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses satisfying the restricted purposes or by occurrence of the passage of time or other events specified by donors, as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019
Patient care	\$ 47	\$ 92
Scholarships	554	399
Various projects	1,157	1,227
Purchase of equipment	21	-
Education	109	512
Low vision	220	200
Rehabilitation and youth	259	35
Research	427	75
Social services	-	230
Time restriction	602	239
	\$ 3,396	\$ 3,009

12. Endowment Funds

General

LGI's endowments consist of individual perpetual endowment funds established to support activities of LGI. As required by U.S. GAAP, net assets associated with perpetual endowment funds are classified and reported based on the existence of donor-imposed restrictions.

Interpretation of Relevant Law - New York

On September 17, 2010, New York State adopted the New York Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (NYPMIFA). NYPMIFA moves away from the "historic dollar value" standard and permits charities to apply a spending policy to endowments based on certain specified standards of prudence. The NYPMIFA spending policy defines typical prudent management to include a standard maximum prudent spending limit of 7% of the average of its previous five years' balances. As a result, LGI classifies as net assets with donor restrictions (a) the original value of gifts donated to the perpetual endowment, (b) the original value of subsequent gifts to the perpetual endowment and (c) accumulations to the perpetual endowment made in accordance with the direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added to the fund. The remaining portion of the accumulated earnings is classified as net assets with donor restrictions until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the organization in a manner consistent with the standards of prudence prescribed by NYPMIFA.

Interpretation of Relevant Law - Massachusetts

The state of Massachusetts adopted the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) on July 2, 2009, effective June 30, 2009. The Board of Directors of GBGB has interpreted UPMIFA as requiring preservation of the fair value of a gift as of the gift date of the perpetual endowment funds (historic dollar value), absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result, and in accordance with the direction of the original donor gift instruments, GBGB classifies as net assets with donor restrictions (a) the original value of gifts donated to the perpetual endowment, (b) the original value of any subsequent gifts to the perpetual endowment and (c) accumulations to the perpetual endowment made in accordance with the direction of the

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added to the fund. The remaining portion of the accumulated earnings is classified as net assets with donor restrictions until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the organization in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA.

In accordance with UPMIFA, the organization considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate perpetual endowment funds: (1) the duration and preservation of the fund, (2) the purposes of the organization and the perpetual endowment fund, (3) general economic conditions, (4) the possible effects of inflation and deflation, (5) the expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments, (6) other resources of the organization and (7) the investment policies of the organization.

Return Objectives, Strategies Employed and Spending Policy

LGI aims to maintain the principal of perpetual endowment funds at the original amount designated by donors while generating income for the specified programs. The investment policy is designed to achieve this objective. Investment earnings, in relation to the perpetual endowment funds, are recorded as donor-restricted income and released from restriction upon expenditure for the program for which the perpetual endowment fund was established.

LGI relies on a total return strategy in which active equity managers/funds are expected to achieve an annualized total rate of return over a five-year period, which exceeds an agreed-upon benchmark rate of return, net of costs and fees. Total return is defined as dividend and interest income plus realized and unrealized capital appreciation or depreciation. Active fixed-income managers are expected to exceed appropriate market indices, net of costs and fees. When index funds are used, the return should closely track the appropriate index.

The Board-approved spending rate for both the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 of up to 7%, not to exceed actual or accumulated earnings.

Funds with Deficiencies

The fair value of assets associated with perpetual endowment funds may fall below the value of the initial and subsequent donor gift amounts. LGI does not have any funds with deficiencies.

Changes in Endowment Net Assets

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019
Endowment Net Assets, beginning of year	\$ 27,723 \$	25,367
Interest and dividends	344	353
Investment income, net	1,931	3,795
Appropriation of endowment assets for expenditure	(1,369)	(1,792)
Endowment Net Assets, end of year	\$ 28,629 \$	27,723

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

13. Due to/from Third-Party Payors, Due to Providers, Other Contingencies and Capitation Payments

GuildNet is responsible to report to various governmental third parties, among which are CMS and NYSDOH. These agencies, as well as the New York State Office of Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, the Internal Revenue Services, the New York State Office of the Attorney General's Charities Bureau, OMIG and other agencies, have the right to audit fiscal, as well as programmatic compliance, clinical documentation and other areas. As a result of revision to the capitation rates and other changes in estimates, GuildNet recognized a liability of \$29,882 and \$13,810 in due to third-party payors for MLTC, FIDA and MAP at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Capitation Payments for Managed, Long-Term Care Plans (including Partial MLTC, FIDA and MAP)

During the year ended December 31, 2020, NYSDOH issued revision to rates for years ended on or prior to December 31, 2018. These premium rates retrospectively adjusted premium revenue recognized in prior year statutory basis financial statements and are reflected on the 2020 statutory basis financial statements as retrospective premiums. The rates included adjustments to include, among others, minimum wage funding and high-cost, high-need (HCHN) pool. GuildNet recorded a favorable adjustment as retrospective adjusted premiums of \$23 reflected in the consolidating schedule of operations and changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2020. GuildNet recorded an unfavorable adjustment as retrospective adjusted premiums of \$9,035 reflected in the consolidating schedule of operations and changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2019.

OMIG Audits

OMIG conducts audits of GuildNet's members for capitation paid for retroactively disenrolled members, deceased members, non-eligible members and other erroneous payments made to GuildNet. A liability in the amount of \$2,718 and \$3,947 related to OMIG audits is included in due to third-party payors at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

14. Pension Plans

Defined-Benefit Plans

LGI has three defined-benefit pension plans: The Jewish Guild for the Blind Bargaining Unit Employees' Pension Plan (Bargaining), The Jewish Guild for the Blind Non-Bargaining Unit Employees' Pension Plan (Non-Bargaining), and Retirement Plan for Employees of Lighthouse International (Lighthouse Retirement Plan) (collectively, the Plans). No contributions are required from employees. Each plan covers all of its eligible employees and were frozen as of June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2007, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

The following table sets forth the Plans' funded status under U.S. GAAP and amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Bargaining	Non-Bargaining	Re	Lighthouse etirement Plan
Projected benefit obligation Plan assets at fair value	\$ (26,831) 20,159	\$ (26,723) 21,057	\$	(45,086) 35,324
Funded Status Recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheet as Long-Term Liability	\$ (6,672)	\$ (5,666)	\$	(9,762)
Pension cost (income) Employer contributions Benefits paid	\$ 677 1,626 918	\$ 854 - 989	\$	(161) 2,329 3,116
Increase recognized in other changes in net assets without donor restrictions: Net actuarial loss Impact of settlements and curtailments Amortization of net actuarial loss	\$ (636) 453 209	\$ (947) 205 693	\$	(836) - 271
	\$ 26	\$ (49)	\$	(565)
Amounts recognized in accumulated net assets without donor restrictions: Actuarial loss	\$ (7,953)	\$ (6,175)	\$	(9,547)

The net actuarial loss for the Plans that will be amortized from accumulated net assets without donor restrictions into net periodic pension cost in 2021 is as follows:

\$	209
Ψ	
	693
	271
	2/1
	\$

The following table sets forth the key actuarial assumptions used by the Plans as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Bargaining (%)	Non-Bargaining (%)	Lighthouse Retirement Plan (%)
Weighted-average assumptions used			
for net pension cost:	0.00	0.05	0.05
Discount rate	3.00	2.95	3.05
Expected return on plan assets	6.75	5.75	6.75
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A
Discount rate used to calculate the effect of plan settlement as of December 31, 2020	2.30	2.20	N/A
Weighted-average assumptions used for pension obligations:			
Discount rate	2.10	2.05	2.20
Expected return on plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

The following table sets forth the Plans' funded status under U.S. GAAP and amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Bargaining	Non-Bargaining	Re	Lighthouse etirement Plan
Projected benefit obligation Plan assets at fair value	\$ (26,036) 18,388	\$ (25,406) 20,644	\$	(43,506) 31,820
Funded Status Recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheet as Long-Term Liability	\$ (7,648)	\$ (4,762)	\$	(11,686)
Pension cost Employer contributions Benefits paid	\$ 1,415 1,324 2,115	\$ 1,757 - 930	\$	510 1,029 3,475
Increase recognized in other changes in net assets without donor restrictions: Net actuarial gain Impact of settlements and curtailments Amortization of net actuarial loss	\$ 270 211 1,109	\$ 307 1,169 713	\$	895 - 331
	\$ 1,590	\$ 2,189	\$	1,226
Amounts recognized in accumulated net assets without donor restrictions: Actuarial income (loss)	\$ (7,979)	\$ 6,126	\$	(8,982)

The net actuarial loss for the Plans that will be amortized from accumulated net assets without donor restrictions into net periodic pension cost in 2020 is as follows:

Bargaining	\$	1,109
Non-Bargaining	·	713
		710
Lighthouse Retirement Plan		331

The following table sets forth the key actuarial assumptions used by the Plans as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Bargaining (%)	Non-Bargaining (%)	Lighthouse Retirement Plan (%)
Weighted-average assumptions used			
for net pension cost:			
Discount rate	3.00	4.00	4.10
Expected return on plan assets	6.75	5.75	6.75
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A
Discount rate used to calculate the effect of			
plan settlement as of December 31, 2019	N/A	3.55	N/A
Weighted-average assumptions used			
for pension obligations:			
Discount rate	3.00	2.95	3.05
Expected return on plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

The following tables present the Plans' assets, including the level in the fair value hierarchy for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

December 31,	2020				2019			
		Total		Level 2		Total		Level 2
Bargaining Plan Assets Common collective trust	\$	20,022	\$	20,022	\$	18,246	\$	18,246
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value		20,022	\$	20,022		18,246	\$	18,246
Alternative investments measured at NAV (or equivalent) Net accrued income and expenses		135 2				150 (8)		
Bargaining Plan Total	\$	20,159			\$	18,388		
December 31,		20	20			20	119	
		Total		Level 2		Total		Level 2
Non-Bargaining Plan Assets Common collective trust	\$	20,776	\$	20,776	\$	20,351	\$	20,351
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value		20,776	\$	20,776		20,351	\$	20,351
Alternative investments measured at NAV (or equivalent) Net accrued income and expenses		271 10				303 (10)		
Non-Bargaining Plan Total	\$	21,057			\$	20,644		
December 31, 2020								
			Т	otal	Le	evel 1		Level 2
Lighthouse Retirement Plan Assets Cash and cash equivalents Equity securities Common collective trust		\$	35	1 \$ 2		1 \$ 2		- - 35,330
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value			35	,333 \$		3 \$		35,330
Alternative investments measured at NAV (or equivalent) Net accrued income and expenses				1 (10)				
Total		\$	35	,324				

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

December 31, 2019

	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Lighthouse Retirement Plan Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37	\$ 37	\$ -
Equity securities	2	2	-
Common collective trust	31,800	-	31,800
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	31,839	\$ 39	\$ 31,800
Alternative investments measured at NAV			
(or equivalent)	2		
Net accrued income and expenses	(21)		
Total	\$ 31,820		

Plans' Assets - Alternative Investments

December 31, 2020

	Ba	argaining	Non- Bargaining	ighthouse etirement Plan	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period (Days)
Multi-strategy hedge ^(a)	\$	116	\$ 240	\$ -	Semi-annually	90 N/A
Private equity ^(b) Limited partnership ^(c)		- 19	31	<u> </u>	Illiquid Quarterly	0-60
Total	\$	135	\$ 271	\$ 1		

December 31, 2019

	Ва	rgaining	Non- Bargaining	ighthouse etirement Plan	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period (Days)
Multi-strategy hedge ^(a) Private equity ^(b) Limited partnership ^(c)	\$	131 19 -	\$ 272 31 -	\$ - - 2	Semi-annually Illiquid Quarterly	90 N/A 0-60
Total	\$	150	\$ 303	\$ 2		

There are no unfunded commitments as of December 31, 2020 or 2019.

- (a) Multi-Strategy Hedge Investments are typically focused in credit, market neutral, global macro and arbitrage strategies. In combination, these strategies are designed to produce a consistent return stream with volatility modestly higher than a diversified core, high-quality and fixed-income portfolio. Multi-strategy funds would, therefore, be utilized as a complement to the traditional fixed-income allocation.
- (b) Private Equity Private equity consists of investments directly into private companies, or buyouts of public companies that result in a delisting of public equity. Other strategies involve investing in the secondary markets and coinvesting into private companies. Private equity is not quoted on a public exchange and is illiquid in nature.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

(c) Limited Partnership - Investments are primarily in marketable equity securities; debt instruments, convertible securities; options, warrants, futures, swaps and other derivatives; and nonpublic securities for the benefit of tax-exempt U.S. persons.

The Guild's investment policies are designed to ensure adequate plan assets are available to provide future payments of pension benefits to eligible participants of the Bargaining and Non-Bargaining plans. The Guild formulates its investment portfolio at the discretion of the investment committee in conjunction with actuaries and investment advisors, taking into account long-term expectations for future returns, investment strategy and cash demands on the plans. Amounts are compared to historical averages for reasonableness. The Guild's target plan assets allocations are 60% equity, 32% fixed income and 8% alternative investments.

The Lighthouse's investment policies are designed to improve the Lighthouse Retirement Plan's funded status and to mitigate funded status volatility. The Lighthouse sets target allocations of assets at the discretion of the investment committee in conjunction with investment advisors to achieve this goal. Amounts are compared to benchmarks of the funds in the portfolio for reasonableness. The Lighthouse's target plan assets allocations are 37% equity, 60% fixed income and 3% alternative investments.

Cash Flows

Contribution

The Bargaining and Non-Bargaining pension plans are on a June 30 fiscal year-end. The Lighthouse Retirement Plan is on a December 31 calendar year-end. In January 2021, the Guild elected to make an additional discretionary contribution of \$4,164 into the Plan.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

Benefit payments are expected to be paid as follows:

Year ending December 31,

		Bargaining	Non-Bargaining	Lighthouse Retirement Plan
2021	\$	3,104	\$ 3,016	\$ 3,222
2022	·	1,795	2,107	3,157
2023		1,595	1,781	3,078
2024		1,595	1,821	3,009
2025		1,455	1,641	2,916
2026-2029		7,270	7,894	13,147

Defined-Contribution Plan

LGI has a defined-contribution 403(b) plan, for all eligible employees. The expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$834 and \$720, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

15. Postretirement Medical Benefit Plans

The Guild has noncontributory postretirement medical benefit plans for non-bargaining unit employees hired prior to November 1994 and bargaining unit employees who are members of 1199 SEIU United Healthcare Workers East. The following table sets forth the two plans' combined unfunded status and amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:

December 31,	2020	2019
Benefit obligation Fair value of plan assets	\$ (1,185) -	\$ (957) -
Unfunded Status	\$ (1,185)	\$ (957)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets: Current liability Long-term liability	\$ (81) (1,104)	\$ (66) (891)
	\$ (1,185)	\$ (957)
Net periodic benefit expense Employer contributions Benefits paid	\$ (170) 73 73	\$ (218) 57 58
Increase (decrease) recognized in other changes in net assets without donor restrictions: Net actuarial loss Amortization of transition obligation Prior service credit Effect of curtailment Amortization of net actuarial gain	\$ (331) - 92 (2) (104)	\$ (85) - 129 (6) (126)
	\$ (345)	\$ (88)
Amounts recognized in accumulated net assets without donor restrictions: Transition obligation Prior service credit Actuarial gain	\$ - 92 764	\$ - 129 1,199
	\$ 856	\$ 1,328

The net actuarial gain and prior-service credit that will be amortized from net assets without donor restrictions into net periodic benefit cost in 2021 are \$58 and \$104, respectively.

During 2020, 13 active participants were terminated from the Bargaining Unit plan prior to being eligible for postretirement health care benefits, resulting in a decrease in expected future working lifetime of approximately 24%. This event has been accounted for as a curtailment and resulted in a decrease in the benefit obligation of approximately \$69 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

During 2019, 26 active participants were terminated from the Bargaining Unit plan prior to being eligible for postretirement health care benefits, resulting in a decrease in expected future working lifetime of approximately 25%. This event has been accounted for as a curtailment and resulted in a decrease in the benefit obligation of approximately \$98 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Weighted-average assumptions:

December 31,	2020 (%)	2019 (%)
Discount rate:		
Used for benefit obligation, bargaining	2.40	3.15
Used for benefit obligation, non-bargaining	2.10	2.95
Used for net benefit cost, bargaining	3.15	4.20
Used for net benefit cost, non-bargaining	2.95	4.00
Healthcare cost trend assumed for next year	1.70	6.10

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the liability for the Bargaining plan was remeasured at 2.4% and 3.4%, respectively, as a result of the curtailment.

The healthcare cost trend rate is assumed to change annually until the ultimate rate of 4.00% is reached in 2074 for the Bargaining plan and Non-Bargaining plan.

The healthcare cost trend rate assumption affects the amounts reported. To illustrate: increasing or decreasing the assumed healthcare cost trend by 1% in each year would increase (decrease) the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and the aggregate of the service and interest cost components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost, as follows:

December 31,		2020)	2019	2020)	2019
	Acc		d Postreti t Obligatio			vice Cost Iterest Cos	it
At trend + 1%	\$	_	\$	7	\$ -	\$	-
At trend - 1%		-		(6)	-		-

Benefit payments expected to be paid are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2021	\$ 82
2022	80
2023	79
2024	77
2025	75
2026-2030	345

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

16. Regulatory Requirements

New York State Regulatory Requirements

GuildNet is required to maintain an escrow account for the protection of enrollees. The escrow account shall be adjusted annually by the last day of March of each calendar year and shall be equal to the greater of 5% of the unaudited management projections of medical expenses for the subsequent year or \$100,000.

NYSDOH requires the escrow deposit to be invested in accordance with Section 1404(a) of the New York Insurance Law. Since GuildNet has withdrawn from all MLTC, FIDA and MAP lines of business effective December 31, 2018, the requirement for escrow deposits does not apply. GuildNet has requested and is approved for withdrawal of escrow funds to meet obligations during the wind-down process. As of December 31,2020 and 2019, the balance of the escrow funds were \$8,891 and \$8,842, respectively.

CMS Regulatory Requirements

Organizations contracting with CMS for Medicare Advantage, Prescription Drugs and certain other programs are required to satisfy all applicable state licensure and state and CMS fiscal soundness requirements. Those requirements help protect Medicare beneficiaries from potential harm and make sure that organizations contracting with CMS are financially viable. CMS monitors an organization's compliance with fiscal soundness requirements.

The following specific condition results in a "does not meet" fiscal soundness review: a negative net income (loss), which is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entity's net worth. GuildNet is not in compliance with this condition.

17. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

LGI rents space at various locations. In February 2016, LGI signed a ten-year lease agreement for additional space in New York City. Rent expense is recorded based on the terms of the various lease agreements.

During the years 2017 and 2018, GuildNet ceased use of leased facilities in Melville, Long Island and Brooklyn, New York. Remaining lease obligations of \$4,031 for these facilities were recorded as accounts payable and accrued expenses as of December 2018. During 2019, GuildNet negotiated releases for such lease obligations for a value lower than the remaining obligations. As a result, a gain of \$2,739 was realized and recorded as credit to the rental expense.

In 2019, GuildNet ceased use of a leased facility at 57th street in New York, New York. The remaining lease obligation of \$17,250 at December 31, 2019 is recorded as rental expense and liability in accounts payable and accrued expenses. As of December 31, 2020, the remaining lease obligation is \$14,953.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Rent expense, including in-kind rent, was \$(237) and \$15,022 for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following are the future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year:

Year ending December 31,	
2021	\$ 2,486
2022	2,426
2023	2,517
2024	2,525
2025	2,525
Thereafter	3,815
Total Lease Commitments	\$ 16,294

Litigation

LGI is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business, including failure to timely or appropriately pay or administer claims and minimum wage distributions. However, based upon available information, management believes that ultimately, they will not have a material adverse impact on the financial position.

Letter of Credit

LGI has a letter of credit of \$1,093 with City National Bank that expires on July 31, 2027. As of December 31, 2020, this letter of credit remained undrawn.

18. Beneficial Interest in Trusts

LGI has irrevocable remainder interests in various trust agreements established by donors. The assets are under the control of third-party trustees who act as a fiduciary of the assets and, upon the death of the annuitants or income beneficiaries, distribute the assets to LGI and other named beneficiaries. Using the age of the surviving beneficiaries, actuarial life expectancy tables, the assets in the trusts and conservative investment return and discount rate assumption of 2.0%, LGI determined the present value of its future irrevocable interest in these trusts to be \$3,297 and \$3,052 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The amounts are recorded in other assets.

The Guild and the Lighthouse are income beneficiaries of various trust funds held in perpetuity by others. As a result, the Guild and the Lighthouse have recorded assets based upon their respective percentage interest in the fair value of the underlying assets of the trusts, which, at the trust level, are predominantly Level 3 investments. See Note 3 for the discussion of LGI's policies regarding the fair value hierarchy, in accordance with ASC 820. Changes to the estimated net present value of income to be received are recognized as gains or losses in net assets with donor restrictions in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the change in present value and unrealized gain or loss on the beneficial interest in perpetual trusts amounted to \$1,311 and \$1,919, respectively. The present value of the trust funds as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is \$13,723 and \$12,412, respectively, and is recorded in beneficial interest in perpetual trusts.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

19. Split-Interest Agreements

LGI has numerous split-interest agreements, which include various charitable gift annuities and beneficial interests in trusts. The interest rates used to determine the discount range from 2.0% to 7.25%.

The consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets and the consolidated balance sheets include the various split-interest agreements at fair market value, as follows:

Decemi	her	31.	2020
DCCCIIII		\mathbf{v}	2020

December 31, 2020			
	Net As	Charitable t Annuities - sets Without Restrictions	 Trusts - let Assets with or Restrictions
Consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets Change in value of annuity obligations Actuarial gain on beneficial interest in trusts	: \$	156 -	\$ - 274
Consolidated balance sheets: Investments Beneficial interest in irrevocable trusts (other assets) Annuity obligations	\$	5,065 - 1,772	\$ 3,297 -
December 31, 2019			
	Net As	Charitable t Annuities - sets Without Restrictions	 Trusts - et Assets with or Restrictions
Consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets Change in value of annuity obligations Actuarial gain on beneficial interest in trusts	: \$	119 -	\$ - 371
Consolidated balance sheets: Investments Beneficial interest in irrevocable trusts (other assets) Annuity obligations	\$	4,921 - 1,959	\$ 3,052

20. Concentrations

LGI grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. The mix of gross receivables and revenue from third-party payors and others is as follows:

December 31,	202	20	201	9
	Receivables (%)	Revenue (%)	Receivables (%)	Revenue (%)
Medicaid	15	29	15	40
Medicare	4	8	3	5
Other third-party payors	81	63	82	55

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

21. Claims Payable

GuildNet has discontinued operations from all service areas effective January 1, 2019.

The following table shows the components of the change in total accrued claims payable:

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019
Claims Payable, beginning of period	\$ 6,178	\$ 42,572
Incurred related to: Current year	-	-
Prior year	-	(5,578)
Total Incurred	-	(5,578)
Paid related to: Current year Prior year	- 62	- 30,816
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Total Paid	62	30,816
Claims Payable, end of period	\$ 6,116	\$ 6,178

Claims payable include a \$5,099 settlement with EmblemHealth, Inc. (Emblem) that was finalized in October 2019, for years 2018 and prior. In addition, as part of the settlement with Emblem, GuildNet segregated out \$1,067 in cash funds due to a cancellation of a letter of credit with Emblem that is limited as to use.

GuildNet did not have any significant changes in methodologies or assumptions used in the calculation of the liability.

22. Liquidity and Availability of Resources

The tables below include the financial assets and liquidity resources available to fund general expenditures due within one year for GuildNet on a stand-alone basis, and all other LGI operations.

December 31, 2020

	LG	l, Excluding GuildNet	GuildNet	Total
Cash and cash equivalents Investments, current portion Accounts receivable and other, net Statutory reserve assets	\$	10,067 309,521 1,661	\$ 9,093 - - 8,891	\$ 19,160 309,521 1,661 8,891
	\$	321,249	\$ 17,984	\$ 339,233

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

December 31, 2019

	LG	I, Excluding GuildNet	GuildNet	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents Investments, current portion Accounts receivable and other Statutory reserve assets	\$	10,163 333,271 3,537	\$ 317 - - 8,842	\$	10,480 333,271 3,537 8,842
	\$	346,971	\$ 9,159	\$	356,130

LGI and GuildNet manage their liquidity by developing and adopting annual operating and capital budgets that provide funds for general expenditures. Cash in excess of daily requirements is invested in current investments. Cash and cash equivalents, investments and current receivables are the primary liquid resources. GuildNet has requested release of the statutory reserve assets from NYSDOH, and the remaining balances in escrow funds as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 are \$8,891 and \$8,842, respectively. LGI also has \$30,000 available under a revolving note as of December 31, 2020. The revolving note expires on July 1, 2021. In addition, LGI has private equity investments of \$59,483 classified as long-term assets that, although not traded on public markets, a private buyer could be identified should the funds be required for operations.

GuildNet's licenses with the State of New York require segregation of its assets. Therefore, LGI manages its cash, investments and other resources in separate cash and investment accounts.

23. Functional Expenses

The costs of providing the various program services and other activities have been summarized below. Managed care includes GuildNet. Provider services include Rehab, EDS, MHS, NAPVI and GBGB. Expenses directly attributable to a specific functional area of LGI (e.g., managed care or provider services) are reported as expenses of those functional areas. The majority of expenses are directly identified with the program or supporting services to which they relate and are charged accordingly. Other direct expenses have been allocated to the programs on the basis of square footage of office space occupied, time reports and other bases determined by the management of LGI. Expenses by functional classification consist of the following:

Year ended December 31, 2020

	Managed Care	Program Services	nagement d General	Total
Salaries and benefits Purchased services and other	\$ 55 (10)	\$ 10,512 3,737	\$ 13,472 6,260	\$ 24,039 9,987
Rent and occupancy	(10)	3,737 1,890	(1,345)	545
Depreciation and amortization Interest	-	103 697	5,243 4,441	5,346 5,138
Total	\$ 45	\$ 16,939	\$ 28,071	\$ 45,055

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (in thousands)

Year ended December 31, 2019

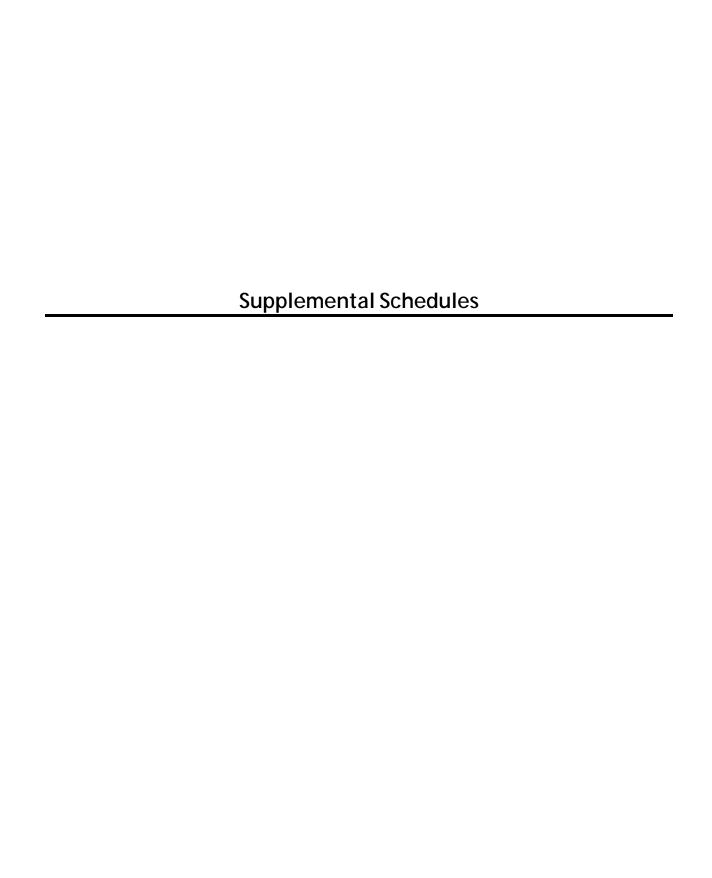
	Managed Care	Program Services	nagement d General	Total
Salaries and benefits	\$ -	\$ 13,529	\$ 18,841	\$ 32,370
Purchased services and other	-	(907)	8,777	7,870
Rent and occupancy	-	1,181	12,856	14,037
Depreciation and amortization	-	70	6,733	6,803
Interest	-	623	9,189	9,812
Total	\$ -	\$ 14,496	\$ 56,396	\$ 70,892

24. Subsequent Events

LGI's management has performed subsequent event procedures through May 14, 2021, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. Other than events disclosed below, there were no subsequent events requiring adjustment to the consolidated financial statements or disclosures as stated herein.

In calendar year 2021, LGI has received an additional \$1,700 in provider relief funds as part of the CARES Act through targeted distributions. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has issued post-notice of reporting requirements for the recipients of the provider relief funds. The requirements are to first apply the monies received to healthcare related expenses attributable to COVID-19 (net of reimbursements from other sources) and then to the amount of lost revenues (represented as a negative change in year over year net revenues from patient care related sources). The reporting deadline for both provider relief funds received in calendar year 2020 and calendar year 2021 is June 30, 2021. Management will continue to evaluate and monitor compliance with the terms and conditions.

On March 10, 2021, President Biden signed the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act into law which LGI is currently evaluating.



Consolidating Balance Sheet (In thousands)

December 31, 2020

	Lighthouse Guild International, Inc.	Jewish Guild Healthcare and Affiliates	Lighthouse International and Affiliate	J.G.B. Rehabilitation Corporation	J.G.B. Education Services		with Visual	Greater Boston Guild for the Blind, Inc.	Avenue	Eliminations	Subtotal	GuildNet, Inc.	Eliminations	Total
Assets														
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents Asset limited to use	\$ 1,948	\$ 565	\$ 7,130	\$ 18 -	\$ -	\$ 164 -	\$ -	\$ - -	\$ 242	\$ -	\$ 10,067	\$ 9,093 1,067	\$ - -	\$ 19,160 1,067
Investments, current portion Accounts receivable, net Prepaid expenses and other current assets	299,915 - 2,768	5,328 61 24	4,278 93 91	- 576 194	-	- 248 2	-	-	683	- - -	309,521 1,661 3,079	- - 19	- - -	309,521 1,661 3,098
Statutory reserve assets Due from LGI endowment investment pool		8,333	16,852		- -	-	-	131	- -	(25,316)		8,891 -	- -	8,891 -
Total Current Assets	304,631	14,311	28,444	788	-	414	-	131	925	(25,316)	324,328	19,070	-	343,398
Endowment Investments	25,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,316	-	-	25,316
Beneficial Interest in Perpetual Trusts	-	648	13,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,723	-	-	13,723
Investments, net of current portion	59,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,483	-	-	59,483
Fixed Assets, Net	117,060	84	11	235	-	96	-	-	-	-	117,486	-	-	117,486
Other Assets	5,017	1,430	3,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,589	-	-	9,589
Total Assets	\$ 511,507	\$ 16,473	\$ 44,672	\$ 1,023	\$ -	\$ 510	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ 925	\$ (25,316)	\$ 549,925	\$ 19,070	\$ -	\$ 568,995
Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficit)														
Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued expenses Claims payable	\$ 19,075 -	\$ 948	\$ 1,096	\$ 640	\$ -	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ - -	\$ 77	\$ -	\$ 21,838	\$ 915 6,116	\$ - -	\$ 22,753 6,116
Accrued salaries and related expenses Due to third-party payers, net	203	2,024	- 16	-	-	188		- -	- -	- -	2,227 345	32,600	- -	2,227 32,945
Current portion of notes payable Current portion of capital lease payable Current portion of accrued pension and postretirement medical benefits	5,000 748	- - 81	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 748 81	- - -	- - -	5,000 748 81
Current portion of annuity obligations Other current liabilities Due to JGB and the Lighthouse endowment fund	292 25,316	199 910 -	146 7 -	- - -	- - -	217	-	- - -	- - -	- - (25,316)	345 1,456 -	- - -	- - -	345 1,456 -
Total Current Liabilities	50,634	4,171	1,265	772	-	437	-	-	77	(25,316)	32,040	39,631	-	71,671
Long-Term Liabilities Notes payable, net of current portion Loan payable - Paycheck Protection Program Capital lease payable, net of current portion	74,300 3,345 111,515	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74,300 3,345 111,515	- - -	- - -	74,300 3,345 111,515
Accrued pension and postretirement medical benefits, net of current portion Annuity obligations, net of current portion Subordinated surplus note Subordinated surplus note interest payable	- - -	13,441 798 -	9,762 629 -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,203 1,427 -	- - 47,089 10,277	- - (47,089) (10,277)	23,203 1,427 -
Due to (from) affiliates	359,189	(209,786)	(136,949)	107,278		36,721	-	-	848	(192,089)	(34,788)	34,788	-	-
Total Liabilities	598,983	(191,376)	(125,293)	108,050	-	37,158	-	-	925	(217,405)	211,042	131,785	(57,366)	285,461
Net Assets (Deficit)	(87,476)	207,849	169,965	(107,027)	-	(36,648) -	131	-	192,089	338,883	(112,715)	57,366	283,534
Total Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficit)	\$ 511,507	\$ 16,473	\$ 44,672	\$ 1,023	\$ -	\$ 510	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ 925	\$ (25,316)	\$ 549,925	\$ 19,070	\$ -	\$ 568,995

See accompanying independent auditors report.

Consolidating Schedule of Operations and Changes in Net Assets (In thousands)

Year ended December 31, 2020

	Lighthouse Guild International, Inc.	Jewish Guild Healthcare and Affiliates	Lighthouse International and Affiliate	J.G.B. Rehabilitation Corporation	J.G.B. Education Services	J.G.B. Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services, Inc.	National Association of Parents of Children with Visual Impairments, Inc.	Greater Boston Guild for the Blind, Inc.	80 West End Avenue Leasehold Condominium	Eliminations	Subtotal	GuildNet, Inc.	Eliminations	Total
Revenue and Other Support from Operations Program revenue Capitation retrospective premiums Net patient service revenue	\$ -	\$ 1,654 -	\$ 267	\$ - - 3,131	\$ -	\$ (1) - 1,688	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,920 - 4,819	\$ - 23	\$ -	\$ 1,920 23 4,819
Other revenue	2,514	4,921	157	469	-	84	3	-	- -	(7,053)	1,095	11	-	1,106
Total Revenue and Other Support from Operations	2,514	6,575	424	3,600	-	1,771	3	-	-	(7,053)	7,834	34	-	7,868
Operating Expenses Program services: Managed care recovery Provider services	- 280	55 3,749	- 660	- 8,447	-	3,803	-	-	-	- -	55 16,939	(10) -	- -	45 16,939
Total Program Services	280	3,804	660	8,447	-	3,803	-	-	-	-	16,994	(10)	-	16,984
Supporting services: Management and general	16,997	1,493	1,030	7,336	_	1,167	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>		28,023	7,101	(7,053)	28,071
Total Operating Expenses	17,277	5,297	1,690	15,783	-	4,970	-	-	-	-	45,017	7,091	(7,053)	45,055
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue and Other Support from Operations Over (Under) Expense	(14,763)	1,278	(1,266)	(12,183)	_	(3,199)	3	-	<u> </u>	(7,053)	(37,183)	(7,057)	7,053	(37,187)
Nonoperating Revenues, Gains (Losses) and Other Support (Expense) Contributions and grants Special events, net	1,273 7	21	191 -	229	-	- -	- -	7	- -	-	1,721 7	- -	- -	1,721 7
Legacies and bequests Interest and dividend income Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1,230 3,497 35,177	488 154 1,081	1,221 155 1,609	- 1	-	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	2,939 3,807 37,867	- -	- -	2,939 3,807 37,867
Distributions from perpetual trusts Loss on impairment of fixed assets Change in value of annuity obligations Change in value of beneficial interest in trusts		24 - (126) 89	431 - (30) 1,497	(1,696) - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	455 (1,696) (156) 1,586	- - - -	- - - -	455 (1,696) (156) 1,586
Pension and postretirement benefit changes other than net periodic benefit cost Gain (loss) on related party forgiveness of debt Reserve for Affiliates	- (7,017) 2,181	(655) (27,723) 15,465	(404) - -	- - -	31,371 -	- - -	- 1,419 -	- 1,950 -	- - -	- - (17,646)	(1,059) - -	- - -	- - -	(1,059) - -
Total Nonoperating Revenue, Gains (Losses) and Other Support (Expense)	36,348	(11,182)	4,670	(1,466)	31,371	-	1,419	1,957	-	(17,646)	45,471			45,471
Change in Net Assets	21,585	(9,904)	3,404	(13,649)	31,371	(3,199)	1,422	1,957	-	(24,699)	8,288	(7,057)	7,053	8,284
Net Assets (Deficit), beginning of year	(109,061)	217,753	166,561	(93,378)	(31,371)	(33,449)	(1,422)	(1,826)		216,788	330,595	(105,658)	50,313	275,250
Net Assets (Deficit), end of year	\$ (87,476)	\$ 207,849	\$ 169,965	\$ (107,027)	\$ -	\$ (36,648)	\$ -	\$ 131	\$ -	\$ 192,089	\$ 338,883	\$ (112,715)	\$ 57,366	\$ 283,534

See accompanying independent auditors report.