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California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program

(Commonly known as Cal-Mortgage Loan Insurance)

2015 State Plan

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Appreciation to all who contribute to the Cal-Mortgage Loan Insurance Program's success.

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2015 State Plan for the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program

Introduction and Purpose

Created in 1969 and modeled after federal home mortgage guarantee insurance programs, the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program (Cal-Mortgage Program), managed by the Cal-Mortgage Loan Insurance Division of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), assists public and nonprofit healthcare facilities to obtain private financing, without cost to taxpayers, to develop or expand their services in communities throughout California.

The Cal-Mortgage Program's objective is to stimulate the flow of private capital into nonprofit and public health facility construction in order to assure accessibility to needed healthcare services.

The passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 282 (Torlakson, Chapter 848, Statutes of 1999) in October 1999, with amendments to Section 129020 of the Health and Safety Code, requires OSHPD to develop a state plan every odd-numbered year for the Cal-Mortgage Program. See Exhibit I for the Health and Safety Code reference.

The 2015 State Plan provides a summary of the Cal-Mortgage Program, identifies current trends that affect the Cal-Mortgage Program, and specifies goals and objectives in order to facilitate access to safe, quality healthcare environments.

The 2015 State Plan cover the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, unless specifically noted otherwise.

I. Status Report of the Cal-Mortgage Program

History of the Cal-Mortgage Program

The Cal-Mortgage Program was authorized in 1968 by an initiative vote (Proposition 5), which added the following section to the State Constitution (Article 16, Section 4):

“The Legislature shall have the power to insure or guarantee loans made by private or public lenders to nonprofit corporations and public agencies, the proceeds of which are to be used for the construction, expansion, enlargement, improvement, renovation or repair of any public or nonprofit hospital, health facility, or extended care facility, facility for the treatment of mental illness, or all of them, including any outpatient facility and any other facility useful and convenient in the operation of the hospital and any original equipment for any such hospital or facility, or both.”

Legislation enabling the Cal-Mortgage Program was enacted in 1969.

The Cal-Mortgage Program has assisted nonprofit healthcare facilities in obtaining private financing to develop or expand health facilities and services in communities throughout California at no cost to taxpayers. Without such a guarantee, many of these facilities could not arrange the financing required to serve their communities.

Under the administration of OSHPD, the Cal-Mortgage Program insures loans to nonprofit and public healthcare facilities for construction projects that improve access to needed healthcare. OSHPD can insure loans to nonprofit public benefit corporations or public entities (i.e., cities, counties, and municipalities including healthcare districts and joint powers authorities) in which the State of California guarantees the payments of principal and interest on the loans. The loan insurance allows the borrower to access lower interest rates, similar to the tax-exempt bond rates available to the state. See Exhibit II for more information regarding loan insurance.

The California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Law (Insurance Law) established the Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Fund (Insurance Fund). The Insurance Fund is used as a depository of fees and insurance premiums and may be used to pay administrative costs of the Cal-Mortgage Program and payment shortfalls resulting from defaults by insured borrowers. As a trust fund, the Insurance Fund and the interest (or other earnings) generated may not be used for non-program purposes.

The Cal-Mortgage Program was validated by the California Supreme Court in 1971, which determined that both the constitutional amendment and the enabling legislation creating the Cal-Mortgage Program were constitutional.

In 1972, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured its first loan with the full and unconditional state guarantee of the loan.

The enabling legislation required the Cal-Mortgage Program to develop a plan and allocate loan insurance based on its findings.

In 1976, the Certificate of Need laws were enacted, which required health facilities to go through an independent review process to assure that a community need existed for projects prior to construction. During the years the Certificate of Need program was active, the statutes were amended to delete the separate planning requirement. In 1979, the statutes were revised to require that a Certificate of Need or a Certificate of Exemption be obtained as a condition for loan insurance eligibility.

When the Certificate of Need program was suspended in 1987, OSHPD requested the California Health Policy and Data Advisory Commission (CHPDAC) form a task force to assess the continuing need for the Cal-Mortgage Program. The task force concluded that the Cal-Mortgage Program performed a valuable function and recommended that (1) a total dollar cap on loan guarantees was needed, which could be re-evaluated periodically by the Legislature; and (2) the Cal-Mortgage Program should be guided by a non-regulatory state plan.

OSHPD sought legislation to implement these two recommendations. Senate Bill (SB) 1293 (Maddy, Chapter 898, Statutes of 1989) was enacted on January 1, 1990 and established the requirement for the Cal-Mortgage Program to develop a state plan and allocate resources according to that plan. SB 1293 also established a \$2 billion cap on loan guarantees.

In 1991, legislation raised the cap on loan guarantees to \$2.5 billion. It also provided that the cap could be raised to \$3 billion, with the completion of a state plan. The first state plan was published in July 1992. The cap was raised to \$3 billion, effective January 1, 1993.

In September 1993, Triad Healthcare Corporation defaulted on an insured loan of \$167 million. Due to this large default, OSHPD declared a moratorium on new applications. A review of the Cal-Mortgage Program found that it could continue to be administered without cost to the state. Due to the findings of this review, the moratorium was lifted and the Cal-Mortgage Program began accepting new applications in May 1994.

Since the Cal-Mortgage Program's inception, the Advisory Loan Insurance Committee (ALIC) has reviewed loan insurance applications, including Cal-Mortgage Program staff analyses, and made recommendations to the OSHPD Director. ALIC is comprised of public and government members with experience or expertise in areas of finance, healthcare facility management, healthcare policy, and construction.

During the moratorium, ALIC was restructured. In 1995, regulations were amended to increase the number of members on ALIC from seven to nine, and to include a member from the Department of Finance. Pursuant to the regulations, OSHPD appointed new members to ALIC.

In order to strengthen the Cal-Mortgage Program's ability to deal with facilities in serious financial trouble, SB 1705 (Russell, Chapter 414, Statutes of 1994) gave OSHPD authorization to assume or direct managerial control of borrowers in default.

In October 1998, a report by the California State Auditor identified opportunities to improve the review of applications and the monitoring of insured borrowers. The Cal-Mortgage Program implemented the recommendations made in the Auditor's report. The most significant items were: (1) establishing written guidelines for the review of loan applications; (2) utilizing financial analysis software to analyze an applicant's financial performance; (3) upgrading and reprogramming the project database to assist the staff and management in monitoring borrowers; and (4) preparing, in conjunction with OSHPD accounting staff, an ongoing report of assets and liabilities related to defaulted projects.

During the 1998-99 legislative session, a cooperative effort by the State Legislature, the State Auditor's staff, and OSHPD staff, resulted in passage of AB 282. The statutes made changes to improve the Cal-Mortgage Program. The legislation (1) authorized a one-time, up-front insurance premium; (2) established, in law, the ALIC with expanded responsibilities; (3) clarified that the biennial state plan be prepared in odd-numbered years; and (4) required preparation of annual reports to the legislature.

Developments Since the 2013 State Plan

Implementation of Priority Needs Identified in the 2013 State Plan

The 2013 State Plan established certain priorities, which are indicated in the following summary. The Cal-Mortgage Program's activities have reflected these priorities. During the period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2014, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured 20 loans. Of note, since a loan may address more than one priority area, the combined total of all priority areas exceeds the total of 20 new loans.

- 1) Thirteen loans were used in medically underserved areas or served medically underserved populations.
- 2) Four loans were used to meet compliance with hospital seismic safety standards (SB 1953 ([Alquist, Chapter 740, Statutes of 1994])).
- 3) Four loans to investment grade rated borrowers enhanced the actuarial stability of the Cal-Mortgage Program.
- 4) Eighteen loans were used to target special needs populations and created community-based treatment environments, which included the following special needs populations: the elderly, children, and persons with mental or developmental disabilities.
- 5) Seven loans were used to promote access to primary care services.
- 6) Fifteen loans were used to provide solutions to healthcare delivery problems in rural areas, for patients with chronic health problems or by developing a continuum of care.
- 7) Two loans were used to purchase new technologies that improved access to needed care or improved the quality of care.
- 8) Nine loans were refinanced to lower interest rates that reduced the risk to the Insurance Fund.

9) Four loans were used to build infrastructure in preparation for the Affordable Care Act.

See Exhibit III for a list of the loans insured from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2014.

Changes in the Portfolio

The Cal-Mortgage Program's insured loan portfolio decreased 2.3 percent, from \$1.71 billion on June 30, 2012, to \$1.67 billion on June 30, 2014 (see Exhibit IV). This was due to a greater number of borrowers paying off their insured loans. The number of insured loans decreased by 13, from 122 on June 30, 2012, to 109 on June 30, 2014 (see Exhibit V). The cash balance of the Insurance Fund increased by 1 percent, from \$172.9 million on June 30, 2012, to \$174.3 million on June 30, 2014 (see Exhibit VI). For a list of the insured loans in the Cal-Mortgage Program's portfolio, see Exhibit VII.

The portfolio when organized by facility type is compared by two methods: (1) the number of loans, and (2) the outstanding principal balance of loans. When based upon the number of loans, the portfolio facility-type mix remained relatively unchanged between June 2010 and June 2014 (see Exhibit VIII), except for an increase in primary care clinics. When based upon the outstanding principal balance of loans, the portfolio facility-type mix changed slightly between June 2010 and June 2014. Whereas multi-level retirement communities increased slightly, hospitals decreased a by a small amount (see Exhibit IX). For a list of the insured loans sorted by facility type, see Exhibit X and XI.

Changes to the Estimated Net Assets

The Estimated Net Assets (refer to Exhibit XII) are determined by taking the cash balance of the Insurance Fund, adding the value of anticipated recoveries (obligations due to the Cal-Mortgage Program from defaulted loans), and subtracting the long-term liabilities (obligations of the Cal-Mortgage Program for defaulted loans). The Estimated Net Assets of the Cal-Mortgage Program increased by \$14.3 million, from \$98.2 million on June 30, 2012, to \$112.5 million on June 30, 2014.

Cal-Mortgage Program Operations

Administration

As one of fifteen departments and offices in the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA), OSHPD's vision is "Access to safe, quality healthcare environments that meet California's dynamic and diverse needs." OSHPD's mission statement sets forth that "OSHPD advances access to safe, quality healthcare environments through innovative and responsive services and Information."

OSHPD administers the Cal-Mortgage Program through its Cal-Mortgage Loan Insurance Division. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14, the Cal-Mortgage Program was authorized for 20 employees and an annual budget of \$4.88 million.

OSHPD uses ALIC to provide technical review and analysis of loan insurance applications. ALIC independently recommends to the OSHPD Director whether an application should be approved and whether additional conditions should be attached to an approval. ALIC also assists the OSHPD Director in formulating policy and providing advice on the state plan. ALIC is comprised of nine members. Seven members are citizens with experience or expertise in areas of finance, healthcare facility management, healthcare policy, and construction. Eight members are appointed by the OSHPD Director, seven of which must be from outside state government and one from within state government. The Director of Finance may appoint a ninth member and that person must be from within state government.

CHPDAC assisted OSHPD by providing general advice through a periodic review of the Cal-Mortgage Program and serving as a review body for those applicants whose applications were not approved by ALIC. Since the Cal-Mortgage Program's inception in 1972, one hearing was requested and conducted. On June 28, 2011, the Governor approved AB 106 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 32, Statutes of 2011), which eliminated CHPDAC effective January 1, 2012. With the dissolution of CHPDAC, its responsibilities were transferred to OSHPD.

The Insurance Law established the Insurance Fund. The Insurance Fund is used as a depository of fees and insurance premiums. It is deposited in the California Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF) managed by the State Treasurer's Office and earns interest equivalent to the rate earned by other state treasury funds. The Insurance Fund is a trust fund and may only be used to pay administrative costs of the Cal-Mortgage Program and payment shortfalls resulting from defaults by insured borrowers. As a trust fund, the Insurance Fund and interest (or other earnings) generated may not be used for non-program purposes.

OSHPD contracts for actuarial and consultant services and obtains legal services from the OSHPD Legal Office, the State Attorney General's Office, and private law firms on specific items.

The Cal-Mortgage Program provides reports to the OSHPD Director, the CHHSA, and the State Legislature. The Cal-Mortgage Program prepares monthly and annual reports detailing Cal-Mortgage Program activity, the cash balance of the Insurance Fund, and, in conjunction with the OSHPD accounting staff, the assets and liabilities of the Cal-Mortgage Program (see Exhibit XII for the Estimated Net Assets). In even-numbered years, OSHPD contracts for an actuarial study of the Cal-Mortgage Program (refer to the *Actuarial Study* section on page 11 for a summary of this report). Beginning in the fiscal year ending (FYE) June 30, 2000, the Cal-Mortgage Program has annually prepared two reports for the Legislature: (1) Financial Status of the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program and Insured Portfolio and (2) Borrowers' Compliance with their Community Service Obligations.

Reports on the activity of the Cal-Mortgage Program are available upon request or on the OSHPD website (www.oshpd.ca.gov/CalMort).

Application Process

Loan insurance applications for new or additional financing follow a six-step application and credit evaluation process. By structuring the process in several steps, or stages, the goal is to make determinations about an application as early in the process as possible. In this way, if an applicant is not eligible, the applicant's costs are minimized.

Step One: The Cal-Mortgage Program staff conducts a preliminary review of the application to determine eligibility of the applicant for loan insurance and to generally assess the community need and feasibility of the proposed project.

Step Two: The applicant submits additional documentation that expands and confirms the information provided in the preliminary review. To initiate this review, the applicant must submit a \$500 non-refundable application fee. The key question under consideration at this stage is whether the proposed project is financially feasible. Following written guidelines, staff assess the project and financial projections. The applicant's financial performance is analyzed using a customized financial analysis software program.

Staff evaluate other factors, including the project scope, community demand, expertise of the applicant's management team, and collateral. The applicant describes the community needs that the healthcare facility will meet and provides data and information to substantiate these needs. The Cal-Mortgage Program staff assess the proposed project's consistency with the state plan. Finally, the Cal-Mortgage Program staff conducts a financial sensitivity analysis, using different levels of need and reimbursement to assess changes in the proposed project's financial feasibility.

The Cal-Mortgage Program staff write a Project Summary and Feasibility Analysis (PSFA). The PSFA includes a recommendation for approving the application and a proposed set of conditions. Then, the application is scheduled for a review by ALIC.

Step Three: In a public meeting, ALIC reviews the application. This review provides an independent analysis of the project and a forum for consideration of input from the general public. During this meeting, ALIC votes on whether to recommend the project for approval to the Director, and, if so, whether the applicant should meet additional specific conditions prior to the final issuance of the loan guarantee.

Step Four: Following the ALIC meeting, the OSHPD Director makes a decision to approve or disapprove the application, and any additional conditions.

If the OSHPD Director concurs with the approval recommendation of the Cal-Mortgage Program staff and ALIC, a letter of commitment is issued specifying any conditions the applicant must meet prior to the issuance of loan insurance.

If the OSHPD Director decides to guarantee a loan that ALIC declined to recommend for insurance, the OSHPD Director is to notify the Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency and document, in writing, the programmatic or policy reasons for the decision. The Secretary may decide to sustain the Director's decision, modify the loan insurance guarantee, deny the application, or direct another review by ALIC or the Cal-Mortgage Program staff.

Step Five: Prior to the closing of the loan transaction, the applicant must provide the Cal-Mortgage Program with documentation that conditions contained in the commitment letter have been met.

Step Six: The final step is the close of escrow, at which point the loan is funded and loan insurance is effective. Loans are secured by a first mortgage, first deed of trust, or other first priority lien and other security in the borrower's assets. In addition, borrowers are subject to security agreements, which specify conditions, covenants, and restrictions.

See Exhibit VII for an alphabetical listing of insured loans. See Exhibits X and XI for the portfolio's insured risk and insured loans based on the type of facility. See Exhibits XIII and XIV for the portfolio's insured risk and insured loans based on the county.

Fees and Charges

The Cal-Mortgage Program charges a \$500 application fee, a one-time certification and inspection fee of 0.4 percent of the insured loan amount, and an insurance premium. Effective January 1, 2001, the insurance premium for new loans is a one-time up-front amount not to exceed 3.0 percent of the total principal and interest on the loan. Regulations, adopted in March 2001, allow for a discounted premium for those applicants who obtain a credit rating or assessment from Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's, or Fitch. Regulations adopted in June 2012 allow for a discounted premium for those borrowers that refinance existing insured loans and originally paid an up-front premium.

Loan Monitoring

The Cal-Mortgage Program monitors each borrower during the construction phase of its project and throughout the life of the loan for compliance with loan covenants.

The Cal-Mortgage Program staff monitors the entire construction process when a loan is used for the construction or remodeling of a healthcare facility. Staff conduct site visits throughout the construction period to verify completion of work and to authorize payment for construction expenses. These site visits allow the staff to identify any issues that may affect the timeline or cost of the construction project.

The Cal-Mortgage Program staff monitor each borrower for financial performance and compliance with loan covenants throughout the life of the loan. The monitoring process entails reviewing quarterly/monthly financial statements, annual audited financial statements, monthly trustee statements for payment information, annual budgets, insurance coverages, and attending board meetings and annual site visits. These site visits enable staff to determine the continuing viability of the borrower to provide healthcare services in the community and to verify its ability to make timely payments.

The monitoring process is intended to detect, as early as possible, potential problems. If a problem is detected, the Cal-Mortgage Program staff assist the borrower in resolving the financial problem.

The Cal-Mortgage Program staff monitors all borrowers and assigns a risk rating (A through F) for each loan. Risk ratings may be revised during the year as circumstances relating to a borrower change. The risk ratings have the following relationship to corresponding stages of default:

Cal-Mortgage Risk Rating	Stage of Default
A	no problems
B	minor problems
C	moderate problems
D	serious problems; missed payments and debt service reserve fund used
E	default; Insurance Fund used and full recovery expected
F	default; Insurance Fund used and loss expected

A computer database is maintained detailing all borrowers and insured loans. Various monitoring reports are generated from the database.

Remedies for Loans with Problems

When an insured borrower fails to submit a required payment or defaults on the contractual terms or covenants of the insured loan, the Cal-Mortgage Program staff informally communicates with the facility's management. To facilitate communication and collaboration, the Cal-Mortgage Program staff may visit the facility. The Cal-Mortgage Program's approach is to solve the problem by working with the facility's management and governing board to develop a plan of correction. If the borrower fails to submit the required report or correct the default, a formal notice is sent in writing, stating the nature of the default. If the borrower further fails to submit a plan or submits a plan that is not feasible, then the Cal-Mortgage Program conducts additional on-site visits. If it is determined that the borrower is not making sufficient progress in submitting required reports or correcting defaults, the Cal-Mortgage Program may require the borrower, at the borrower's expense, to employ an independent consultant to conduct an audit of the facility's performance and make recommendations.

Other Practices to Lower Risk

The Cal-Mortgage Program requires the borrower, through a Regulatory Agreement, to certify periodically its financial performance and compliance in meeting required financial ratios. In addition, borrowers are required to obtain approval before taking on substantial additional debt or selling assets.

The Cal-Mortgage Program requires the borrower to maintain property and casualty insurance, such as fire, boiler, earthquake, general liability, and professional liability (malpractice).

The Cal-Mortgage Program reduces the risk to the Insurance Fund by requiring borrowers with credit ratings less than investment grade to have a Debt Service Reserve Fund (DSRF), that is at least 100 percent of the maximum annual debt service of principal and interest.

Provisions to Assist Small Healthcare Facilities

A small healthcare facility is defined as one with a loan of less than \$10 million. Small healthcare facilities may have loans insured up to 95 percent of the total construction cost, per Health and Safety Code, Section 129050(m). Small healthcare facilities are required to make at least a 5 percent equity contribution. This compares to a 10 percent requirement for large facilities, which have greater ability to generate an equity contribution.

Based on the number of loans in the Cal-Mortgage Program's portfolio as of June 30, 2014, 66 percent of the portfolio was related to small healthcare facilities, which include small community-based projects (e.g., primary care clinics, chemical dependency recovery facilities, group homes, mental health programs, etc.). For a listing and percentage of insured loans organized by loan size, see Exhibits XV and XVI. Alternatively, for a listing of the top ten largest borrowers, see Exhibit XVII.

Health and Safety Code, Section 129355(d) states that any state plan shall identify impediments that preclude small facilities from utilizing the California Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program and shall include programmatic remedies to enable small projects to utilize the Cal-Mortgage Program.

Two of the impediments that small healthcare facilities face when utilizing the Cal-Mortgage Program is the high cost of issuance associated with a bond issue transaction and the required equity contribution of 5 percent. A remedy for small healthcare facilities is to pool their bond issue with other facilities. This allows the cost of issuance to be shared among multiple facilities and makes the Cal-Mortgage Program a more viable option for the facilities.

The Cal-Mortgage Program partners with other governmental lenders, such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). HUD and the USDA both offer loans and grants to healthcare facilities that reduce the cost of borrowing through lower interest rates and costs of issuance.

The Cal-Mortgage Program has had success in providing loan insurance to a number of small facilities. It should be noted that healthcare delivery is constantly changing and evolving. To assure equitable accessibility, the Cal-Mortgage Program will continue to monitor the types of projects that it insures and remain alert to impediments that limit access to healthcare. See Exhibit XVIII for a list of pending applications and pre-applications of the Cal-Mortgage Program.

Actuarial Study

When the Cal-Mortgage Program was established in 1969, it was not funded with a capital reserve fund, as it was backed by the full faith and credit of the state. With the receipt of premiums and fees since 1972, the Insurance Fund was \$174.3 million at the end of the FY 2013-2014 (see Exhibits VI and XII). In spite of the defaulted loans requiring payments from the Insurance Fund discussed in the following section, the Insurance Fund has maintained a positive balance.

Since 1992, the Cal-Mortgage Program has contracted every even-numbered year for an actuarial study. The most recent actuarial study is the 2014 Actuarial Study, which was conducted by Oliver Wyman and addressed the following objectives:

- Determine the reserve sufficiency of the funds in the Insurance Fund as of June 30, 2014, to adequately respond to potential foreseeable risks, including extraordinary administrative expenses and actual defaults.
- Assess the risk to the state's General Fund from the Cal-Mortgage Program.

As to the first item, Oliver Wyman found that when compared to California Department of Insurance (DOI) statutory standards for private insurance guarantors, there is a \$74.69 million shortfall between sufficient reserves and the Insurance Fund balance. This is an improvement from the 2012 Actuarial Study which showed the Cal-Mortgage not meeting the requirement by \$90.17 million. When Cal-Mortgage was established the Insurance Fund was not funded and is

exempt from the DOI reserve funds requirement. As to the second item, Oliver Wyman concluded that assuming “normal and expected” conditions, the Cal-Mortgage Program should maintain a positive Insurance Fund balance during at least the next 30 years. Oliver Wyman estimated that the highest risk to the General Fund would derive from its most pessimistic scenario, which is a ten percent annual probability of a catastrophic claim. Oliver Wyman noted that such a scenario is highly unlikely and that, even if it did occur, the Cal-Mortgage Program would have funds until FY 2025-26.

Defaulted Loans

For purposes of this report, the Cal-Mortgage Program has defined a “default” as any loan requiring a payment on a borrower’s insured obligation from the Insurance Fund. Under this definition, the count of loan defaults as of June 30, 2014, resulted from 20 borrowers with 28 loans. The loan defaults of 18 borrowers have been resolved. In the 2013 State Plan, the Cal-Mortgage Program reported that the count of loan defaults was 19 borrowers (with 27 loans). A brief description of each default follows (listed in chronological order of the payments from the Insurance Fund).

Community Adult Care Centers of America

Community Adult Care Centers of America (CACCOA) was a nonprofit corporation that planned to acquire a 78-bed skilled nursing facility in Long Beach, an 83-bed board and care facility in Los Angeles, and adjacent sites at each location to construct additional facilities. In 1990, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured this project for \$10 million.

Due to CACCOA's failure to develop the project as required, the Cal-Mortgage Program declared it in default in May 1992 and paid off the insured loan with approximately \$4.5 million from the Insurance Fund. In July 1992, the Cal-Mortgage Program instituted legal proceedings to recover expended funds. In a settlement agreement reached in 1999, the assets were sold to unrelated parties for approximately \$1.5 million. The Cal-Mortgage Program received payments from the note on this sale until November 1, 2004, when the note was paid off.

Lytton Gardens

In 1981, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a \$9.6 million loan to construct a 120-bed, multi-story, skilled nursing facility in Palo Alto.

In 1994, due to operational problems, Lytton Gardens defaulted on two loan payments. The Cal-Mortgage Program made these two payments from the Insurance Fund. In 1995, Lytton Gardens resumed its monthly debt service payments. In December 1999, the loan was refinanced, which included full repayment with interest to the Insurance Fund.

After refinancing in 1999, Lytton Gardens made timely payments until April 2003. However, insufficient Medi-Cal reimbursement and escalating nursing expenses made it economically difficult to operate a skilled nursing facility. Additionally, Lytton Gardens proposed to convert a floor to an Alzheimer’s assisted living unit. Its DSRF was depleted, and therefore, the Insurance Fund was used for two bondholder payments.

In January 2004, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) resigned. In April 2004, the Board of Directors and management decided not to pursue an alternative business strategy and to reestablish skilled nursing services on all floors. In March 2005, the beds were re-licensed. Within months, regular monthly debt service payments resumed. With the closure of two nearby skilled nursing facilities and a subsequent increase in Medi-Cal reimbursement, a turnaround was fully accomplished within twelve months. The Insurance Fund was then fully repaid.

In order to achieve greater operational and fiscal strength, in September 2007, the Board of Directors finalized an affiliation agreement with another senior healthcare provider, the Episcopal Homes Foundation. In March 2011, Lytton Gardens refinanced out of the Cal-Mortgage Program.

Triad Healthcare Corporation/Sherman Oaks Health System

Triad Healthcare Corporation (Triad) was a nonprofit corporation formed to purchase two hospitals, located in Sherman Oaks and Canoga Park, from a for-profit corporation. In 1991, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured \$142 million in short-term taxable notes to acquire the hospitals. In 1992, as part of the original financing plan, the short-term taxable notes were converted to long-term certificates of participation totaling \$167 million.

In 1993, Triad defaulted on its loan as a result of losses from operations. In February 1994, Triad filed for Chapter 11 protection in Federal Bankruptcy Court. In April 1995, the borrower, renamed as Sherman Oaks Health System (Sherman Oaks), exited bankruptcy and continued operating Sherman Oaks Hospital and Medical Center. The second facility, West Valley Hospital, was sold, with the proceeds going to the Insurance Fund. The bankruptcy court restructured Triad's obligation to the Cal-Mortgage Program. The Cal-Mortgage Program is responsible for making the payments on the restructured debt. The Cal-Mortgage Program filed lawsuits against individuals and entities involved in the Triad financing to recover damages. As a result, the Cal-Mortgage Program received settlements of approximately \$54 million.

Subsequent hospital operations were not sufficiently profitable to maintain required monthly debt payments. On December 30, 2005, Sherman Oaks Health System was sold to a for-profit entity for net proceeds of \$16.6 million. The Attorney General consented to the sale. All proceeds from the sale were put into an escrow account and were used to defease bonds at the earliest call date of August 1, 2008.

The Cal-Mortgage Program recovered a total of approximately \$80 million and no further recoveries are expected. The Cal-Mortgage Program will continue to make all payments on the outstanding debt with a final payment on August 1, 2021.

Los Medanos Health Care Corporation

In 1990, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured an \$11.1 million loan to the Los Medanos Health Care Corporation, owned by Los Medanos Healthcare District (Los Medanos), a healthcare district in Pittsburg. The project was for renovation and expansion of the hospital, paying off existing debt, and providing funds for capital projects.

In 1994, Los Medanos defaulted on the loan and subsequently filed for bankruptcy. Approximately \$9.5 million was paid from the Insurance Fund. A settlement agreement was signed in September 1998. The Cal-Mortgage Program has recovered approximately \$7.7 million and recovery payments are expected to continue at \$100,000 per year through 2017 with balloon payments of \$500,000 in 2018 and 2019.

Healthcare Delivery Systems

In 1992, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a \$9.93 million loan to Healthcare Delivery Services (HCDS) for the acquisition of a group home for emotionally disturbed children on a 2.68-acre campus in Van Nuys.

Due to a variety of problems, the facility license was suspended and clients were moved to other facilities. Unable to operate the facility, HCDS defaulted on its loan. The Cal-Mortgage Program made payments from the Insurance Fund starting in 1995 until December 2000, when the Cal-Mortgage Program accelerated the debt and repaid the outstanding bonds. In November 1997, the Cal-Mortgage Program foreclosed and took title to the property. The facility was sold in 2001 to an unrelated corporation for \$3.3 million and payments were made directly to the Cal-Mortgage Program. The balance was paid in-full in April 2015.

Villa View Community Hospital

In 1984, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a \$6.9 million loan to Villa View Community Hospital (Villa View), a 100-bed acute care hospital with psychiatric services located in San Diego. In 1991, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a \$15 million loan to Villa View to refinance the prior bond issue, remodel the hospital, and acquire new equipment.

As a result of operational problems, Villa View defaulted on its bond payments in August 1997. In late 1998, the hospital was sold and the Cal-Mortgage Program retained a security interest as collateral for a note; thereafter, the new owner filed for bankruptcy and the facility was sold for a second time out of bankruptcy. In August 2006, the facility was sold for a third time to a for-profit entity. The Insurance Fund paid a total of approximately \$16.4 million, including interest, in default payments and recovered approximately \$9.4 million.

Third Floor

In 1991, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan totaling \$3.2 million to Third Floor for the purchase of land and buildings for a residential substance abuse facility in Fresno.

In the mid-1990s, Third Floor's federal funding was reduced. The borrower was unable to make payments from 1996 to 1998. In April 1998, the Cal-Mortgage Program paid off the loan and sold the building, which resulted in collecting a partial repayment to the Insurance Fund. Third Floor continued its other operations and made regular payments to the Insurance Fund. In April 2001, Third Floor obtained new financing and made a full repayment to the Insurance Fund.

Hermandad Mexicana Nacional, Inc.

In 1994, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a \$4.4 million loan to Hermandad Mexicana Nacional, Inc. (Hermandad) to acquire, renovate, and purchase equipment for two primary care and dental clinic properties located in Los Angeles and North Hollywood.

Hermandad failed to open the clinics and, as a result of a deteriorating financial condition, stopped making loan payments in 1998. Beginning in December 1998, the Cal-Mortgage Program paid the debt service payments from the Insurance Fund. In May 1999, Hermandad leased the Los Angeles clinic to the East Los Angeles Health Task Force (ELAHTF) and began operations in the Los Angeles clinic without making any debt service payments. ELAHTF vacated the property in September 2005. In 2006, the Los Angeles property was marketed for sale. A purchase offer was accepted; however, the escrow was cancelled at the purchaser's request. Hermandad agreed to resolve various IRS and governmental tax liens and transferred the property to the Cal-Mortgage Program. The Cal-Mortgage Program took possession of the Los Angeles property in January 2009. In April 2009, the debt was accelerated and paid from the Insurance Fund. In September 2010, the Cal-Mortgage Program recovered \$1.7 million from the sale of the Los Angeles property, which partially recovered the obligation amount. Hermandad agreed to a debt restructure agreement and continues to make payments for the remaining obligation amount.

Kazi House

In August 1991 and January 1992, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured two loans totaling \$2.67 million to Kazi House (Kazi) for a 120-bed residential drug and alcohol facility in South-Central Los Angeles.

After losing its contract with the Department of Corrections in 1994, Kazi started experiencing lower activity. With the Cal-Mortgage Program's support, Kazi tried developing new relationships with various entities that could provide assistance or potential referrals, but all efforts failed. In December 1999, the Cal-Mortgage Program sent Kazi a Notice of Default and began making payments from the Insurance Fund. In March 2000, the Cal-Mortgage Program discovered that Kazi had ceased operations and abandoned its facility. In December 2000, the Cal-Mortgage Program accelerated the bonds and paid off the bondholders. The Cal-Mortgage Program foreclosed and took possession of the property in May 2001. In 2011, the property was sold to the city for \$2 million and no further recoveries are expected.

Sierra Sunrise Senior Village, Inc.

In 1991, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan totaling \$15 million to Sierra Sunrise Senior Village, Inc., owned by Walker Senior Housing Corporation VII (Sierra Sunrise), to construct 130 units of independent living and 24 assisted living units in Chico. In 1993, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured an additional loan of \$5.27 million for the completion of a 90-bed skilled nursing facility adjacent to the existing units.

In March 2001, the owner notified the Cal-Mortgage Program that it intended to file bankruptcy unless the Cal-Mortgage Program took over the facility. The Sierra Sunrise Board of Directors retained two different facility managers in an attempt to improve operations and sought

interested buyers for the property. In January 2005, the Board of Directors signed a sale agreement. In July 2005, a lawsuit from the original real estate development partner was filed against the Cal-Mortgage Program and the title company. The foreclosure process and sale were on hold until January 2006 when the issues were resolved. In April 2006, the foreclosure action and property sale occurred. The sale price of \$16.8 million paid off bond holders and repaid \$1.2 million to the Insurance Fund. As Sierra Sunrise wound down, the Cal-Mortgage Program received \$500,000 in January 2007. Final funds of \$338,490 were received upon the dissolution of Sierra Sunrise in August 2007. The Insurance Fund paid a total of approximately \$5.5 million in default payments and recovered approximately \$2 million.

Milestones Human Services

In July 1997, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan totaling \$2.79 million to Milestones Human Services (Milestones) to refinance multiple loans used to acquire and renovate a 100-bed facility for substance abuse rehabilitation services in San Francisco.

Beginning in 2001, Milestones experienced financial difficulties due to significant management and board member turnover, the opening of a new service center, decreased occupancy at a facility, and cancellation of some of its contracts. From 2001 until 2003, Milestones worked towards resolving its financial problems. Unfortunately, Milestones continued to struggle and it liquidated its assets. A facility was sold in December 2003 and sufficient funds were wired to the Insurance Fund to pay all outstanding balances. In January 2004, the Insurance Fund wired sufficient funds to the Trustee to pay the outstanding balance on the insured loan.

Apple Valley Christian Centers

In 1990, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan totaling \$8.5 million to Apple Valley Christian Centers (Apple Valley) to acquire land and construct a 99-bed skilled nursing facility in the town of Apple Valley. In May 2001, Apple Valley refinanced a loan for \$9.5 million to obtain interest rate savings. In 2003, the Cal-Mortgage Program took over operational control of the facility and insured a line-of-credit for \$350,000 to provide emergency operational liquidity.

In late 2000, due to certification problems with the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), management was replaced. In late 2001, Apple Valley began missing its monthly debt service payments. From 2001 to 2003, Apple Valley had recurring issues with DHCS licensing, patient admissions, occupancy, and professional liability insurance. The Insurance Fund was used to make partial debt service payments on its bond issue from 2004 to 2010. Apple Valley had been making monthly payments to repay the Insurance Fund. In July 2010, Apple Valley refinanced its bond issue and left the Cal-Mortgage Program. The outstanding balance of its line-of-credit was paid from the Insurance Fund. The Cal-Mortgage Program held a first lien against land owned by Apple Valley and worked out a repayment plan for the outstanding balance owed to the Insurance Fund. Apple Valley paid the balance in-full in July 2014.

Sunset Haven

In 1991, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan totaling \$6.2 million to Sunset Haven to build a 70-bed skilled nursing unit in Upland. In August 1997, the loan was refinanced for

\$6.3 million. In 2003, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a line-of-credit to Sunset Haven for \$900,000 to provide emergency operational liquidity.

Beginning in February 2002, Sunset Haven started missing monthly debt service payments. In October 2003, Sunset Haven's Board of Directors hired a new management company. The turnaround was unsuccessful. Due to continuing financial losses, cash flow difficulties, and low potential for financial improvement, the Board of Directors decided to sell to another healthcare provider. On August 11, 2006, Generations Healthcare signed a sales purchase agreement. The Attorney General consented to the sale. The Insurance Fund was used to make partial debt service payments from 2004 to 2006 and to pay off the bond issue in January 2007. In January 2007, Sunset Haven sold its real property and the Cal-Mortgage Program recovered the bulk of the obligation amount. In 2011, Sunset Haven ceased operations and the Cal-Mortgage Program recovered a final payment. Overall, the Cal-Mortgage Program recovered approximately 95 percent of all default expenditures.

Burt Center

Burt Center operated two group homes for mentally disabled or emotionally disturbed children in San Francisco. In April 2001, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$3.2 million to refinance loans on two buildings and remodel one of the buildings to house an additional 12 children. In June 2003, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a line-of-credit to provide emergency operational liquidity.

In August 2002, management and board membership changed and the Baker Street facility was closed. Burt Center staff implemented programs that provided additional revenue. Operations improved and Burt Center resumed some monthly debt service payments. In October 2006, the Board of Directors accepted a purchase offer for the Baker Street facility. The sale reduced debt to a manageable level and allowed Burt Center to continue providing services. In 2007, San Francisco and other surrounding counties started moving away from group homes for mentally disabled children and keeping children in their homes by providing in-home support services. In November 2009, Burt Center sold the facility and the Cal-Mortgage Program collected full repayment on the loan.

Sequoia Community Health Foundation

In 1986, 1988, and 1990, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured loans for \$800,000, \$380,000, and \$850,000, respectively, to Sequoia Community Health Foundation (Sequoia). In November 1993, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$2.43 million to acquire three properties and to construct a primary care clinic at one site in the Fresno area. In April 2000, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$1.9 million to refinance the 1986, 1988, and 1990 loans, which resulted in interest rate savings.

Sequoia experienced financial difficulties due to trouble collecting its accounts receivable, a delay in Medi-Cal payments, and the depletion of its cash. Sequoia filed for bankruptcy in June 2008 and the Insurance Fund was used to pay the outstanding balance on its two bond issues in January 2009. The property was sold out of bankruptcy to Clinica Sierra Vista with seller financing through a direct note to the Cal-Mortgage Program. Clinica Sierra Vista continued

making monthly payments until the note was paid in full in 2011, resulting in no loss to the Cal-Mortgage Program.

Kern Valley Healthcare District

In 1986, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$12.9 million to Kern Valley Healthcare District (Kern Valley) to remodel and construct a 31-bed acute care hospital and 155-bed skilled nursing facility. During the construction process there were time delays, cost overruns, and changes to the scope of the project. In 1991, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$20.6 million to refinance the original loan and for additional funding to complete the project. After the project was completed, Kern Valley experienced financial difficulties due to the higher debt service and lower than projected utilization. In 2000, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a line-of-credit to provide emergency operational liquidity. In 2003, in order to realize interest expense savings and to reduce debt service, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$17.8 million which refinanced the 1991 loan.

Kern Valley continued to experience financial difficulties and in July 2010 required payments from the Insurance Fund to subsidize its debt service. Kern Valley continued to struggle financially and needs additional debt service relief until 2021, after which funds previously advanced will be repaid. The Insurance Fund continues to make supplemental debt service payments on Kern Valley's bond issue. The Cal-Mortgage Program and Kern Valley entered into a repayment agreement to replenish the Insurance Fund.

Victor Valley Community Hospital

In 1982, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$11.49 million to Victor Valley Community Hospital (Victor Valley), which was refinanced in 1984. In the mid-1990's, Victor Valley was sued by a local physician for slander. The litigation resulted in an adverse judgment against Victor Valley; the judgment depleted its cash reserves and caused Victor Valley to file for bankruptcy in 1995. Victor Valley emerged from bankruptcy, but continued to struggle financially. In 1999, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a line-of-credit to provide emergency operational liquidity. In 2000, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$8.5 million to refinance the outstanding balance of the 1984 loan. The new loan resulted in lower debt service and Victor Valley continued to make bond payments.

Unfortunately, Victor Valley continued to struggle financially and in September 2010 filed for bankruptcy. The bonds were paid off with debtor in possession financing in March 2011. The Insurance Fund paid off an insured line-of-credit in the amount of \$4.4 million. Victor Valley was making monthly payments to the Cal-Mortgage Program until the facility was sold in October 2012. At the time of the sale the remaining obligation balance on the insured line-of-credit was paid in full, resulting in no loss to the Cal-Mortgage Program.

Verdugo Mental Health

In 1993, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$1 million to Verdugo Mental Health (Verdugo) to purchase, renovate, and equip a new outpatient clinic and administrative facility; this loan was refinanced in 2005. In 2007, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a second loan for \$5.5 million to Verdugo to construct a new outpatient clinic.

Verdugo experienced financial difficulties when utilization at the new outpatient clinic did not meet projections. Its financial difficulties were further compounded by litigation that resulted in an unfavorable judgment. In 2011, Verdugo filed for bankruptcy and the bonds, totaling \$5.6 million, were paid from the Insurance Fund. The property was sold out of bankruptcy to Didi Hirsch Mental Health Services (Didi Hirsch) with seller financing through a direct note to the Cal-Mortgage Program for \$5 million plus interest. Didi Hirsch is currently making monthly payments with a maturity date of June 2044.

Elder Care Alliance of Union City

In 2004, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$15.7 million to Elder Care Alliance of Union City (Elder Care) to construct a 95-bed assisted living facility. Elder Care experienced financial difficulties when utilization was lower than projected at the new site which led to cash flow issues. In October 2011, Elder Care required payments from the Insurance Fund to help cover its debt service. Elder Care continued to struggle financially and required additional debt service relief. The Insurance Fund continued to make supplemental debt service payments on Elder Care's bond issue. The Cal-Mortgage Program and Elder Care entered into a repayment agreement to replenish the Insurance Fund. In May 2014, the Cal-Mortgage Program, working with Elder Care, sold the facility to a for-profit operator. The sales price of \$14,581,131 paid off bond holders, replenished the insurance fund, paid off other lien holders, and resulted in no loss to the Cal-Mortgage Program.

Mendocino Coast Health Care District

In 1990, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$4.0 million to Mendocino Coast Health Care District (Mendocino Coast) to expand its emergency room, clinical laboratory, surgery, and radiology department; this loan was refinanced in 1996 for \$4.0 million. In 2009, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$5 million to Mendocino Coast to construct and equip a diagnostic imaging center. In 2010, the Cal-Mortgage Program insured a loan for \$2.8 million to Mendocino Coast to build and equip the central plant to meet SB 1953 seismic requirements, and insured a line-of-credit for \$1 million.

Mendocino Coast experienced financial difficulties in 2011 due to collections issues and higher operation costs. In October 2012, Mendocino Coast filed for voluntary bankruptcy protection. Mendocino Coast continued to make payments on the three insured loans. When Mendocino Coast entered bankruptcy, the bank declared the insured \$1 million line-of-credit in default and the Insurance Fund was used to pay the principal balance in full plus interest totaling \$1,005,805. The Cal-Mortgage Program reached an agreement with Mendocino Coast on the repayment of the \$1,005,805 owed to the Insurance Fund. As of June 30, 2014, all parties were waiting for final approval of Mendocino Coast's reorganization plan by the bankruptcy court.

Default Summary

Since the inception of the Cal-Mortgage Program, approximately \$7.24 billion in loans have been insured and it has experienced a historical default rate, net of recoveries, of approximately 2.66 percent. See Exhibit XIX for a breakdown by fiscal year of the total default payments, net of recoveries, made from the Insurance Fund. The Cal-Mortgage Program continues to manage defaulted loans in order to minimize the financial impact to the Insurance Fund.

Partnership with Other State Agencies

Since loans insured by the Cal-Mortgage Program often rely heavily on state, federal, or local government funding, the Cal-Mortgage Program coordinates its loan insurance activities within the program priorities of other state and local government agencies.

The Cal-Mortgage Program obtains letters from state and local government agencies that provide the principal source of funding to the applicant, documenting that the applicant's project is consistent with the program plans of the funding source.

The Cal-Mortgage Program has regular meetings and discussions to review programmatic changes or issues with the licensing divisions and the reimbursement divisions of DHCS and with other state departments, as needed.

II. Evaluation of the Cal-Mortgage Program's Success in Meeting Its Mission

The purpose of the Cal-Mortgage Program is twofold: (1) to provide, without cost to the state, a loan insurance program for health facility construction, improvement, and expansion projects, thus increasing the availability of private capital for health facilities; and (2) to rationally meet the need for new, expanded, or modernized public and nonprofit health facilities necessary to protect the health of all Californians. The provisions of the Insurance Law are to be “liberally construed” to achieve these purposes (Health and Safety Code, Section 129005).

Without Cost to the State of California

The Cal-Mortgage Program has operated since 1972, insuring a total of 547 loans with a total insured amount of approximately \$7.24 billion to healthcare facilities, many in underserved and rural areas of the state.

The Cal-Mortgage Program is entirely self-supporting from its insurance premiums and related income. As of June 30, 2014, the Insurance Fund had a cash balance of \$174.3 million. Since inception of the Cal-Mortgage Program, 20 borrowers with 28 loans have defaulted on their loans with all required payments coming from the Insurance Fund. The Cal-Mortgage Program has operated without cost to the State General Fund.

According to the 2014 Actuarial Report, the Cal-Mortgage Program is projected to remain solvent under normal operating conditions (without catastrophic losses) and operate without cost to the State through FY 2043-44.

To Meet the Need for Facilities

The basic purpose of meeting healthcare facility construction needs has not changed over the years. What has changed are the locations and methodologies by which healthcare is being delivered (for example, shifting from in-patient to out-patient). This has had an effect on the types of healthcare facilities that are needed.

In order to reflect California’s changing needs, the statutory definition of eligible “health facility” has been expanded over time. While originally focused on hospitals (and those facilities that were necessary adjuncts to hospitals), California has recognized that some services, which traditionally were delivered in hospitals or other institutions, have become separate facilities. Today, many different facility types are eligible for loan insurance, such as community care facilities, primary care clinics, specialty care clinics, substance abuse treatment facilities, group homes, skilled nursing facilities, and “multi-level” facilities designed to prevent the institutionalization of the elderly. For more information regarding the types of facilities in the Cal-Mortgage Program, see Exhibits VIII, IX, X, and XI.

The Cal-Mortgage Program activities continue to evolve to reflect California's changing health needs:

- The 2001 State Plan noted that the changing healthcare marketplace called for the Cal-Mortgage Program to include borrowers that were strong financially and able to obtain independent credit ratings. Since January 1, 2001, 29 loans whose borrowers obtained independent credit ratings or credit opinions, totaled \$1.56 billion. Currently, the loans with independent credit ratings or credit opinions represent approximately 70 percent of the current outstanding principal balance of the portfolio.
- As with the 1995 State Plan and with subsequent state plans, emphasis has been placed on facilities with health care services for senior citizens, such as multi-level facilities. Since the 2013 State Plan, nine loans were insured to such facilities for a total of \$440.75 million. As of June 30, 2014, two senior healthcare facilities were in the "pipeline" and two were in the pre-application review phase.
- Since the 2013 State Plan, the Cal-Mortgage Program has insured two loans for a total of \$38.4 million to primary care clinics. This increased the total loans insured to primary care clinics to 28 loans (24 borrowers) with an outstanding principal balance of \$147.6 million. Primary care clinics are the frontline healthcare provider and are critical in healthcare reform. As of June 30, 2014, one primary care clinic was in the "pipeline" and one primary care clinic was in the pre-application review phase.

This continual adaptation of the review and loan approval process resulted in an increase of strong financial borrowers, senior healthcare facilities, and primary care clinics. This reflects the continuing relevance of the Cal-Mortgage Program in a dynamic healthcare marketplace.

Commitment to Mission

OSHPD and the Cal-Mortgage Program remain committed to continuing the careful management of the Cal-Mortgage Program in order to benefit communities throughout California, at no cost to the state.

III. Overview of Trends in Healthcare

Many trends are affecting healthcare facilities. The following issues are those that currently have a significant impact on the Cal-Mortgage Program:

- Affordable Care Act
- Access to healthcare for Californians
- Growth in the number of older adults
- Hospital implementation of seismic safety requirements
- Financial solvency challenges
- Governance and management critical for success

Affordable Care Act

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) was passed by Congress and then signed into law by President Obama on March 23, 2010. After an appeal process, the Supreme Court upheld the law on June 28, 2012. The law was created to increase the number of people with insurance and to reduce the overall costs of healthcare.¹ Some of the key features of the law include:

- Establishing a health insurance marketplace
- Providing new coverage options for young adults
- Covering preventive services
- Removing lifetime limits on health benefits
- Covering individuals with pre-existing conditions
- Expanding access to care
- Expansion of the Medicaid program (Medi-Cal in California)

As part of the ACA, all United States citizens, United States nationals, and lawfully present immigrants must have health insurance, or pay a tax penalty for non-coverage beginning January 2014. To facilitate people seeking health insurance, the State of California established Covered California. Covered California was charged with creating a new health insurance marketplace in which individuals and small businesses can gain access to affordable health insurance plans. Covered California helps individuals determine whether they are eligible for premium assistance that is available on a sliding-scale basis to reduce insurance costs or whether they are eligible for low-cost or no-cost Medi-Cal. Consumers can then compare health insurance plans and choose the plan that works best for their health needs and budget. Small businesses can purchase competitively priced health insurance plans and offer their employees the ability to choose from an array of plans and may qualify for federal tax credits. The initial sign-up period for health insurance was extended from December 31, 2013 to April 15, 2014. Nearly 1.4 million state residents signed up for private health coverage during the initial enrollment period. In addition, about 1.9 million California residents signed up for Medi-Cal coverage during the same period.² Approximately 5.8 million state residents remained

uninsured.³ The Cal-Mortgage Program is closely monitoring insured borrowers to better understand the impact of the influx of the newly insured clients on the providers.

As part of healthcare reform, Accountable Care Organizations (ACO) are being created. An ACO is the integration of hospitals, clinics, and skilled nursing facilities which offer the continuum of care to patients. Primary care clinics are an essential method of entry into the healthcare delivery system due to healthcare reform. Cal-Mortgage has seen an increase of primary care clinics in its portfolio. This pertains to an increase in both total loan dollar amount and number of facilities being insured.

Access to Healthcare for Californians

Throughout California, many areas, rural and urban, and populations are recognized as medically underserved. Several factors contribute to the lack of adequate healthcare coverage in these areas, including poverty, local economy, shortages of healthcare personnel, and geographic barriers.

OSHPD's Healthcare Workforce Development Division (HWDD) collects data to determine Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) and Medically Underserved Populations (MUP) based on a set of criteria established through federal regulation. See Exhibit XX for the most recent map showing those areas with a critical need throughout California. HWDD, in cooperation with the federal government, identifies areas in the state that have a shortage of healthcare professionals (primary care, mental health, and dental). These areas are called Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA). See Exhibits XXI, XXII, and XXIII for the most recent map of these areas throughout the state.

The maps are included in this report to illustrate the large number of areas identified with healthcare service needs. When an application is received, staff check with the Shortage Designation Program to determine if the healthcare facility is in a designated MUA, MUP, or HPSA.

OSHPD, through the Cal-Mortgage Program, will continue to complement these efforts by insuring loans in areas where healthcare facilities are needed.

Growth in the Number of Older Adults

The state's population is aging. In 2014, 4.47 million Californians were age 65 or older; this is anticipated to double to 8.63 million by 2030, and nearly triple to 12.2 million by 2060.⁴ The population growth for those over 65 years is likely to have a great impact on health and support systems since the elderly need more healthcare and support services.

Historically, the elderly are cared for in institutional settings, such as nursing homes. In 2013, California had approximately 1,223 nursing homes, of which 82.7 percent were for-profit, 14.2 percent were non-profit, and 3.1 percent were government.⁵ Additionally, approximately 78,000 seniors over the age of 65 resided in skilled nursing facilities in California.

As California's population ages, the need for long-term care will expand. The pattern of long-term care will change as more options become available to address the desires of the State's over-65 population and to maintain their highest level of independence for as long as possible. Multi-level senior living retirement communities typically include independent living, assisted living, and skilled nursing, all at one site. This allows seniors to live independently for as long as possible and use the additional care as needed while remaining in the same retirement community.

It is believed that seniors are using home health and adult day care services to live independently and remain in their homes rather than move into retirement communities. As the need for long-term care grows and the pattern of long-term care changes, additional data collection may be necessary to determine the trends in senior healthcare and how to best serve this population.

Hospital Implementation of Seismic Safety Requirements

The Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act of 1983 established new seismic standards for hospital construction.

In January 1994, the Northridge earthquake rendered parts of eleven hospitals unfit for occupancy and resulted in \$3.0 billion in damages to healthcare facilities. In its wake, SB 1953 was passed that put hospitals on a firm schedule for achieving seismic safety requirements.

Facilities deemed to be at greatest risk for collapse, Structural Performance Category 1 (SPC-1) buildings, were required to mitigate the collapse risk by 2008 or face closure. The law further required that all at-risk hospital buildings, including those designated as SPC-2, structures not in danger of collapse but with potentially interrupted operations, comply by 2030 to standards that would ensure continued operation in the event of a major earthquake, designated as SPC-3.

SB 1953 allowed an extension of the 2008 deadline to be granted by OSHPD's Facilities Development Division (FDD). The maximum length of this extension was originally five years, thereby extending the deadline to 2013. As the 2013 deadline approached, additional legislation was passed, and hospitals that made significant construction progress were allowed an additional two years to achieve SPC-2 compliance. Additional legislation, SB 90 (Steinberg, Chapter 19, Statutes of 2011), allowed for a seven-year extension if the facility met specific criteria.

In addition, major strides in earthquake risk engineering have occurred. The Federal Emergency Management Agency developed the Hazards U.S. (HAZUS) technology. FDD used HAZUS at the owner's request to re-evaluate SPC-1 buildings. SPC-1 buildings that passed HAZUS reassessment were reclassified to a lower risk category and have until 2030 to meet seismic safety requirements.

As the 2030 seismic safety deadline approaches, a significant volume of hospital construction is expected. The Cal-Mortgage Program is a financial resource to assist hospitals in borrowing funds at lower interest rates to undertake construction or retrofit projects for compliance with seismic safety requirements.

Financial Solvency Challenges

Many healthcare facilities in California are dependent upon revenue from government resources such as Medi-Cal and Medicare. During the Great Recession, some reimbursement payments were reduced, and benefits eliminated. Healthcare facilities must be flexible to account for reimbursement rate cuts or changes to covered benefits.

The combination of payment constraints and increased costs has the effect of compressing operating margins and putting pressure on financial liquidity. These financial circumstances present ongoing challenges and the Cal-Mortgage Program will continue to carefully evaluate applications and to diligently monitor existing insured borrowers.

Governance and Management Critical for Success

Governance and management remain the essential components for successful healthcare facilities. A strong governing board provides strategic direction and general support for the healthcare facility's initiatives in meeting its mission. In addition to their fiduciary responsibility of reviewing financial performance and prudently managing the facility's assets, governing boards must review market conditions of healthcare services, professional staff, physicians, and insurance plans in an organized way. Governing boards are the key in identifying new ways to raise capital and frequently are the cornerstone of successful fundraising efforts.

Good management has an ability to chart a clearly defined course and lead the organization. With numerous financial pressures (e.g., changing reimbursement, cost increases, health workforce shortages, economic changes, and new information technology), management must be prepared to develop new strategies.

Healthcare leadership must be creative, flexible, and disciplined to adapt to the quickly changing healthcare marketplace. Together, the governing board and management need to demonstrate a willingness to make tough decisions.

The evaluation of an applicant for loan insurance involves, in general terms, five areas of assessment: capacity, collateral, capital, conditions, and character. The assessment areas of capacity (ability to repay the loan) and collateral (security) have established objective measures for evaluating an applicant and the proposed project. Capital (borrower's investment in the project) and conditions (economic environment) are additional measures used to evaluate an applicant and the proposed project. Character (strong governance and good management) is intangible and requires considered evaluation. While past successes are usually a good indicator, with the constantly changing healthcare environment, it is important that an

assessment of character is also done during the application review. The Cal-Mortgage Program staff, management, and the Advisory Loan Insurance Committee, collectively assess the borrower for governing board strength and management depth and skill.

Conclusion

Healthcare remains dynamic and challenging. The demand for healthcare services continues to grow. Healthcare facilities and the roles they play in the healthcare delivery system are continually evolving.

To successfully carry out the Cal-Mortgage Program's mission, staff must monitor the changing business environment in which applicants operate, in order to prudently approve insurance for those applicants who provide needed healthcare services and can remain viable and competitive in this dynamic and challenging environment.

In an era with an increasing demand for services, coupled with payment constraints, increased operating costs, and additional building and technology requirements, the ability for healthcare facilities to access low cost capital remains an important component.

IV. Changes in the Healthcare Loan Insurance and Financial Markets

An economic trend that influences the Cal-Mortgage Program is interest rates. Loan insurance is attractive because it provides credit enhancement to the borrower and, therefore, lowers the interest rate on the bonds. In addition, investors find insured bonds attractive because they are guaranteed payment even if the borrower defaults.

In early 2011, the interest yield curve experienced a steady decline until early 2013 when it began rising. As interest rates dropped, more borrowers looked to refinance their loans to capture the interest rate savings. Some borrowers refinanced their loans with the Cal-Mortgage Program, while others refinanced outside the Cal-Mortgage Program and paid off their insured loan. New borrowers were able to obtain low interest rates on their 30-year insured bonds, in some cases for below 4 percent. The low interest rates made borrowers' debt service more affordable and improved their financial viability. The low interest environment has continued into the first half of 2014.

The financial market has improved since the 2008 financial crisis. This improvement, along with low interest rates, allowed some investment grade, credit rated applicants to issue bonds without loan insurance.

As mentioned in the 2013 State Plan, the 2008 financial crisis caused a large number of defaults and many insurers' credit ratings were downgraded. Consequently, they were forced to stop offering new guarantees. The four largest insurers impacted included Ambac, MBIA, FGIC, and Assured Guaranty. In some cases, the insurer filed for bankruptcy or left the bond insurance market completely. The percentage of new municipal bonds that were insured dropped significantly, from 57 percent in 2005 to 5 percent in 2011, and were insured mainly through Assured Guaranty and Build America Mutual Finance. In 2012, the percentage of new municipal bonds that were insured dropped to 3.6 percent but rose to 3.9 percent in 2013. The percentage of insured municipal bond issues further increased to 7.0 percent in 2014.⁶ The bond insurance market is still recovering from the financial crisis, but because the Cal-Mortgage Program insures loans only to California healthcare facilities it was not directly impacted. The Cal-Mortgage Program is still critical in the financing of expansion projects to healthcare facilities.

The Cal-Mortgage Program is also affected by changes in the state's credit rating. When the state's credit rating is downgraded, interest rates for new, Cal-Mortgage insured, debt rise. The resulting impact is that a healthcare facility pays a higher interest rate, which makes a proposed project more expensive, and decreases the value of the Cal-Mortgage Program's loan insurance. In January 2010, S&P downgraded the credit rating for the state from "A" to "A-" which correspondingly changed the credit ratings of debt insured by the Cal-Mortgage Program. This was due to the state's worsening financial condition. At the time, the state was experiencing significant budget deficits and cash flow issues. After the state's financial condition improved, S&P upgraded its credit rating from "A-" to "A" in January 2013. In November 2014, S&P upgraded the credit rating to "A+" with a subsequent upgrade to "AA-" in July 2015. The upgrades are evidence of the state's improved financial condition, which is beneficial to borrowers who will then receive better interest rates on their bond issues.

A trend first mentioned in the 2005 State Plan continues today, where district hospitals are using tax initiatives (i.e., parcel taxes, sales tax enhancements, and general obligation bonds) to provide a steady source of revenue for capital projects. With these voter-approved revenue sources, healthcare districts are able to enter into debt financing without loan insurance.

In conclusion, there are some general observations to make, some with potential positive and some with negative impacts on the Cal-Mortgage Program's future including:

- Interest rates are low; therefore, more facilities look to refinance or start new projects while capital is less expensive. This interest rate environment has created opportunities for healthcare facilities.
- Improved financial markets have increased access to alternative sources of financing through bank loans and private placements, which do not require loan insurance.
- The bond insurance market is still recovering from the financial crisis. The Cal-Mortgage Program was not directly impacted because it only insures loans for California healthcare facilities.
- Should there be an increase in interest rates, the Cal-Mortgage program will become an attractive alternative financing option for providers.
- When district hospitals are undertaking capital projects, tax initiatives are an opportunity for the community to finance the project without loan insurance.

V. Guiding Principles

The Cal-Mortgage Program has the authority to insure up to \$3.0 billion in loans. With an insured portfolio of \$1.67 billion as of June 30, 2014, there is an additional capacity of \$1.33 billion.

In order for the Cal-Mortgage Program to focus on the needs of California's healthcare system, it is administered according to a list of guiding principles. These principles enable potential applicants to assess the consistency of their project goals with current Cal-Mortgage Program policy. They also provide a frame of reference for staff to use when determining which applications to recommend for review by the ALIC and for approval by the OSHPD Director.

The guiding principles are intended to be non-regulatory and flexible, except where specifically required by statute.

Guiding Principles of the Cal-Mortgage Program

- Access to Safe, Quality Healthcare Environments. The primary purpose of the Cal-Mortgage Program is to assist in ensuring that needed healthcare facilities are available to provide safe and quality healthcare environments. It seeks to assist facilities when obtaining financing, especially where financing alternatives are limited or nonexistent. It believes this is an issue for facilities in medically underserved areas, and for nonprofit or government providers who serve a disproportionate share of publicly sponsored or indigent patients.
- Financial Feasibility. The Cal-Mortgage Program is required by Health and Safety Code, Section 129005 to operate "...without cost to the state..." Applicants must be able to service all of their debt, including the insured loan. When healthcare facilities depend on government programs for reimbursement, applicants should have strong support from the appropriate principal federal, state, or local agencies that administer programs supporting services provided by the applicant.
- Community Need. Applicants must provide a description of the community needs that the facility will meet and data to substantiate these needs. The Cal-Mortgage Program evaluates feasibility information to determine if the facility is needed by the community to provide the specified services. Where there is significant competition among multiple providers for the same patient population, such competition can be an indicator that there is adequate service capacity available to the patient population.
- Actuarial Stability. The Cal-Mortgage Program encourages applications from healthcare facilities that have sufficient credit quality and applications for loans that, if approved, would improve the actuarial stability of the Cal-Mortgage Program.
- Diversification of Portfolio. The Cal-Mortgage Program recognizes the need to provide a reasonable balance among all types of healthcare facilities. It is also important to maintain geographic diversity with all regions of the state included in the portfolio.

- Access to Capital. The Cal-Mortgage Program recognizes the particular problems faced by small healthcare facilities (generally those requiring less than \$10 million) and will work proactively with applicants, the financial community, and other state agencies to help meet their needs for capital.
- Adequate Collateral. Applicants must provide enough collateral as security to cover the insured loan. Loans insured must be built on land owned by the applicant or on land with a sufficient long-term lease.
- Obligation to Provide Community Service. Under existing law, the Cal-Mortgage Program's insured loans have a community service obligation. To be eligible for insurance, applicants are required to offer reasonable assurances that the services of the healthcare facility will be available to all persons residing or employed in the area served by the facility.
- Cal-Mortgage Program Exposure. The Cal-Mortgage Program should be managed and loan applications should be approved within the context that no one individual loan should be so large that it makes the Cal-Mortgage Program actuarially unsound and potentially jeopardizes the Cal-Mortgage Program's ability to operate without use of the State's General Fund.

Underwriting Principles and Guidelines

- Applicants are expected to make an equity contribution to the project. The applicant's equity should be from operating surpluses or donations. The contributed equity can be in any combination of real property, personal property, or cash.
- If an applicant owes debt to a related corporation, the related corporation will be expected to agree that, in the event of a default on its loan payments insured by the Cal-Mortgage Program, the debt to the related corporation will be forgiven or subordinate to the insured debt.
- Applicants must certify that board members, officers, employees, or their families will not receive a direct benefit from the proceeds of the loan.
- The healthcare facility is expected to be owned and operated by an existing nonprofit organization. A situation where an existing healthcare facility is being sold by a for-profit corporation to a nonprofit organization is generally inconsistent with program eligibility.
- The construction phase of the project is expected to begin within an appropriate period of time from the close of the insured loan transaction.
- Applicant's activities are expected to be complementary to the program policies of state, federal, and local governmental agencies.
- Applicants are expected to comply with the laws and regulations of the state, federal, and local governments.

VI. Goals and Objectives: 2015-2017

Proposals to Address the Healthcare Needs of Californians

Priority Needs

In previous state plans, the Cal-Mortgage Program had identified priority needs to provide a framework for staff and ALIC when reviewing new applications. For purposes of this state plan, the Cal-Mortgage Program has determined that the following types of projects are deemed to have a high priority and will be encouraged (for a profile of pending applications, see Exhibit XVIII):

- Projects that support the ACA.
- Projects in medically underserved areas or projects that serve medically underserved populations.
- Projects that involve compliance with hospital seismic safety standards (SB 1953).
- Projects that promote access to primary care services.
- Projects that provide services to keep people with special needs functioning optimally in a community-based environment and avoiding the need for institutional placement. Special needs populations would include, but are not limited to, the elderly, children, persons with mental or developmental disabilities, and persons in substance abuse therapy.
- Projects that provide innovative solutions to healthcare delivery problems. These may include projects that promote the development of healthcare networks in rural areas, projects that provide integrated services for persons with chronic health conditions, or projects that develop a continuum of care.
- Projects that make use of new technologies to improve access to needed care or improve the quality of care.
- Projects that enhance the actuarial stability of the Cal-Mortgage Program, which are especially strong financially and are able to obtain an independent credit rating.
- Projects that reduce risk to the Insurance Fund. This would include projects to refinance debt already insured by the Cal-Mortgage Program in order to substantially reduce interest rates and projects to merge facilities already insured by the Cal-Mortgage Program in order to realize economies of scale or other operating efficiencies.

Partner with Investment Bankers and Financial Consultants

The Cal-Mortgage Program will increase its efforts to partner with investment bankers and financial consultants in order to be responsive to potential borrowers' needs, while maintaining appropriate security for the repayment of the loans.

Our goal is to harness the expertise and connections of investment bankers and financial consultants to identify potential applicants that meet the healthcare needs of Californians.

Changing Healthcare Environment

The Cal-Mortgage Program will continue to work with healthcare facilities when addressing the changing healthcare environment. There is constantly new legislation with which healthcare facilities must comply. The Cal-Mortgage Program is interested in how the healthcare facilities are addressing the requirements and the impact.

One of the significant changes affecting healthcare is the ACA. There are many unanswered questions regarding the impact of the ACA and many borrowers have yet to fully understand the impact. As part of the ACA, healthcare facilities are expected to establish ACO's. In addition, the quality of care will affect reimbursement rates, which could impact healthcare facilities financially.

Other legislation requires the implementation of International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10) and electronic health records (EHR). ICD-10 codes are used for medical billing that expand the current ICD-9 significantly to further clarify the specific procedure provided. EHR is intended to offer a way to make patient records electronic so they can be easily stored, accessed, and shared. With EHR, healthcare facilities have purchased additional hardware and software to meet this requirement. In addition, staff received training on how to use the new software. These changes have led to a temporary reduction in efficiency due to the new processes. The initial impact has led to higher costs and a reduction in efficiency, but is expected to result in greater efficiency and improved quality of healthcare. Full implementation of ICD-10 is required starting October 1, 2015.

Exploring a Reduction in the Debt Service Reserve Fund

The Cal-Mortgage Program is proposing to lower the DSRF requirement to zero on investment grade credits, if certain terms of repayment in the Loan Agreement can be achieved, and 50 percent of Maximum Annual Debt Service (MADS) for non-investment grade credits. This would lower the loan amounts as well as the negative arbitrage resulting in lower borrowing costs for all insured loans. Contingent upon Board approval this proposed policy change is expected to go into effect in 2016, and would enhance the competitiveness of the Cal-Mortgage Program with other financing opportunities and improve the retention of financially strong borrowers while advancing the Cal-Mortgage Program's mission of providing access to capital to facilitate the development of quality healthcare environments.

Investment grade credits would be eligible for no DSRF requirement if the Loan Agreement specified terms that the funds required to make a payment to bond holders are received by the bond trustee 90 days ahead of the bond payment date to investors, which is currently setup for 30 days. The additional 60 days would allow adequate time for the Cal-Mortgage Program to be notified of the payment shortfall, verify the situation with the borrower, and implement its draw procedures on the Insurance Fund, if needed. However, if this term could not be achieved with a trustee, the Cal-Mortgage Program would require a small DSRF equivalent to 25 percent of MADS, to achieve the same time cushion.

The Cal-Mortgage Program will continue to closely monitor healthcare facilities to assess the impact of these changes.

Partner with Healthcare Associations

The Cal-Mortgage Program continues to work with various healthcare associations to identify problems and evaluate options for healthcare facility financing throughout California.

Proposals to Reduce Risk

Increase Diversity in the Portfolio's Range of Borrowers' Credit Ratings

Overall, increasing the proportion of borrowers with independent credit ratings would reduce Cal-Mortgage Program risk, as the risk of default is estimated to be lower for organizations that obtain independent credit ratings. To facilitate this goal, tiered discounts to the one-time, up-front insurance premium were implemented.

To date, this goal has been successful. Since January 1, 2001, when tiered discounts were instituted, \$1.56 billion in loans were insured for borrowers with independent credit ratings. This represents approximately 70 percent of the outstanding principal balance. Since the 2013 State Plan, nine of the twenty new loans were for borrowers with independent credit ratings or credit opinions.

The Cal-Mortgage Program intends to further explore alternative financing structures as a means to expand its presence with investment grade, credit rated applicants.

Offer Refinance Incentive

Beginning January 2001, the insurance premium charged for new loans is a one-time, up-front premium amount not to exceed 3.0 percent of the total principal and interest on the loan, unless the borrower has an independent credit rating or credit opinion. Typically, bonds insured by the Cal-Mortgage Program are structured to be called with no penalties after ten years. If the interest rates have decreased since the original loan was issued, it is in the best interest of the borrower and the Cal-Mortgage Program to refinance the outstanding bonds. The decreased interest rates allow the borrower to have lower annual payments, which makes the loan more affordable. If the annual payment amount is lower, this is advantageous to the Cal-Mortgage Program because it reduces the risk of default, as well as payment amounts from the Insurance Fund if the borrower defaults.

In June 2012, the Cal-Mortgage Program adopted a discounted premium rate when a previously insured borrower refinances their loan and had originally paid an up-front premium. This incentive provides an 0.8 percent discount off the up-front insurance premium. The reduced premium encourages borrowers to refinance their loans.

Strive to Meet Objectives

Over the years, the OSHPD Director, ALIC members, and Cal-Mortgage management and staff have adhered to the following objectives in order to reduce the risk to the Cal-Mortgage Program:

- Have no defaults
- Stay within the administrative budget
- Have a prudent insurance reserve in order to pay any defaults, pay administrative expenses, and protect the General Fund

These objectives are what the Cal-Mortgage Program aims to achieve each fiscal year. Due to various factors, these objectives have not always been met.

There have been defaults throughout the years. The staff work with borrowers who have financial difficulties to try to prevent a default from occurring or to minimize the default. To minimize defaults, staff will continue to diligently monitor borrowers in order to identify problems earlier and resolve defaults more quickly.

The Cal-Mortgage Program has always stayed within its administrative budget, but there have been some years where administrative expenses were higher than normal. Due to the still-recovering state economy and prior state budget cuts and subsequent freezes, the Cal-Mortgage Program has worked to maintain its reduced administrative expenses as much as possible.

The Insurance Fund is invested in the Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF) with the State Treasurer's Office. The SMIF interest earnings on the Insurance Fund have historically covered the administrative expenses of the Cal-Mortgage Program. The average annual investment rate of return on the Insurance Fund declined from 4.33 percent in the FYE June 30, 2008 to 0.23 percent in the FYE June 30, 2014. This significantly decreased the interest earned by approximately 95 percent, from \$7.8 million in the FYE June 30, 2008 to \$398,115 in the FYE June 30, 2014. Due to the reduction in interest rates, the earnings were insufficient to cover the approximately \$2.91 million in administrative expenses in the FYE June 30, 2014. When interest earnings do not cover administrative expenses, this negatively affects the reserves in the Insurance Fund.

If these objectives are met, it would result in sufficient reserves in the Insurance Fund and reduce risk to the Cal-Mortgage Program. By striving to reduce risk, the goal of operating at no cost to the General Fund can be maintained, as the Cal-Mortgage Program continues to contribute to the development and success of the dynamic California healthcare infrastructure and marketplace.

Notes

¹ Covered California, “Covered California Fact Sheet”, October 2013. Retrieved from: https://www.coveredca.com/PDFs/English/fact-sheets/Covered_California_About_fact_sheet_English.pdf.

² Covered California, “Covered California’s Historic First Open Enrollment Finishes with Projections Exceeded; Agents, Counselors, Community Organizations and County Workers Credited as Reason for High Enrollment in California”, April 2014. Retrieved from: <https://www.coveredca.com/news/>

³ Enrico Marcelli, Manuel Pastor, and Steve Wallace (May 2014). “Ensuring California’s Future by Insuring California’s Undocumented; Why Excluding Undocumented Californians from the Affordable Care Act Hurts All of Us”. Retrieved from: <http://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/publications/Documents/PDF/2014/ensuringundocbrief-may2014.pdf>

⁴ California Department of Finance, December 2014, “Population Projections (Baseline 2013) Major Age Groups:2010-2060(by decade)”. Retrieved from: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/projections/documents/P-1_Age_CAProj_2010-2060.xls

⁵ “Nursing Home Data Compendium 2015 Edition,” Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Retrieved from: <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/CertificationandCompliance/Downloads/nursinghomedatacompendium>

⁶ Weitzman, Aron. “Insured Muni Volume Sees 66.6% Growth Penetration – Up to 5.5%” The Bond Buyer. p. 1, Feb23, 2015. Retrieved from: <http://www.bondbuyer.com/news/markets-sell-side/insured-muni-volume-sees-616-growth-penetration-up-to-55-1070645-1.html>

Exhibit I

Health and Safety Code Section 129020

The office shall implement the loan insurance program for the construction, improvement, and expansion of public and nonprofit corporation health facilities so that, in conjunction with all other existing facilities, the necessary physical facilities for furnishing adequate health facility services will be available to all the people of the state.

Every odd-numbered year the office shall develop a state plan for use under this chapter. The plan shall include an overview of the changes in the healthcare industry, an overview of the financial status of the fund and the loan insurance program implemented by the office, a statement of the guiding principles of the loan insurance program, an evaluation of the program's success in meeting its mission as outlined in Health and Safety Code, Section 129005, a discussion of administrative, procedural, or statutory changes that may be needed to improve management of program risks or to ensure the program effectively addresses the health needs of Californians, and the priority needs to be addressed by the loan insurance program.

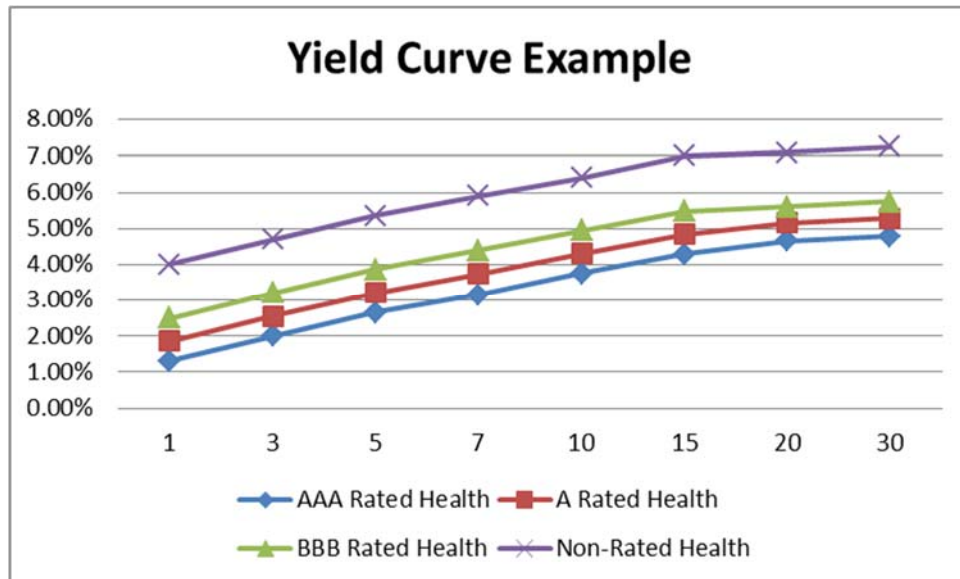
The Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Program shall provide for health facility distribution throughout the state in a manner that will make all types of health facility services reasonably accessible to all persons in the state according to the state plan.

Exhibit II

What is Loan Insurance?

Loan insurance is, as the term implies, insurance to assure that a loan will be repaid. If a borrower is unable to pay, the insurer (in this case, OSHPD and the State of California) guarantees that the lender (typically bondholders or banks) will be paid. The insurer accepts the repayment risk of the borrower in exchange for a premium.

A borrower receives financial value in having loan insurance. The lender (bondholders, investment bankers, etc.) recognizes this guarantee and loans funds to the borrower at lower interest rates. In the financial markets, a borrower with a stronger credit rating pays lower interest rates. And conversely, a lender demands higher interest rates from a borrower with a weaker credit rating (see Yield Curve Example graph below).



Loan insurance improves the credit rating of the borrower. The credit rating of the insurer is “transferred” to the borrower. The borrower receives the economic benefit of lower interest costs which offset the loan insurance premium (see comparison below). Financial consultants and investment bankers advise the borrower of this trade-off and calculate the cost-benefit relationship.

Comparison of Examples of Debt Without and With Loan Insurance		
	<u>Without</u>	<u>With</u>
Amount	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,600,000
Term	30 years	30 years
Credit Rating	Unrated	A
Interest Rate	7%	6%
Monthly Payment	\$67,155	\$64,173

Just as borrowers with better credit ratings can borrow at lower interest rates, an insurer with a stronger credit rating (for example AAA or AA) will be able to better assist a borrower with lower interest rates versus an insurer with a lower credit rating.

What is “Wrap” Loan Insurance and How Was It Used?

Because the State of California backs the loan insurance guarantee, the state’s credit rating is used when determining the interest rate for insured loans.

When the state’s (and the Cal-Mortgage Program’s) credit rating was downgraded in July 2003 from “A” to “BBB,” interest rates increased for applicants and borrowers on new loans (refer to the Yield Curve Example graph on the previous page for an example). Some borrowers and financial consultants found a mechanism to augment the Cal-Mortgage Program’s loan insurance by purchasing commercial “wrap” loan insurance. This loan insurance wraps around the Cal Mortgage Program (and the state) and guarantees that this Cal-Mortgage Program’s funds (or the state’s) would, if necessary, pay the lenders. Following the economic exchange described above, these commercial loan insurance companies had very strong credit ratings (“AAA” or “AA”), which allowed the borrowers to borrow at even lower interest rates and more than offset the additional “wrap” insurance premium cost.

Exhibit III

Loans Insured Since the 2013 State Plan (Sorted by Date Loan Closed)

Total Loans Insured During FY 2012–2013

Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Loan Closed	Loan Amount
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	09/26/2012	\$ 17,805,000
Hope Services	San Jose	ADC-DD	09/28/2012	\$ 3,185,000
Odd Fellows Home of California	Saratoga	MULTI-CCRC	10/25/2012	\$ 98,550,000
The Help Group	Culver City	CLINIC-MH	11/02/2012	\$ 6,210,000
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	HOSP	11/08/2012	\$ 65,000,000
Ararat Home of Los Angeles, Inc.	Mission Hills	MULTI-OTH	11/26/2012	\$ 2,990,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	HOSP-DIST	03/07/2013	\$ 18,875,000
Centro de Salud de la Comunidad de San Ysidro	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	03/19/2013	\$ 37,730,000
San Benito Health Care District	Hollister	HOSP-DIST	03/19/2013	\$ 24,915,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	MULTI-CCRC	04/04/2013	\$ 32,315,000
Becoming Independent	Santa Rosa	ADC-DD	04/30/2013	\$ 4,865,000
O'Connor Woods Holding Company	Stockton	MULTI-OTH	06/12/2013	\$ 49,115,000
Subtotal			12	\$ 361,555,000

Total Loans Insured During FY 2013–2014

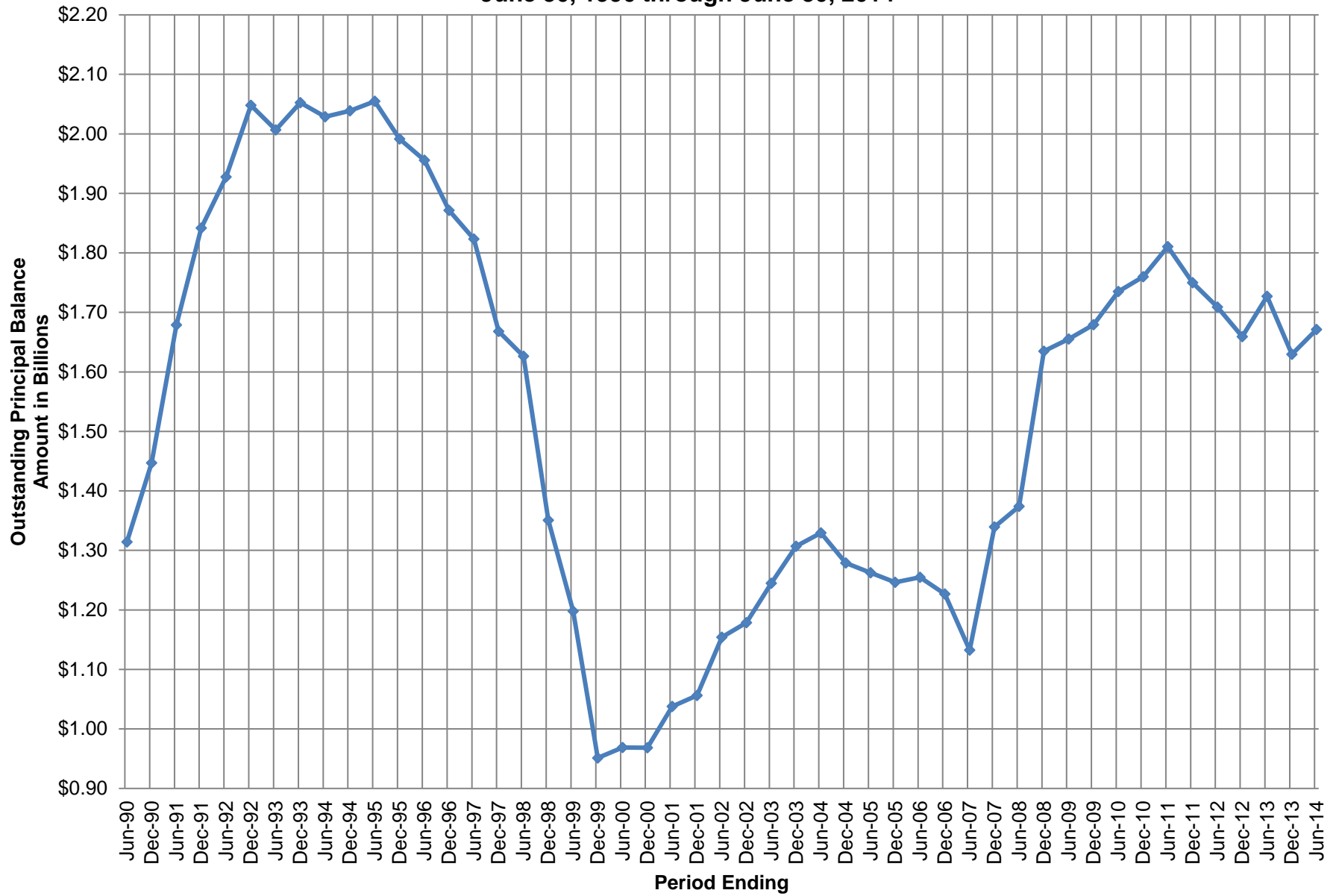
Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Loan Closed	Loan Amount
Poway R H F Housing, Inc.	Poway	MULTI-OTH	11/07/2013	\$ 13,345,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District - LOC	Fall River Mills	HOSP-DIST	11/13/2013	\$ 500,000
Community Church Retirement Center	Mill Valley	MULTI-OTH	11/26/2013	\$ 29,970,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	12/20/2013	\$ 71,155,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center - LOC	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	01/14/2014	\$ 700,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	CDRF	02/10/2014	\$ 500,000
Institute on Aging - LOC	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	03/24/2014	\$ 3,000,000
Montecedro	Pasadena	MULTI-CCRC	06/12/2014	\$ 140,305,000
Subtotal			8	\$ 259,475,000

Loans Insured Since the 2013 State Plan	Total	20	\$ 621,030,000
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Facility Type	Facility Type
ADC-DD Adult Day Care: Developmentally Disabled	GH-MD Group Home: Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed
ADHC Adult Day Health Care	HOSP Hospital: General Acute Care
CDRF Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility	HOSP-DIST Hospital: District
CLINIC-AIDS Clinic: AIDS	HOSP-PSYCH Hospital: Psychiatric
CLINIC-MH Clinic: Mental Health Clinic	HOSPICE Hospice
CLINIC-MULTI Clinic: Multi-Speciality and Diagnostic Facility	MULTI-CCRC Multi Level: Continuing Care Retirement Community
CLINIC-PC Primary Care Clinic	MULTI-Other Multi Level: Other (Month-to-Month)
GH-DD Group Home: Developmentally Disabled	SNF Skilled Nursing Facility
GH-DD/MD Group Home: Developmentally Disabled and Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed	

Exhibit IV

Insured Portfolio June 30, 1990 through June 30, 2014



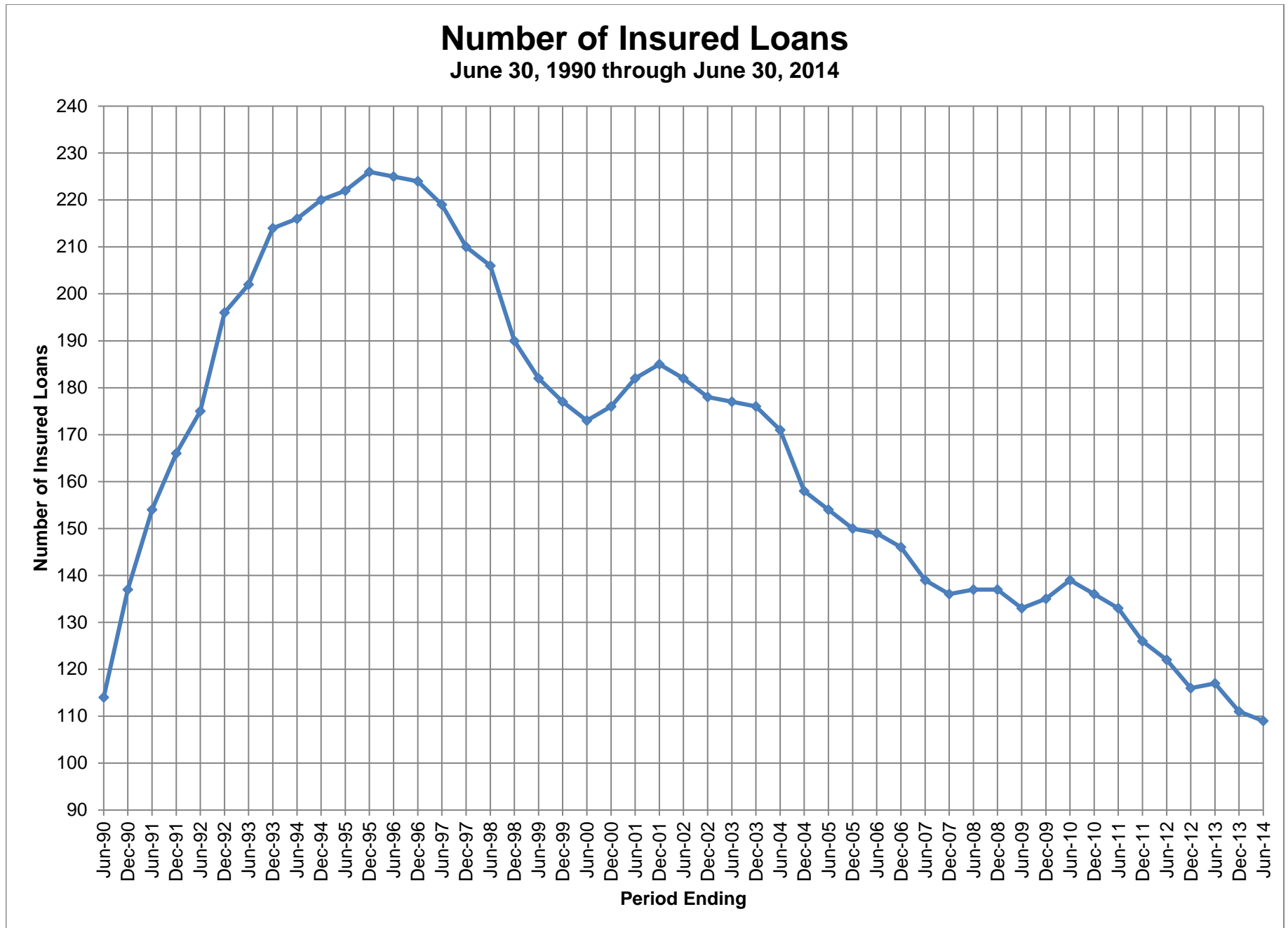


Exhibit VI

Cash Balance of the Insurance Fund

June 30, 1990 through June 30, 2014

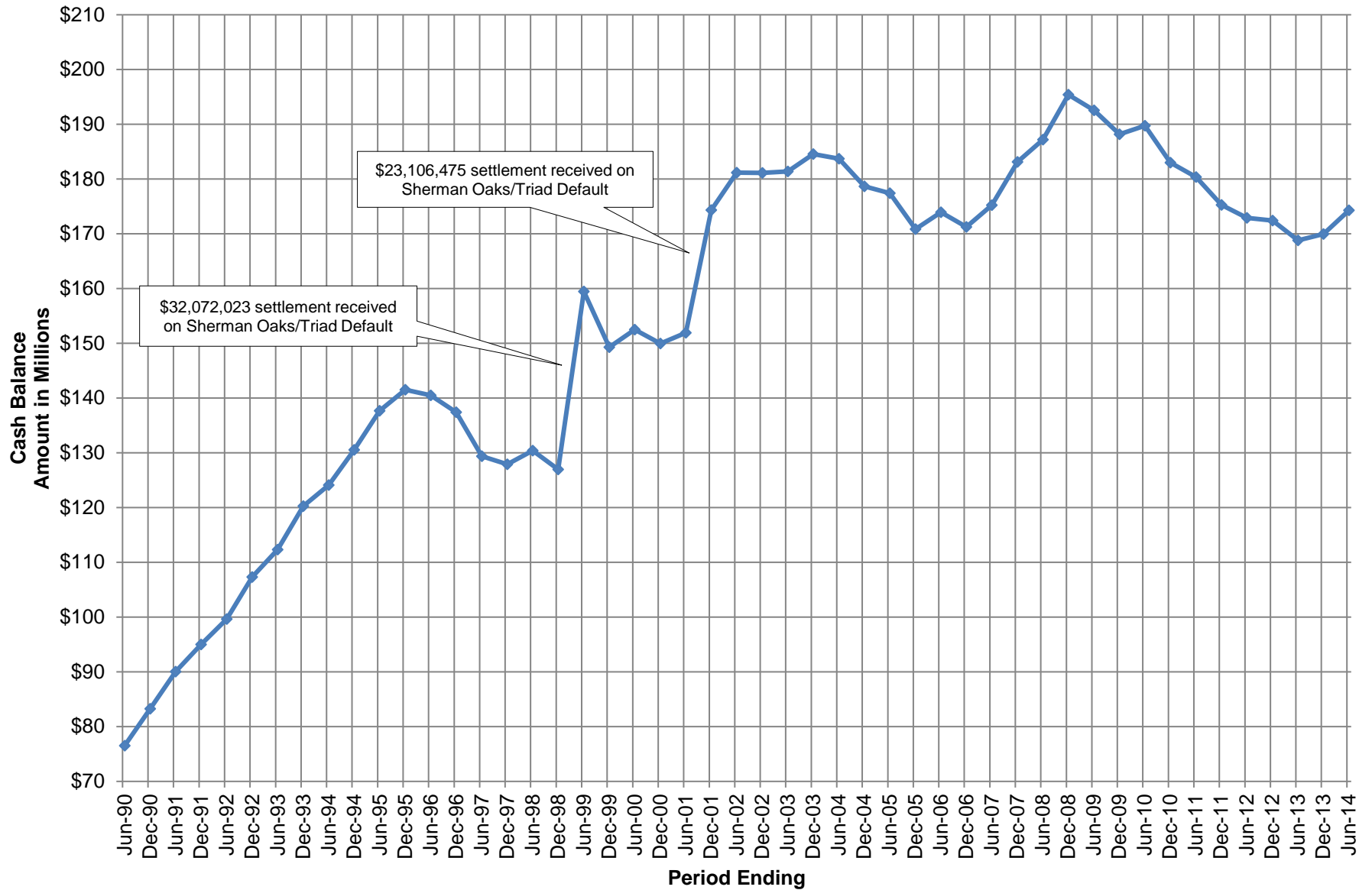


Exhibit VII

Insured Loans by Borrower

As of June 30, 2014
(Sorted by Borrower Name)

Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Risk Rating	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Advent Group Ministries, Inc.	San Jose	GH-MD	C	01/27/2005	\$ 400,000	\$ 179,499
Aldersly, Inc.	San Rafael	MULTI-CCRC	A	09/26/2002	\$ 7,125,000	\$ 5,440,000
AltaMed Health Services	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	A	04/28/2000	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 2,700,000
Ararat Home of Los Angeles, Inc.	Mission Hills	MULTI-OTH	A	11/26/2012	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 2,650,000
Asian Community Skilled Nursing Facility	Sacramento	SNF	A	10/03/2007	\$ 19,405,000	\$ 18,260,000
Asian Health Services, Inc.	Oakland	CLINIC-PC	A	10/21/2009	\$ 4,005,000	\$ 2,775,000
Beacon House	San Pedro	CDRF	B	10/20/2011	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 1,300,000
Becoming Independent	Santa Rosa	ADC-DD	A	04/30/2013	\$ 4,865,000	\$ 4,660,000
California Autism Foundation, Inc.	Richmond	GH-DD/MD	B	04/12/2005	\$ 3,950,000	\$ 2,045,000
California Nevada Methodist Homes	Pacific Grove	MULTI-CCRC	B	05/03/2006	\$ 42,280,000	\$ 29,745,000
Casa de las Campanas	Rancho Bernardo	MULTI-CCRC	A	01/28/2010	\$ 54,310,000	\$ 50,655,000
Centro de Salud de la Comunidad de San Ysidro	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	B	03/19/2013	\$ 37,730,000	\$ 37,005,000
Channing House	Palo Alto	MULTI-CCRC	A	07/08/2010	\$ 64,020,000	\$ 61,640,000
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	HOSP	A	11/08/2012	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
Clinicas del Camino Real, Inc.	Oxnard	CLINIC-PC	A	04/12/2005	\$ 9,440,000	\$ 5,840,000
Community Church Retirement Center	Mill Valley	MULTI-OTH	A	11/26/2013	\$ 29,970,000	\$ 29,970,000
Community Health Centers of the Central Coast, Inc.	Nipomo	CLINIC-PC	B	07/17/1990	\$ 770,000	\$ 315,000
Community Health Systems, Inc.	Bloomington	CLINIC-PC	C	08/30/2000	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 845,000
Community Medical Center, Inc.	Stockton	CLINIC-PC	A	04/12/2005	\$ 3,220,000	\$ 1,950,000
Community Program For Persons With Developmental Disabilities	Los Gatos	GH-DD	A	02/17/2011	\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	CLINIC-PC	C	04/28/2000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 530,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	CLINIC-PC	C	12/23/2003	\$ 8,795,000	\$ 6,280,000
Desarrollo Familiar	Richmond	CLINIC-MH	B	12/23/1986	\$ 150,000	\$ 30,000
Drug Abuse Alternatives Center	Santa Rosa	CDRF	C	11/18/1993	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 905,000
El Centro Regional Medical Center	El Centro	HOSP	A	04/26/2001	\$ 39,300,000	\$ 25,913,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	HOSP	A	08/21/2008	\$ 68,915,000	\$ 51,440,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	HOSP	A	08/21/2008	\$ 166,680,000	\$ 166,485,000
Exceptional Children's Foundation	Los Angeles	GH-DD/MD	B	09/27/1995	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 1,170,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	CLINIC-PC	A	04/15/2008	\$ 7,910,000	\$ 6,730,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	CLINIC-PC	A	11/17/2011	\$ 11,225,000	\$ 11,225,000
Feedback Foundation / Senior Services	Anaheim	ADHC	A	12/01/1992	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 1,100,000
Fellowship Homes, Inc.	Modesto	MULTI-OTH	A	10/07/2011	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,175,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	MULTI-CCRC	A	09/17/1997	\$ 4,430,000	\$ 1,440,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	MULTI-CCRC	A	02/25/1999	\$ 5,685,000	\$ 3,210,000
Gateways Hospital & Mental Health Center	Los Angeles	HOSP-PSYCH	A	12/01/2011	\$ 8,085,000	\$ 7,665,000
Golden Valley Health Centers	Merced	CLINIC-PC	A	01/28/1994	\$ 3,785,000	\$ 1,555,000
HealthRIGHT 360	San Francisco	CDRF	A	12/30/2004	\$ 7,475,000	\$ 4,095,000
HealthRIGHT 360 - LOC	San Francisco	CDRF	A	07/18/2008	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,400,000
Hill Country Community Clinic	Round Mountain	CLINIC-PC	C	10/30/2007	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 4,675,000
Hope Services	San Jose	ADC-DD	C	09/28/2012	\$ 3,185,000	\$ 2,800,000
Institute on Aging	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	D	08/28/2008	\$ 41,405,000	\$ 39,775,000
Institute on Aging - LOC	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	D	03/24/2014	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,106,893
Kern Valley Healthcare District - LOC	Mountain Mesa	HOSP-DIST	E	06/23/2000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 775,520
Kern Valley Healthcare District	Mountain Mesa	HOSP-DIST	E	09/26/2003	\$ 17,770,000	\$ 9,935,000
Kinship Center	Salinas	CLINIC-MULTI	A	03/14/2006	\$ 2,910,000	\$ 2,270,000
La Maestra Family Clinic, Inc.	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	A	09/04/2008	\$ 18,500,000	\$ 17,495,000
Lifelong Medical Care, Inc.	Berkeley	CLINIC-PC	B	12/14/1998	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 1,700,000
Lincoln Glen Manor for Senior Citizens	San Jose	MULTI-OTH	A	04/27/2011	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 13,040,000
Lodi Memorial Hospital Association, Inc.	Lodi	HOSP	B	12/13/2007	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 140,030,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	HOSP-DIST	A	09/23/1998	\$ 6,375,000	\$ 1,035,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	HOSP-DIST	A	03/07/2013	\$ 18,875,000	\$ 18,875,000
Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Santa Fe Springs	CDRF	D	05/30/2007	\$ 2,795,000	\$ 2,090,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	B	02/14/2008	\$ 59,595,000	\$ 19,520,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging - LOC	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	B	01/20/2009	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 0
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	B	12/20/2013	\$ 71,155,000	\$ 71,155,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	A	03/25/2004	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 29,175,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	A	03/25/2004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	A	09/26/2012	\$ 17,805,000	\$ 15,560,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District	Fall River Mills	HOSP-DIST	C	03/28/2007	\$ 6,005,000	\$ 2,125,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District - LOC	Fall River Mills	HOSP-DIST	C	11/13/2013	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	HOSP-DIST	E	08/28/1996	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 1,555,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	HOSP-DIST	E	10/14/2009	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,250,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	HOSP-DIST	E	07/08/2010	\$ 2,875,000	\$ 2,380,000
Momentum for Mental Health	San Jose	GH-MD	B	11/13/2003	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 5,480,000
Montecedro	Pasadena	MULTI-CCRC	A	06/12/2014	\$ 140,305,000	\$ 140,305,000
Mountain Valley	Tulelake	CLINIC-PC	C	10/28/1992	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 520,000
Mountain Valley	Bieber	CLINIC-PC	C	03/24/1993	\$ 900,000	\$ 440,000
Native American Health Center, Inc.	Oakland	CLINIC-PC	A	06/07/2007	\$ 7,829,359	\$ 7,829,359
North County Serenity House	Escondido	CDRF	B	01/28/2003	\$ 5,795,000	\$ 3,810,000
North County Serenity House - LOC	Escondido	CDRF	B	03/20/2009	\$ 400,000	\$ 125,000
North Kern - South Tulare Hospital District	Delano	SNF	A	09/09/2010	\$ 7,115,000	\$ 6,445,000

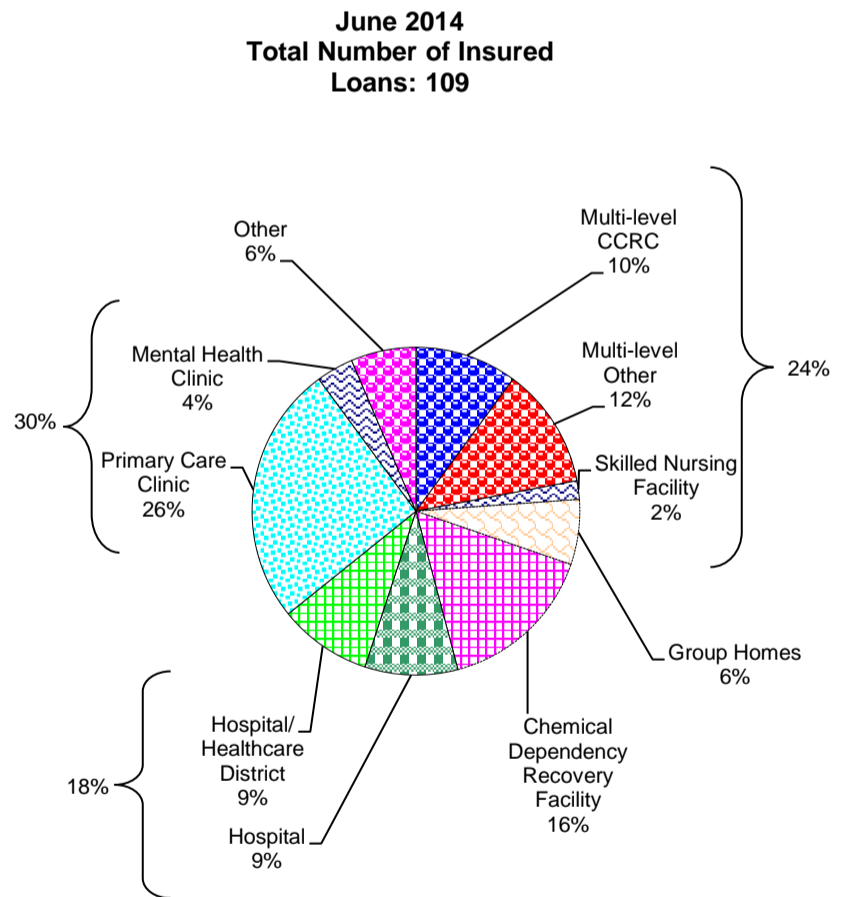
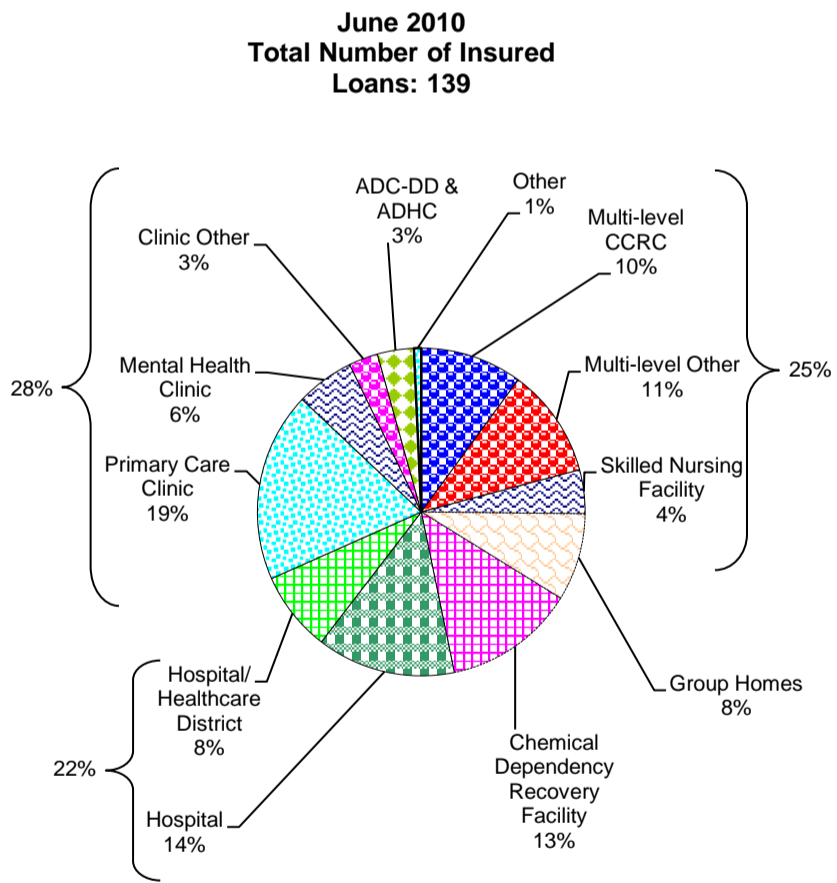
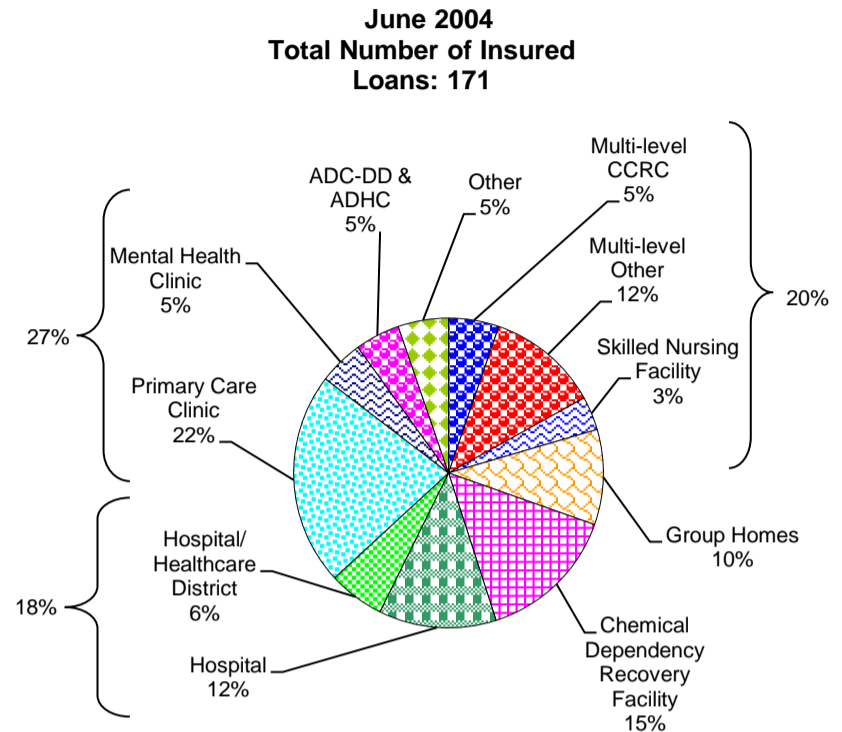
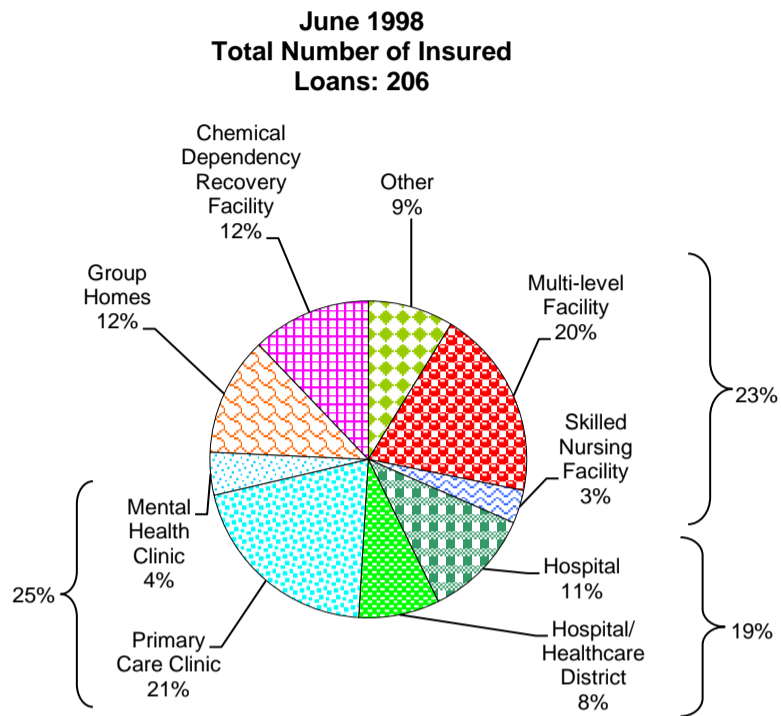
Insured Loans by Borrower, continued

Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Risk Rating	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	MULTI-CCRC	A	12/20/2005	\$ 16,125,000	\$ 9,725,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	MULTI-CCRC	A	04/04/2013	\$ 32,315,000	\$ 30,340,000
O'Connor Woods Holding Company	Stockton	MULTI-OTH	A	06/12/2013	\$ 49,115,000	\$ 48,760,000
Odd Fellows Home of California	Saratoga	MULTI-CCRC	A	10/25/2012	\$ 98,550,000	\$ 94,705,000
Options Family of Services	Santa Maria	GH-DD/MD	B	05/30/2007	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 2,540,000
Petaluma Health Center	Petaluma	CLINIC-PC	A	06/02/2010	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 5,650,000
Pilgrim Place in Claremont, Inc.	Claremont	MULTI-CCRC	A	08/19/2009	\$ 26,500,000	\$ 25,585,000
Poway R H F Housing, Inc.	Poway	MULTI-OTH	B	11/07/2013	\$ 13,345,000	\$ 13,345,000
Principles, Inc.	Pasadena	CDRF	B	04/29/2003	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,095,000
Prototypes	Pomona	CDRF	B	06/27/2001	\$ 4,195,000	\$ 2,100,000
Salud Para la Gente	Watsonville	CLINIC-PC	C	03/17/2010	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 2,820,000
San Benito Health Care District	Hollister	HOSP-DIST	A	03/19/2013	\$ 24,915,000	\$ 24,365,000
San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center	Van Nuys	ADHC	A	06/26/1998	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 1,925,000
Santa Rosa Community Health Centers	Santa Rosa	CLINIC-PC	A	02/28/2010	\$ 13,270,000	\$ 12,765,000
Sierra View Homes Inc.	Reedley	MULTI-OTH	A	09/30/2010	\$ 13,325,000	\$ 12,690,000
Social Science Services, Inc.	Bloomington	CDRF	B	10/20/2011	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 875,000
Solheim Lutheran Home, Inc.	Los Angeles	MULTI-CCRC	A	12/02/2004	\$ 6,415,000	\$ 2,240,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	CDRF	B	01/11/1996	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 555,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	CDRF	B	04/28/2011	\$ 4,495,000	\$ 4,310,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	CDRF	B	02/10/2014	\$ 500,000	\$ 494,978
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	CDRF	C	12/18/1997	\$ 4,095,000	\$ 2,155,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	CDRF	C	05/30/2001	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 815,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	CDRF	C	04/12/2005	\$ 1,885,000	\$ 1,120,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	B	11/30/2011	\$ 5,370,000	\$ 5,195,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center - LOC	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	B	01/14/2014	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
St. Rose Hospital	Hayward	HOSP	C	05/28/2009	\$ 42,100,000	\$ 36,225,000
St. Rose Hospital - LOC	Hayward	HOSP	C	05/28/2009	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 8,700,000
T L C Child & Family Services	Sebastopol	GH-DD/MD	A	10/06/2011	\$ 2,475,000	\$ 2,195,000
Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc.	Long Beach	CDRF	A	12/09/1998	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 1,100,000
The Help Group	Sherman Oaks	CLINIC-MH	A	11/19/2009	\$ 5,395,000	\$ 5,080,000
The Help Group	Culver City	CLINIC-MH	A	10/23/2011	\$ 23,360,000	\$ 20,620,000
The Help Group	Culver City	CLINIC-MH	A	11/02/2012	\$ 6,210,000	\$ 6,210,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	CLINIC-PC	B	04/28/2000	\$ 950,000	\$ 455,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	CLINIC-PC	B	04/20/2011	\$ 5,020,000	\$ 4,790,000
Valley Community Clinic	Hollywood	CLINIC-PC	B	03/24/2010	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,910,000
Valley Health Team, Inc.	San Joaquin	CLINIC-PC	A	03/11/2008	\$ 2,325,000	\$ 1,850,000
Vocational Visions	Mission Viejo	ADC-DD	A	07/09/2010	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 2,135,000
West Oakland Health Council, Inc.	Oakland	CLINIC-PC	C	07/21/2003	\$ 2,225,000	\$ 1,075,000
Total Insured Loans	109				\$ 1,923,939,359	\$ 1,671,379,249

Facility Type	Facility Type	Risk Ratings
ADC-DD Adult Day Care: Developmentally Disabled	GH-MD Group Home: Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed	A - no problems
ADHC Adult Day Health Care	HOSP Hospital: General Acute Care	B - minor problems
CDRF Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility	HOSP-DIST Hospital: District	C - moderate problems
CLINIC-AIDS Clinic: AIDS	HOSP-PSYCH Hospital: Psychiatric	D - serious problems; partial DSRF
CLINIC-MH Clinic: Mental Health Clinic	HOSPICE Hospice	E - defaulted; Insurance Fund used, no loss anticipated
CLINIC-MULTI Clinic: Multi-Specialty and Diagnostic Facility	MULTI-CCRC Multi Level: Continuing Care Retirement Community	F - defaulted; Insurance Fund used, loss anticipated
CLINIC-PC Primary Care Clinic	MULTI-Other Multi Level: Other (Month-to-Month)	
GH-DD Group Home: Developmentally Disabled	SNF Skilled Nursing Facility	
GH-DD/MD Group Home: Developmentally Disabled and Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed		

Exhibit VIII

Portfolio by Type of Facility: Based on Number of Loans (As of June 30, 2014)



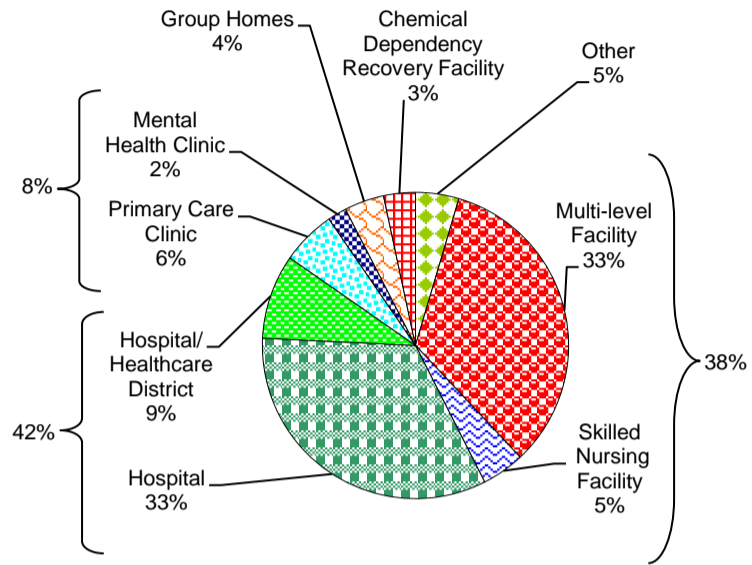
* ADC-DD - Adult Day Care-Developmentally Disabled

** ADHC - Adult Day Health Care

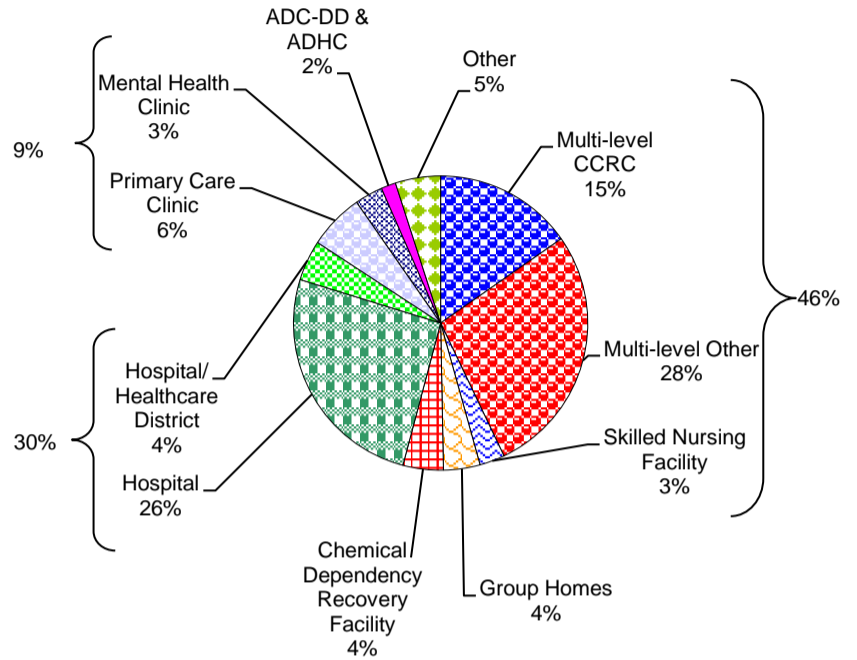
Exhibit IX

Portfolio by Type of Facility: Based on Outstanding Principal Balance (As of June 30, 2014)

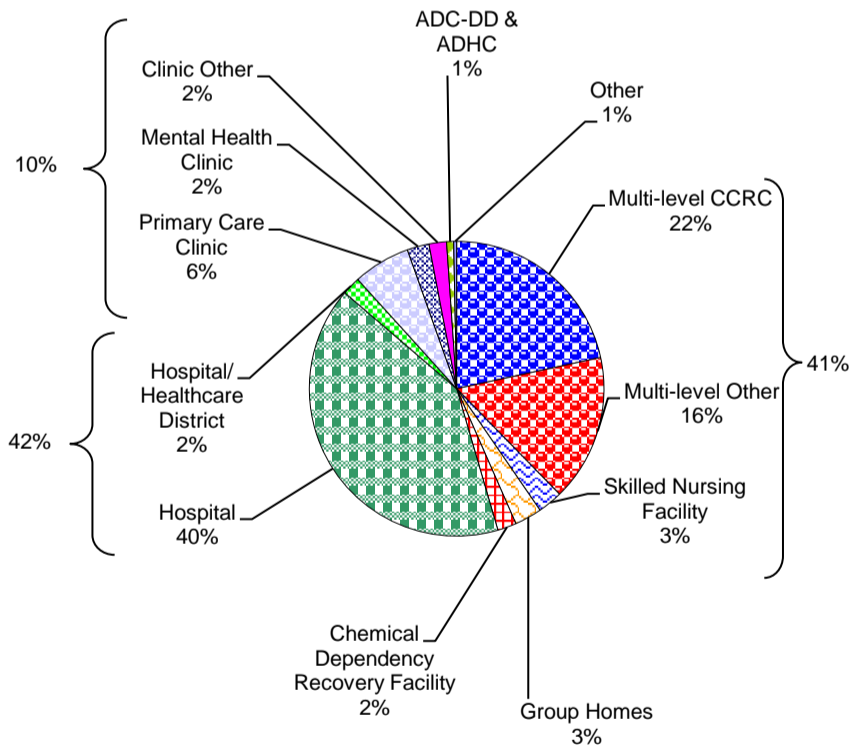
June 1998
Outstanding Principal Balance of Insured Loans:
\$1,626,319,299



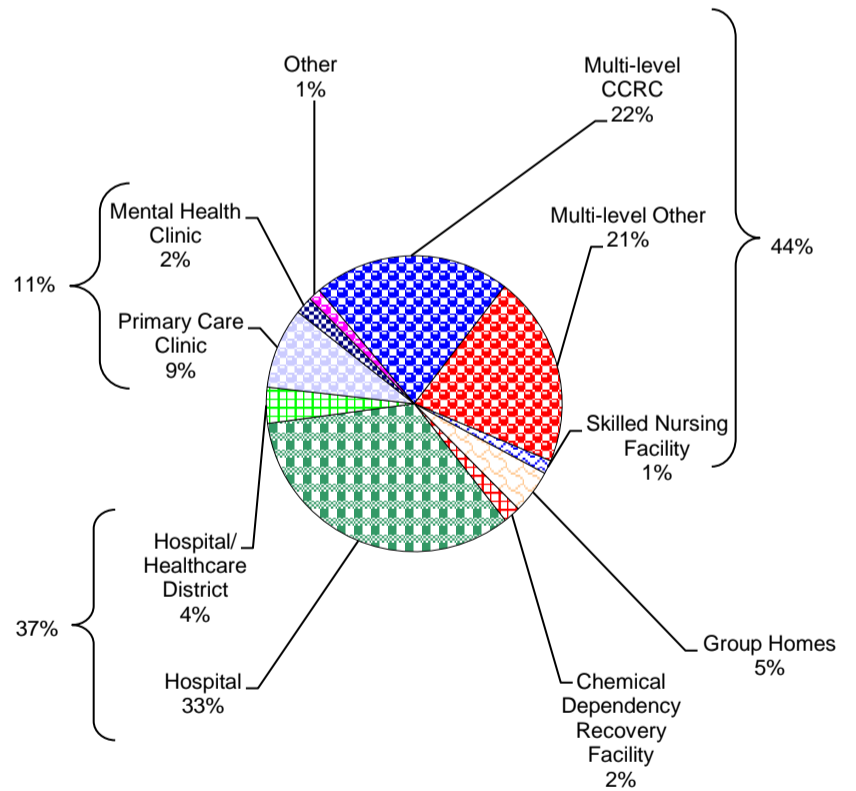
June 2004
Outstanding Principal Balance of Insured Loans:
\$1,326,670,590



June 2010
Outstanding Principal Balance of Insured Loans:
\$1,735,067,632



June 2014
Outstanding Principal Balance of Insured Loans:
\$1,671,379,249



* ADC-DD - Adult Day Care-Developmentally Disabled
** ADHC - Adult Day Health Care

Exhibit X

Insured Risk by Facility Type

As of June 30, 2014

Type of Facility	Number of Loans	Outstanding Principal Balance	Percentage of Portfolio
Hospital	20	\$ 624,223,520	37.3%
Primary Care Clinic	28	\$ 147,619,359	8.8%
Multi-Level ¹	24	\$ 709,216,893	42.4%
Skilled Nursing Facility ²	2	\$ 24,705,000	1.5%
Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility ³	17	\$ 31,344,978	1.9%
Group Home ⁴	7	\$ 79,774,499	4.8%
Other ⁵	11	\$ 54,495,000	3.3%
Total	109	\$ 1,671,379,249	100%

Footnotes:

¹ Multi-Level includes multi-level facilities with residential units for the elderly, coupled with a skilled nursing facility, an intermediate care facility, or a general acute care hospital.

² Skilled Nursing Facility or Intermediate Care Facility. Some skilled nursing facilities may be part of multi-level facilities, but OSHPD is only asked to insure the skilled nursing facility portion.

³ Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility includes adult drug abuse treatment facilities, alcohol recovery facilities, alcohol free living centers, and substance abuse recovery facilities.

⁴ Group Home includes community-based group homes for the developmentally disabled, mentally disabled, or emotionally disturbed (provides residential care).

⁵ Other includes adult day care for the developmentally disabled, adult day health care, blood banks, birthing centers, AIDS clinics, dialysis clinics, mental health clinics, community mental health clinics, hospices, and intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled.

Exhibit XI

Insured Loans by Facility Type

As of June 30, 2014

Borrower Name	Facility City	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Becoming Independent	Santa Rosa	04/30/2013	\$ 4,865,000	\$ 4,660,000
Hope Services	San Jose	09/28/2012	\$ 3,185,000	\$ 2,800,000
Vocational Visions	Mission Viejo	07/09/2010	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 2,135,000
Total Adult Day Care: Developmentally Disabled	3		\$ 10,420,000	\$ 9,595,000
Feedback Foundation / Senior Services	Anaheim	12/01/1992	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 1,100,000
San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center	Van Nuys	06/26/1998	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 1,925,000
Total Adult Day Health Care	2		\$ 5,840,000	\$ 3,025,000
Beacon House	San Pedro	10/20/2011	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 1,300,000
Drug Abuse Alternatives Center	Santa Rosa	11/18/1993	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 905,000
HealthRIGHT 360	San Francisco	12/30/2004	\$ 7,475,000	\$ 4,095,000
HealthRIGHT 360 - LOC	San Francisco	07/18/2008	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,400,000
Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Santa Fe Springs	05/30/2007	\$ 2,795,000	\$ 2,090,000
North County Serenity House	Escondido	01/28/2003	\$ 5,795,000	\$ 3,810,000
North County Serenity House - LOC	Escondido	03/20/2009	\$ 400,000	\$ 125,000
Principles, Inc.	Pasadena	04/29/2003	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,095,000
Prototypes	Pomona	06/27/2001	\$ 4,195,000	\$ 2,100,000
Social Science Services, Inc.	Bloomington	10/20/2011	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 875,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	01/11/1996	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 555,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	04/28/2011	\$ 4,495,000	\$ 4,310,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	02/10/2014	\$ 500,000	\$ 494,978
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	12/18/1997	\$ 4,095,000	\$ 2,155,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	05/30/2001	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 815,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	04/12/2005	\$ 1,885,000	\$ 1,120,000
Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc.	Long Beach	12/09/1998	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 1,100,000
Total Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility	17		\$ 49,790,000	\$ 31,344,978
Desarrollo Familiar	Richmond	12/23/1986	\$ 150,000	\$ 30,000
The Help Group	Sherman Oaks	11/19/2009	\$ 5,395,000	\$ 5,080,000
The Help Group	Culver City	10/23/2011	\$ 23,360,000	\$ 20,620,000
The Help Group	Culver City	11/02/2012	\$ 6,210,000	\$ 6,210,000
Total Clinic: Mental Health	4		\$ 35,115,000	\$ 31,940,000
Kinship Center	Salinas	03/14/2006	\$ 2,910,000	\$ 2,270,000
Total Clinic: Multi-Specialty and Diagnostic Facility	1		\$ 2,910,000	\$ 2,270,000
AltaMed Health Services	Los Angeles	04/28/2000	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 2,700,000
Asian Health Services, Inc.	Oakland	10/21/2009	\$ 4,005,000	\$ 2,775,000
Centro de Salud de la Comunidad de San Ysidro	San Diego	03/19/2013	\$ 37,730,000	\$ 37,005,000
Clinicas del Camino Real, Inc.	Oxnard	04/12/2005	\$ 9,440,000	\$ 5,840,000
Community Health Centers of the Central Coast, Inc.	Nipomo	07/17/1990	\$ 770,000	\$ 315,000
Community Health Systems, Inc.	Bloomington	08/30/2000	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 845,000
Community Medical Center, Inc.	Stockton	04/12/2005	\$ 3,220,000	\$ 1,950,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	04/28/2000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 530,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	12/23/2003	\$ 8,795,000	\$ 6,280,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	04/15/2008	\$ 7,910,000	\$ 6,730,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	11/17/2011	\$ 11,225,000	\$ 11,225,000
Golden Valley Health Centers	Merced	01/28/1994	\$ 3,785,000	\$ 1,555,000
Hill Country Community Clinic	Round Mountain	10/30/2007	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 4,675,000
La Maestra Family Clinic, Inc.	San Diego	09/04/2008	\$ 18,500,000	\$ 17,495,000

Insured Loans by Facility Type, continued

Borrower Name	Facility City	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Lifelong Medical Care, Inc.	Berkeley	12/14/1998	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 1,700,000
Mountain Valley	Tulelake	10/28/1992	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 520,000
Mountain Valley	Bieber	03/24/1993	\$ 900,000	\$ 440,000
Native American Health Center, Inc.	Oakland	06/07/2007	\$ 7,829,359	\$ 7,829,359
Petaluma Health Center	Petaluma	06/02/2010	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 5,650,000
Salud Para la Gente	Watsonville	03/17/2010	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 2,820,000
Santa Rosa Community Health Centers	Santa Rosa	02/28/2010	\$ 13,270,000	\$ 12,765,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center	Los Angeles	11/30/2011	\$ 5,370,000	\$ 5,195,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center - LOC	Los Angeles	01/14/2014	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	04/28/2000	\$ 950,000	\$ 455,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	04/20/2011	\$ 5,020,000	\$ 4,790,000
Valley Community Clinic	Hollywood	03/24/2010	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,910,000
Valley Health Team, Inc.	San Joaquin	03/11/2008	\$ 2,325,000	\$ 1,850,000
West Oakland Health Council, Inc.	Oakland	07/21/2003	\$ 2,225,000	\$ 1,075,000
Total Clinic: Primary Care	28		\$ 172,094,359	\$ 147,619,359
Community Program For Persons With Developmental Disabilities	Los Gatos	02/17/2011	\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
Total Group Home: Developmentally Disabled	1		\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
California Autism Foundation, Inc.	Richmond	04/12/2005	\$ 3,950,000	\$ 2,045,000
Exceptional Children's Foundation	Los Angeles	09/27/1995	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 1,170,000
Options Family of Services	Santa Maria	05/30/2007	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 2,540,000
T L C Child & Family Services	Sebastopol	10/06/2011	\$ 2,475,000	\$ 2,195,000
Total Group Home: Developmentally Disabled and Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disabled	4		\$ 12,505,000	\$ 7,950,000
Advent Group Ministries, Inc.	San Jose	01/27/2005	\$ 400,000	\$ 179,499
Momentum for Mental Health	San Jose	11/13/2003	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 5,480,000
Total Group Home: Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disabled	2		\$ 10,900,000	\$ 5,659,499
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	11/08/2012	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
El Centro Regional Medical Center	El Centro	04/26/2001	\$ 39,300,000	\$ 25,913,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	08/21/2008	\$ 68,915,000	\$ 51,440,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	08/21/2008	\$ 166,680,000	\$ 166,485,000
Lodi Memorial Hospital Association, Inc.	Lodi	12/13/2007	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 140,030,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	03/25/2004	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 29,175,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	03/25/2004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	09/26/2012	\$ 17,805,000	\$ 15,560,000
St. Rose Hospital	Hayward	05/28/2009	\$ 42,100,000	\$ 36,225,000
St. Rose Hospital - LOC	Hayward	05/28/2009	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 8,700,000
Total Hospital: General Acute Care	10		\$ 621,300,000	\$ 558,528,000
Kern Valley Healthcare District - LOC	Mountain Mesa	06/23/2000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 775,520
Kern Valley Healthcare District	Mountain Mesa	09/26/2003	\$ 17,770,000	\$ 9,935,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	09/23/1998	\$ 6,375,000	\$ 1,035,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	03/07/2013	\$ 18,875,000	\$ 18,875,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District	Fall River Mills	03/28/2007	\$ 6,005,000	\$ 2,125,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District - LOC	Fall River Mills	11/13/2013	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	08/28/1996	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 1,555,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	10/14/2009	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,250,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	07/08/2010	\$ 2,875,000	\$ 2,380,000
San Benito Health Care District	Hollister	03/19/2013	\$ 24,915,000	\$ 24,365,000
Total Hospital: District	10		\$ 87,845,000	\$ 65,695,520
Gateways Hospital & Mental Health Center	Los Angeles	12/01/2011	\$ 8,085,000	\$ 7,665,000
Total Hospital: Psychiatric	1		\$ 8,085,000	\$ 7,665,000

Insured Loans by Facility Type, continued

Borrower Name	Facility City	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Aldersly, Inc.	San Rafael	09/26/2002	\$ 7,125,000	\$ 5,440,000
California Nevada Methodist Homes	Pacific Grove	05/03/2006	\$ 42,280,000	\$ 29,745,000
Casa de las Campanas	Rancho Bernardo	01/28/2010	\$ 54,310,000	\$ 50,655,000
Channing House	Palo Alto	07/08/2010	\$ 64,020,000	\$ 61,640,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	09/17/1997	\$ 4,430,000	\$ 1,440,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	02/25/1999	\$ 5,685,000	\$ 3,210,000
Montecedro	Pasadena	06/12/2014	\$ 140,305,000	\$ 140,305,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	12/20/2005	\$ 16,125,000	\$ 9,725,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	04/04/2013	\$ 32,315,000	\$ 30,340,000
Odd Fellows Home of California	Saratoga	10/25/2012	\$ 98,550,000	\$ 94,705,000
Pilgrim Place in Claremont, Inc.	Claremont	08/19/2009	\$ 26,500,000	\$ 25,585,000
Solheim Lutheran Home, Inc.	Los Angeles	12/02/2004	\$ 6,415,000	\$ 2,240,000
Total Multi-Level: Continuing Care Retirement Community	12		\$ 498,060,000	\$ 455,030,000
Ararat Home of Los Angeles, Inc.	Mission Hills	11/26/2012	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 2,650,000
Community Church Retirement Center	Mill Valley	11/26/2013	\$ 29,970,000	\$ 29,970,000
Fellowship Homes, Inc.	Modesto	10/07/2011	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,175,000
Institute on Aging	San Francisco	08/28/2008	\$ 41,405,000	\$ 39,775,000
Institute on Aging - LOC	San Francisco	03/24/2014	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,106,893
Lincoln Glen Manor for Senior Citizens	San Jose	04/27/2011	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 13,040,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	02/14/2008	\$ 59,595,000	\$ 19,520,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging - LOC	Los Angeles	01/20/2009	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 0
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	12/20/2013	\$ 71,155,000	\$ 71,155,000
O'Connor Woods Holding Company	Stockton	06/12/2013	\$ 49,115,000	\$ 48,760,000
Poway R H F Housing, Inc.	Poway	11/07/2013	\$ 13,345,000	\$ 13,345,000
Sierra View Homes Inc.	Reedley	09/30/2010	\$ 13,325,000	\$ 12,690,000
Total Multi-Level: Other (Month-to-Month)	12		\$ 305,585,000	\$ 254,186,893
Asian Community Skilled Nursing Facility	Sacramento	10/03/2007	\$ 19,405,000	\$ 18,260,000
North Kern - South Tulare Hospital District	Delano	09/09/2010	\$ 7,115,000	\$ 6,445,000
Total Skilled Nursing Facility	2		\$ 26,520,000	\$ 24,705,000
Total Insured Loans For All Facilities Represented	109		\$ 1,923,939,359	\$ 1,671,379,249

Exhibit XII

Financial Status and Activity Report

As of June 30, 2014

	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2013</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
Activity			
Number of Insured Loans	122	117	109
Insured Portfolio			
Outstanding Principal Balance of Insured Loans	\$ 1,708,991,110	\$ 1,726,980,115	\$ 1,671,379,249
Health Facility Construction Loan Insurance Fund			
Insurance Fund Cash Balance ¹	\$ 172,924,033	\$ 168,822,959	\$ 174,289,633
Anticipated Recoveries ²	\$ 15,834,556	\$ 13,656,358	\$ 13,536,095
Long-Term Liabilities Related to Defaults ³	\$ (90,600,000)	\$ (75,360,000)	\$ (75,360,000)
Estimated Net Assets	\$ 98,158,589	\$ 107,119,317	\$ 112,465,728

Footnotes:

¹ As reported held in the State Treasury.

² For more information regarding Anticipated Recoveries, refer to the 2012, 2013, and 2014 *Financial Status Report* found at the following website: <http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/CalMort/LegislativeRpts.html>.

³ For more information regarding Long-Term Liabilities, refer to the 2012, 2013, and 2014 *Financial Status Report* found at the following website: <http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/CalMort/LegislativeRpts.html>.

Exhibit XIII

Insured Risk by County

As of June 30, 2014

County	Number of Loans	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance	Percentage of Portfolio
Alameda	6	\$ 80,629,359	\$ 58,304,359	3.49%
Butte	2	\$ 235,595,000	\$ 217,925,000	13.04%
Contra Costa	2	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 2,075,000	0.12%
El Dorado	3	\$ 67,805,000	\$ 64,735,000	3.87%
Fresno	4	\$ 21,620,000	\$ 19,785,000	1.18%
Imperial	1	\$ 39,300,000	\$ 25,913,000	1.55%
Kern	3	\$ 26,385,000	\$ 17,155,520	1.03%
Lassen	1	\$ 900,000	\$ 440,000	0.03%
Los Angeles	25	\$ 395,205,000	\$ 326,405,000	19.53%
Marin	2	\$ 37,095,000	\$ 35,410,000	2.12%
Mendocino	3	\$ 11,905,000	\$ 8,185,000	0.49%
Merced	1	\$ 3,785,000	\$ 1,555,000	0.09%
Monterey	2	\$ 45,190,000	\$ 32,015,000	1.92%
Orange	2	\$ 4,510,000	\$ 3,235,000	0.19%
Sacramento	1	\$ 19,405,000	\$ 18,260,000	1.09%
San Benito	1	\$ 24,915,000	\$ 24,365,000	1.46%
San Bernardino	2	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 1,720,000	0.10%
San Diego	9	\$ 138,575,000	\$ 127,794,978	7.65%
San Francisco	5	\$ 121,380,000	\$ 114,376,893	6.84%
San Joaquin	3	\$ 202,335,000	\$ 190,740,000	11.41%
San Luis Obispo	1	\$ 770,000	\$ 315,000	0.02%
Santa Barbara	3	\$ 28,340,000	\$ 22,450,000	1.34%
Santa Clara	9	\$ 277,740,000	\$ 248,659,499	14.88%
Santa Cruz	1	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 2,820,000	0.17%
Shasta	3	\$ 11,755,000	\$ 7,200,000	0.43%
Siskiyou	1	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 520,000	0.03%
Solano	2	\$ 48,440,000	\$ 40,065,000	2.40%
Sonoma	5	\$ 28,300,000	\$ 26,175,000	1.57%
Stanislaus	1	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,175,000	0.13%
Tulare	2	\$ 19,135,000	\$ 17,955,000	1.07%
Ventura	1	\$ 9,440,000	\$ 5,840,000	0.35%
Yuba	2	\$ 9,900,000	\$ 6,810,000	0.41%
Total	109	\$ 1,923,939,359	\$ 1,671,379,249	100%

Exhibit XIV

Insured Loans by County

As of June 30, 2014

Borrower Name	Facility City	County	Facility Type	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Asian Health Services, Inc.	Oakland	Alameda	CLINIC-PC	10/21/2009	\$ 4,005,000	\$ 2,775,000
Lifelong Medical Care, Inc.	Berkeley	Alameda	CLINIC-PC	12/14/1998	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 1,700,000
Native American Health Center, Inc.	Oakland	Alameda	CLINIC-PC	06/07/2007	\$ 7,829,359	\$ 7,829,359
St. Rose Hospital	Hayward	Alameda	HOSP	05/28/2009	\$ 42,100,000	\$ 36,225,000
St. Rose Hospital - LOC	Hayward	Alameda	HOSP	05/28/2009	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 8,700,000
West Oakland Health Council, Inc.	Oakland	Alameda	CLINIC-PC	07/21/2003	\$ 2,225,000	\$ 1,075,000
Total: Alameda County	6				\$ 80,629,359	\$ 58,304,359
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	Butte	HOSP	08/21/2008	\$ 68,915,000	\$ 51,440,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	Butte	HOSP	08/21/2008	\$ 166,680,000	\$ 166,485,000
Total: Butte County	2				\$ 235,595,000	\$ 217,925,000
California Autism Foundation, Inc.	Richmond	Contra Costa	GH-DD/MD	04/12/2005	\$ 3,950,000	\$ 2,045,000
Desarrollo Familiar	Richmond	Contra Costa	CLINIC-MH	12/23/1986	\$ 150,000	\$ 30,000
Total: Contra Costa County	2				\$ 4,100,000	\$ 2,075,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	El Dorado	HOSP	03/25/2004	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 29,175,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	El Dorado	HOSP	03/25/2004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	El Dorado	HOSP	09/26/2012	\$ 17,805,000	\$ 15,560,000
Total: El Dorado County	3				\$ 67,805,000	\$ 64,735,000
Sierra View Homes Inc.	Reedley	Fresno	MULTI-OTH	09/30/2010	\$ 13,325,000	\$ 12,690,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	Fresno	CLINIC-PC	04/28/2000	\$ 950,000	\$ 455,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	Fresno	CLINIC-PC	04/20/2011	\$ 5,020,000	\$ 4,790,000
Valley Health Team, Inc.	San Joaquin	Fresno	CLINIC-PC	03/11/2008	\$ 2,325,000	\$ 1,850,000
Total: Fresno County	4				\$ 21,620,000	\$ 19,785,000
El Centro Regional Medical Center	El Centro	Imperial	HOSP	04/26/2001	\$ 39,300,000	\$ 25,913,000
Total: Imperial County	1				\$ 39,300,000	\$ 25,913,000
Kern Valley Healthcare District	Mountain Mesa	Kern	HOSP-DIST	09/26/2003	\$ 17,770,000	\$ 9,935,000
Kern Valley Healthcare District - LOC	Mountain Mesa	Kern	HOSP-DIST	06/23/2000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 775,520
North Kern - South Tulare Hospital District	Delano	Kern	SNF	09/09/2010	\$ 7,115,000	\$ 6,445,000
Total: Kern County	3				\$ 26,385,000	\$ 17,155,520
Mountain Valley	Bieber	Lassen	CLINIC-PC	03/24/1993	\$ 900,000	\$ 440,000
Total: Lassen County	1				\$ 900,000	\$ 440,000
AltaMed Health Services	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	04/28/2000	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 2,700,000
Ararat Home of Los Angeles, Inc.	Mission Hills	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	11/26/2012	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 2,650,000
Beacon House	San Pedro	Los Angeles	CDRF	10/20/2011	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 1,300,000
Exceptional Children's Foundation	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	GH-DD/MD	09/27/1995	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 1,170,000
Gateways Hospital & Mental Health Center	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	HOSP-PSYCH	12/01/2011	\$ 8,085,000	\$ 7,665,000
Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Santa Fe Springs	Los Angeles	CDRF	05/30/2007	\$ 2,795,000	\$ 2,090,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	02/14/2008	\$ 59,595,000	\$ 19,520,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	12/20/2013	\$ 71,155,000	\$ 71,155,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging - LOC	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	01/20/2009	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 0
Montecedro	Pasadena	Los Angeles	MULTI-CCRC	06/12/2014	\$ 140,305,000	\$ 140,305,000
Pilgrim Place in Claremont, Inc.	Claremont	Los Angeles	MULTI-CCRC	08/19/2009	\$ 26,500,000	\$ 25,585,000
Principles, Inc.	Pasadena	Los Angeles	CDRF	04/29/2003	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,095,000
Prototypes	Pomona	Los Angeles	CDRF	06/27/2001	\$ 4,195,000	\$ 2,100,000
San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center	Van Nuys	Los Angeles	ADHC	06/26/1998	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 1,925,000
Solheim Lutheran Home, Inc.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	MULTI-CCRC	12/02/2004	\$ 6,415,000	\$ 2,240,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	Los Angeles	CDRF	12/18/1997	\$ 4,095,000	\$ 2,155,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	Los Angeles	CDRF	05/30/2001	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 815,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Downey	Los Angeles	CDRF	04/12/2005	\$ 1,885,000	\$ 1,120,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	11/30/2011	\$ 5,370,000	\$ 5,195,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center - LOC	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	01/14/2014	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc.	Long Beach	Los Angeles	CDRF	12/09/1998	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 1,100,000
The Help Group	Sherman Oaks	Los Angeles	CLINIC-MH	11/19/2009	\$ 5,395,000	\$ 5,080,000
The Help Group	Culver City	Los Angeles	CLINIC-MH	10/23/2011	\$ 23,360,000	\$ 20,620,000
The Help Group	Culver City	Los Angeles	CLINIC-MH	11/02/2012	\$ 6,210,000	\$ 6,210,000
Valley Community Clinic	Hollywood	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	03/24/2010	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,910,000
Total: Los Angeles County	25				\$ 395,205,000	\$ 326,405,000
Aldersly, Inc.	San Rafael	Marin	MULTI-CCRC	09/26/2002	\$ 7,125,000	\$ 5,440,000
Community Church Retirement Center	Mill Valley	Marin	MULTI-OTH	11/26/2013	\$ 29,970,000	\$ 29,970,000
Total: Marin County	2				\$ 37,095,000	\$ 35,410,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	Mendocino	HOSP-DIST	08/28/1996	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 1,555,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	Mendocino	HOSP-DIST	10/14/2009	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,250,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	Mendocino	HOSP-DIST	07/08/2010	\$ 2,875,000	\$ 2,380,000
Total: Mendocino County	3				\$ 11,905,000	\$ 8,185,000

Insured Loans by County, continued

Borrower Name	Facility City	County	Facility Type	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Golden Valley Health Centers	Merced	Merced	CLINIC-PC	01/28/1994	\$ 3,785,000	\$ 1,555,000
Total: Merced County	1				\$ 3,785,000	\$ 1,555,000
California Nevada Methodist Homes	Pacific Grove	Monterey	MULTI-CCRC	05/03/2006	\$ 42,280,000	\$ 29,745,000
Kinship Center	Salinas	Monterey	CLINIC-MULTI	03/14/2006	\$ 2,910,000	\$ 2,270,000
Total: Monterey County	2				\$ 45,190,000	\$ 32,015,000
Feedback Foundation / Senior Services	Anaheim	Orange	ADHC	12/01/1992	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 1,100,000
Vocational Visions	Mission Viejo	Orange	ADC-DD	07/09/2010	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 2,135,000
Total: Orange County	2				\$ 4,510,000	\$ 3,235,000
Asian Community Skilled Nursing Facility	Sacramento	Sacramento	SNF	10/03/2007	\$ 19,405,000	\$ 18,260,000
Total: Sacramento County	1				\$ 19,405,000	\$ 18,260,000
San Benito Health Care District	Hollister	San Benito	HOSP-DIST	03/19/2013	\$ 24,915,000	\$ 24,365,000
Total: San Benito County	1				\$ 24,915,000	\$ 24,365,000
Community Health Systems, Inc.	Bloomington	San Bernardino	CLINIC-PC	08/30/2000	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 845,000
Social Science Services, Inc.	Bloomington	San Bernardino	CDRF	10/20/2011	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 875,000
Total: San Bernardino County	2				\$ 2,350,000	\$ 1,720,000
Casa de las Campanas	Rancho Bernardo	San Diego	MULTI-CCRC	01/28/2010	\$ 54,310,000	\$ 50,655,000
Centro de Salud de la Comunidad de San Ysidro	San Diego	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	03/19/2013	\$ 37,730,000	\$ 37,005,000
La Maestra Family Clinic, Inc.	San Diego	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	09/04/2008	\$ 18,500,000	\$ 17,495,000
North County Serenity House	Escondido	San Diego	CDRF	01/28/2003	\$ 5,795,000	\$ 3,810,000
North County Serenity House - LOC	Escondido	San Diego	CDRF	03/20/2009	\$ 400,000	\$ 125,000
Poway R H F Housing, Inc.	Poway	San Diego	MULTI-OTH	11/07/2013	\$ 13,345,000	\$ 13,345,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	San Diego	CDRF	01/11/1996	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 555,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	San Diego	CDRF	04/28/2011	\$ 4,495,000	\$ 4,310,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	San Diego	CDRF	02/10/2014	\$ 500,000	\$ 494,978
Total: San Diego County	9				\$ 138,575,000	\$ 127,794,978
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	San Francisco	HOSP	11/08/2012	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
HealthRIGHT 360	San Francisco	San Francisco	CDRF	12/30/2004	\$ 7,475,000	\$ 4,095,000
HealthRIGHT 360 - LOC	San Francisco	San Francisco	CDRF	07/18/2008	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,400,000
Institute on Aging	San Francisco	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	08/28/2008	\$ 41,405,000	\$ 39,775,000
Institute on Aging - LOC	San Francisco	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	03/24/2014	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,106,893
Total: San Francisco County	5				\$ 121,380,000	\$ 114,376,893
Community Medical Center, Inc.	Stockton	San Joaquin	CLINIC-PC	04/12/2005	\$ 3,220,000	\$ 1,950,000
Lodi Memorial Hospital Association, Inc.	Lodi	San Joaquin	HOSP	12/13/2007	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 140,030,000
O'Connor Woods Holding Company	Stockton	San Joaquin	MULTI-OTH	06/12/2013	\$ 49,115,000	\$ 48,760,000
Total: San Joaquin County	3				\$ 202,335,000	\$ 190,740,000
Community Health Centers of the Central Coast, Inc.	Nipomo	San Luis Obispo	CLINIC-PC	07/17/1990	\$ 770,000	\$ 315,000
Total: San Luis Obispo County	1				\$ 770,000	\$ 315,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	Santa Barbara	HOSP-DIST	09/23/1998	\$ 6,375,000	\$ 1,035,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	Santa Barbara	HOSP-DIST	03/07/2013	\$ 18,875,000	\$ 18,875,000
Options Family of Services	Santa Maria	Santa Barbara	GH-DD/MD	05/30/2007	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 2,540,000
Total: Santa Barbara County	3				\$ 28,340,000	\$ 22,450,000
Advent Group Ministries, Inc.	San Jose	Santa Clara	GH-MD	01/27/2005	\$ 400,000	\$ 179,499
Channing House	Palo Alto	Santa Clara	MULTI-CCRC	07/08/2010	\$ 64,020,000	\$ 61,640,000
Community Program For Persons With Developmental Disabilities	Los Gatos	Santa Clara	GH-DD	02/17/2011	\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	Santa Clara	MULTI-CCRC	09/17/1997	\$ 4,430,000	\$ 1,440,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	Santa Clara	MULTI-CCRC	02/25/1999	\$ 5,685,000	\$ 3,210,000
Hope Services	San Jose	Santa Clara	ADC-DD	09/28/2012	\$ 3,185,000	\$ 2,800,000
Lincoln Glen Manor for Senior Citizens	San Jose	Santa Clara	MULTI-OTH	04/27/2011	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 13,040,000
Momentum for Mental Health	San Jose	Santa Clara	GH-MD	11/13/2003	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 5,480,000
Odd Fellows Home of California	Saratoga	Santa Clara	MULTI-CCRC	10/25/2012	\$ 98,550,000	\$ 94,705,000
Total: Santa Clara County	9				\$ 277,740,000	\$ 248,659,499
Salud Para la Gente	Watsonville	Santa Cruz	CLINIC-PC	03/17/2010	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 2,820,000
Total: Santa Cruz County	1				\$ 3,350,000	\$ 2,820,000
Hill Country Community Clinic	Round Mountain	Shasta	CLINIC-PC	10/30/2007	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 4,675,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District	Fall River Mills	Shasta	HOSP-DIST	03/28/2007	\$ 6,005,000	\$ 2,125,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District - LOC	Fall River Mills	Shasta	HOSP-DIST	11/13/2013	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000
Total: Shasta County	3				\$ 11,755,000	\$ 7,200,000
Mountain Valley	Tulelake	Siskiyou	CLINIC-PC	10/28/1992	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 520,000
Total: Siskiyou County	1				\$ 1,000,000	\$ 520,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	Solano	MULTI-CCRC	12/20/2005	\$ 16,125,000	\$ 9,725,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	Solano	MULTI-CCRC	04/04/2013	\$ 32,315,000	\$ 30,340,000
Total: Solano County	2				\$ 48,440,000	\$ 40,065,000

Insured Loans by County, continued

Borrower Name	Facility City	County	Facility Type	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Becoming Independent	Santa Rosa	Sonoma	ADC-DD	04/30/2013	\$ 4,865,000	\$ 4,660,000
Drug Abuse Alternatives Center	Santa Rosa	Sonoma	CDRF	11/18/1993	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 905,000
Petaluma Health Center	Petaluma	Sonoma	CLINIC-PC	06/02/2010	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 5,650,000
Santa Rosa Community Health Centers	Santa Rosa	Sonoma	CLINIC-PC	02/28/2010	\$ 13,270,000	\$ 12,765,000
T L C Child & Family Services	Sebastopol	Sonoma	GH-DD/MD	10/06/2011	\$ 2,475,000	\$ 2,195,000
Total: Sonoma County	5				\$ 28,300,000	\$ 26,175,000
Fellowship Homes, Inc.	Modesto	Stanislaus	MULTI-OTH	10/07/2011	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,175,000
Total: Stanislaus County	1				\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,175,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	Tulare	CLINIC-PC	04/15/2008	\$ 7,910,000	\$ 6,730,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	Tulare	CLINIC-PC	11/17/2011	\$ 11,225,000	\$ 11,225,000
Total: Tulare County	2				\$ 19,135,000	\$ 17,955,000
Clinicas del Camino Real, Inc.	Oxnard	Ventura	CLINIC-PC	04/12/2005	\$ 9,440,000	\$ 5,840,000
Total: Ventura County	1				\$ 9,440,000	\$ 5,840,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	Yuba	CLINIC-PC	04/28/2000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 530,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	Yuba	CLINIC-PC	12/23/2003	\$ 8,795,000	\$ 6,280,000
Total: Yuba County	2				\$ 9,900,000	\$ 6,810,000
Total Within All Counties	109				\$ 1,923,939,359	\$ 1,671,379,249

Facility Type		Facility Type	
ADC-DD	Adult Day Care: Developmentally Disabled	GH-MD	Group Home: Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed
ADHC	Adult Day Health Care	HOSP	Hospital: General Acute Care
CDRF	Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility	HOSP-DIST	Hospital: District
CLINIC-AIDS	Clinic: AIDS	HOSP-PSYCH	Hospital: Psychiatric
CLINIC-MH	Clinic: Mental Health Clinic	HOSPICE	Hospice
CLINIC-MULTI	Clinic: Multi-Speciality and Diagnostic Facility	MULTI-CCRC	Multi Level: Continuing Care Retirement Community
CLINIC-PC	Primary Care Clinic	MULTI-Other	Multi Level: Other (Month-to-Month)
GH-DD	Group Home: Developmentally Disabled	SNF	Skilled Nursing Facility
GH-DD/MD	Group Home: Developmentally Disabled and Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed		

Exhibit XV

Insured Loans by Loan Size

As of June 30, 2014

(Sorted by Original Insured Amount)

Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	HOSP	08/21/2008	\$ 166,680,000	\$ 166,485,000
Lodi Memorial Hospital Association, Inc.	Lodi	HOSP	12/13/2007	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 140,030,000
Montecedro	Pasadena	MULTI-CCRC	06/12/2014	\$ 140,305,000	\$ 140,305,000
Odd Fellows Home of California	Saratoga	MULTI-CCRC	10/25/2012	\$ 98,550,000	\$ 94,705,000
Community Program For Persons With Developmental Disabilities	Los Gatos	GH-DD	02/17/2011	\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	12/20/2013	\$ 71,155,000	\$ 71,155,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	HOSP	08/21/2008	\$ 68,915,000	\$ 51,440,000
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	HOSP	11/08/2012	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
Channing House	Palo Alto	MULTI-CCRC	07/08/2010	\$ 64,020,000	\$ 61,640,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	02/14/2008	\$ 59,595,000	\$ 19,520,000
Casa de las Campanas	Rancho Bernardo	MULTI-CCRC	01/28/2010	\$ 54,310,000	\$ 50,655,000
O'Connor Woods Holding Company	Stockton	MULTI-OTH	06/12/2013	\$ 49,115,000	\$ 48,760,000
California Nevada Methodist Homes	Pacific Grove	MULTI-CCRC	05/03/2006	\$ 42,280,000	\$ 29,745,000
St. Rose Hospital	Hayward	HOSP	05/28/2009	\$ 42,100,000	\$ 36,225,000
Institute on Aging	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	08/28/2008	\$ 41,405,000	\$ 39,775,000
El Centro Regional Medical Center	El Centro	HOSP	04/26/2001	\$ 39,300,000	\$ 25,913,000
Centro de Salud de la Comunidad de San Ysidro	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	03/19/2013	\$ 37,730,000	\$ 37,005,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	MULTI-CCRC	04/04/2013	\$ 32,315,000	\$ 30,340,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	03/25/2004	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 29,175,000
Community Church Retirement Center	Mill Valley	MULTI-OTH	11/26/2013	\$ 29,970,000	\$ 29,970,000
Pilgrim Place in Claremont, Inc.	Claremont	MULTI-CCRC	08/19/2009	\$ 26,500,000	\$ 25,585,000
San Benito Health Care District	Hollister	HOSP-DIST	03/19/2013	\$ 24,915,000	\$ 24,365,000
The Help Group	Culver City	CLINIC-MH	10/23/2011	\$ 23,360,000	\$ 20,620,000
St. Rose Hospital - LOC	Hayward	HOSP	05/28/2009	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 8,700,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	03/25/2004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
Loan Size: \$20,000,000 and Greater	25			\$ 1,475,990,000	\$ 1,333,278,000
Asian Community Skilled Nursing Facility	Sacramento	SNF	10/03/2007	\$ 19,405,000	\$ 18,260,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	HOSP-DIST	03/07/2013	\$ 18,875,000	\$ 18,875,000
La Maestra Family Clinic, Inc.	San Diego	CLINIC-PC	09/04/2008	\$ 18,500,000	\$ 17,495,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	09/26/2012	\$ 17,805,000	\$ 15,560,000
Kern Valley Healthcare District	Mountain Mesa	HOSP-DIST	09/26/2003	\$ 17,770,000	\$ 9,935,000
Northern California Retired Officers Community	Fairfield	MULTI-CCRC	12/20/2005	\$ 16,125,000	\$ 9,725,000
Lincoln Glen Manor for Senior Citizens	San Jose	MULTI-OTH	04/27/2011	\$ 14,000,000	\$ 13,040,000
Poway R H F Housing, Inc.	Poway	MULTI-OTH	11/07/2013	\$ 13,345,000	\$ 13,345,000
Sierra View Homes Inc.	Reedley	MULTI-OTH	09/30/2010	\$ 13,325,000	\$ 12,690,000
Santa Rosa Community Health Centers	Santa Rosa	CLINIC-PC	02/28/2010	\$ 13,270,000	\$ 12,765,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	CLINIC-PC	11/17/2011	\$ 11,225,000	\$ 11,225,000
Momentum for Mental Health	San Jose	GH-MD	11/13/2003	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 5,480,000
Loan Size: \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000	12			\$ 184,145,000	\$ 158,395,000
Clinicas del Camino Real, Inc.	Oxnard	CLINIC-PC	04/12/2005	\$ 9,440,000	\$ 5,840,000
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Yuba City	CLINIC-PC	12/23/2003	\$ 8,795,000	\$ 6,280,000
Gateways Hospital & Mental Health Center	Los Angeles	HOSP-PSYCH	12/01/2011	\$ 8,085,000	\$ 7,665,000
Family HealthCare Network	Visalia	CLINIC-PC	04/15/2008	\$ 7,910,000	\$ 6,730,000
Native American Health Center, Inc.	Oakland	CLINIC-PC	06/07/2007	\$ 7,829,359	\$ 7,829,359
HealthRIGHT 360	San Francisco	CDRF	12/30/2004	\$ 7,475,000	\$ 4,095,000
Aldersly, Inc.	San Rafael	MULTI-CCRC	09/26/2002	\$ 7,125,000	\$ 5,440,000
North Kern - South Tulare Hospital District	Delano	SNF	09/09/2010	\$ 7,115,000	\$ 6,445,000
Solheim Lutheran Home, Inc.	Los Angeles	MULTI-CCRC	12/02/2004	\$ 6,415,000	\$ 2,240,000
Lompoc District Hospital	Lompoc	HOSP-DIST	09/23/1998	\$ 6,375,000	\$ 1,035,000
The Help Group	Culver City	CLINIC-MH	11/02/2012	\$ 6,210,000	\$ 6,210,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District	Fall River Mills	HOSP-DIST	03/28/2007	\$ 6,005,000	\$ 2,125,000
Petaluma Health Center	Petaluma	CLINIC-PC	06/02/2010	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 5,650,000
North County Serenity House	Escondido	CDRF	01/28/2003	\$ 5,795,000	\$ 3,810,000
Front Porch Communities and Services	Cupertino	MULTI-CCRC	02/25/1999	\$ 5,685,000	\$ 3,210,000
The Help Group	Sherman Oaks	CLINIC-MH	11/19/2009	\$ 5,395,000	\$ 5,080,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	11/30/2011	\$ 5,370,000	\$ 5,195,000
AltaMed Health Services	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	04/28/2000	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 2,700,000
Hill Country Community Clinic	Round Mountain	CLINIC-PC	10/30/2007	\$ 5,250,000	\$ 4,675,000
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	CLINIC-PC	04/20/2011	\$ 5,020,000	\$ 4,790,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Fort Bragg	HOSP-DIST	10/14/2009	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 4,250,000
Loan Size: \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	21			\$ 137,409,359	\$ 101,294,359

Insured Loans by Size, continued

Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging - LOC	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	01/20/2009	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 0
Becoming Independent	Santa Rosa	ADC-DD	04/30/2013	\$ 4,865,000	\$ 4,660,000
HealthRIGHT 360 - LOC	San Francisco	CDRF	07/18/2008	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,400,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	CDRF	04/28/2011	\$ 4,495,000	\$ 4,310,000
Front Porch Communities and Services Prototypes	Cupertino	MULTI-CCRC	09/17/1997	\$ 4,430,000	\$ 1,440,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Pomona	CDRF	06/27/2001	\$ 4,195,000	\$ 2,100,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Downey	CDRF	12/18/1997	\$ 4,095,000	\$ 2,155,000
Asian Health Services, Inc.	Fort Bragg	HOSP-DIST	08/28/1996	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 1,555,000
California Autism Foundation, Inc.	Oakland	CLINIC-PC	10/21/2009	\$ 4,005,000	\$ 2,775,000
Golden Valley Health Centers	Richmond	GH-DD/MD	04/12/2005	\$ 3,950,000	\$ 2,045,000
San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center	Merced	CLINIC-PC	01/28/1994	\$ 3,785,000	\$ 1,555,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	Van Nuys	ADHC	06/26/1998	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 1,925,000
Salud Para la Gente	National City	CDRF	01/11/1996	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 555,000
Community Medical Center, Inc.	Watsonville	CLINIC-PC	03/17/2010	\$ 3,350,000	\$ 2,820,000
Hope Services	Stockton	CLINIC-PC	04/12/2005	\$ 3,220,000	\$ 1,950,000
Options Family of Services	San Jose	ADC-DD	09/28/2012	\$ 3,185,000	\$ 2,800,000
Institute on Aging - LOC	Santa Maria	GH-DD/MD	05/30/2007	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 2,540,000
Ararat Home of Los Angeles, Inc.	San Francisco	MULTI-OTH	03/24/2014	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,106,893
Exceptional Children's Foundation	Mission Hills	MULTI-OTH	11/26/2012	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 2,650,000
Lifelong Medical Care, Inc.	Los Angeles	GH-DD/MD	09/27/1995	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 1,170,000
Kinship Center	Berkeley	CLINIC-PC	12/14/1998	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 1,700,000
Mendocino Coast Health Care District	Salinas	CLINIC-MULTI	03/14/2006	\$ 2,910,000	\$ 2,270,000
Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Fort Bragg	HOSP-DIST	07/08/2010	\$ 2,875,000	\$ 2,380,000
Fellowship Homes, Inc.	Santa Fe Springs	CDRF	05/30/2007	\$ 2,795,000	\$ 2,090,000
T L C Child & Family Services	Modesto	MULTI-OTH	10/07/2011	\$ 2,785,000	\$ 2,175,000
Vocational Visions	Sebastopol	GH-DD/MD	10/06/2011	\$ 2,475,000	\$ 2,195,000
Valley Health Team, Inc.	Mission Viejo	ADC-DD	07/09/2010	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 2,135,000
West Oakland Health Council, Inc.	San Joaquin	CLINIC-PC	03/11/2008	\$ 2,325,000	\$ 1,850,000
Feedback Foundation / Senior Services	Oakland	CLINIC-PC	07/21/2003	\$ 2,225,000	\$ 1,075,000
Principles, Inc.	Anaheim	ADHC	12/01/1992	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 1,100,000
Valley Community Clinic	Pasadena	CDRF	04/29/2003	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,095,000
Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc.	Hollywood	CLINIC-PC	03/24/2010	\$ 2,040,000	\$ 1,910,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Long Beach	CDRF	12/09/1998	\$ 1,950,000	\$ 1,100,000
Drug Abuse Alternatives Center	Downey	CDRF	04/12/2005	\$ 1,885,000	\$ 1,120,000
Southern California Alcohol & Drug Program	Santa Rosa	CDRF	11/18/1993	\$ 1,825,000	\$ 905,000
Beacon House	Downey	CDRF	05/30/2001	\$ 1,780,000	\$ 815,000
Kern Valley Healthcare District - LOC	San Pedro	CDRF	10/20/2011	\$ 1,505,000	\$ 1,300,000
Community Health Systems, Inc.	Mountain Mesa	HOSP-DIST	06/23/2000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 775,520
Del Norte Clinics, Inc. - Ampla Health	Bloomington	CLINIC-PC	08/30/2000	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 845,000
Social Science Services, Inc.	Yuba City	CLINIC-PC	04/28/2000	\$ 1,105,000	\$ 530,000
Mountain Valley	Bloomington	CDRF	10/20/2011	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 875,000
	Tulelake	CLINIC-PC	10/28/1992	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 520,000
Loan Size: \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000	42			\$ 121,125,000	\$ 75,272,413
United Health Center of the San Joaquin Valley	Parlier	CLINIC-PC	04/28/2000	\$ 950,000	\$ 455,000
Mountain Valley	Bieber	CLINIC-PC	03/24/1993	\$ 900,000	\$ 440,000
Community Health Centers of the Central Coast, Inc.	Nipomo	CLINIC-PC	07/17/1990	\$ 770,000	\$ 315,000
St. John's Well Child and Family Center - LOC	Los Angeles	CLINIC-PC	01/14/2014	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
Mayers Memorial Hospital District - LOC	Fall River Mills	HOSP-DIST	11/13/2013	\$ 500,000	\$ 400,000
Southern California Development Corporation of VOA, Inc.	National City	CDRF	02/10/2014	\$ 500,000	\$ 494,978
Advent Group Ministries, Inc.	San Jose	GH-MD	01/27/2005	\$ 400,000	\$ 179,499
North County Serenity House - LOC	Escondido	CDRF	03/20/2009	\$ 400,000	\$ 125,000
Desarrollo Familiar	Richmond	CLINIC-MH	12/23/1986	\$ 150,000	\$ 30,000
Loan Size: Less than \$1,000,000	9			\$ 5,270,000	\$ 3,139,477
Total	109			\$ 1,923,939,359	\$ 1,671,379,249

Facility Type	Facility Type	Facility Type	Facility Type
ADC-DD	Adult Day Care: Developmentally Disabled	GH-MD	Group Home: Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed
ADHC	Adult Day Health Care	HOSP	Hospital: General Acute Care
CDRF	Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility	HOSP-DIST	Hospital: District
CLINIC-AIDS	Clinic: AIDS	HOSP-PSYCH	Hospital: Psychiatric
CLINIC-MH	Clinic: Mental Health Clinic	HOSPICE	Hospice
CLINIC-MULTI	Clinic: Multi-Speciality and Diagnostic Facility	MULTI-CCRC	Multi Level: Continuing Care Retirement Community
CLINIC-PC	Primary Care Clinic	MULTI-Other	Multi Level: Other (Month-to-Month)
GH-DD	Group Home: Developmentally Disabled	SNF	Skilled Nursing Facility
GH-DD/MD	Group Home: Developmentally Disabled and Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed		

Exhibit XVI

Percentage of Insured Loans by Loan Size As of June 30, 2014

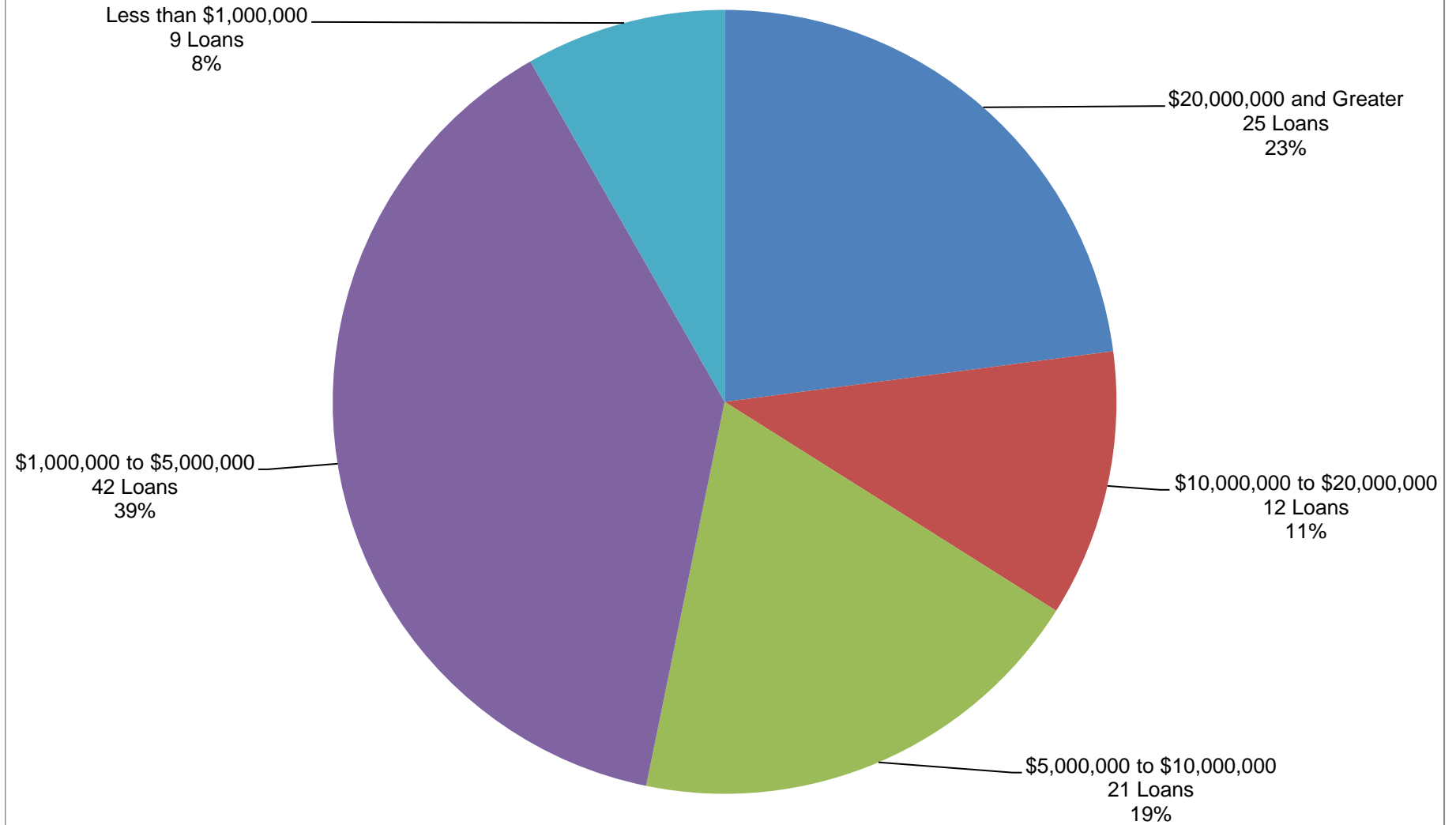


Exhibit XVII

Top Ten Largest Borrowers

As of June 30, 2014

(Based on Original Insured Amount)

Borrower Name	Facility City	Facility Type	Date Loan Insured	Original Insured Amount	Outstanding Principal Balance
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	HOSP	08/21/2008	\$ 68,915,000	\$ 51,440,000
Enloe Medical Center	Chico	HOSP	08/21/2008	\$ 166,680,000	\$ 166,485,000
Total for Enloe Medical Center				\$ 235,595,000	\$ 217,925,000
Lodi Memorial Hospital Association, Inc.	Lodi	HOSP	12/13/2007	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 140,030,000
Total for Lodi Memorial Hospital Association, Inc.				\$ 150,000,000	\$ 140,030,000
Montecedro	Pasadena	MULTI-CCRC	06/12/2014	\$ 140,305,000	\$ 140,305,000
Total for Montecedro				\$ 140,305,000	\$ 140,305,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	02/14/2008	\$ 59,595,000	\$ 19,520,000
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging - LOC	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	01/20/2009	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 0
Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging	Los Angeles	MULTI-OTH	12/20/2013	\$ 71,155,000	\$ 71,155,000
Total for Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging				\$ 135,650,000	\$ 90,675,000
Odd Fellows Home of California	Saratoga	MULTI-CCRC	10/25/2012	\$ 98,550,000	\$ 94,705,000
Total for Odd Fellows Home of California				\$ 98,550,000	\$ 94,705,000
Community Program For Persons With Developmental Disabilities	Los Gatos	GH-DD	02/17/2011	\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
Total for Community Program For Persons With Developmental Disabilities				\$ 76,970,000	\$ 66,165,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	03/25/2004	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 29,175,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	03/25/2004	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000
Marshall Medical Center	Placerville	HOSP	09/26/2012	\$ 17,805,000	\$ 15,560,000
Total for Marshall Medical Center				\$ 67,805,000	\$ 64,735,000
Chinese Hospital	San Francisco	HOSP	11/08/2012	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
Total for Chinese Hospital				\$ 65,000,000	\$ 65,000,000
Channing House	Palo Alto	MULTI-CCRC	07/08/2010	\$ 64,020,000	\$ 61,640,000
Total for Channing House				\$ 64,020,000	\$ 61,640,000
St. Rose Hospital	Hayward	HOSP	05/28/2009	\$ 42,100,000	\$ 36,225,000
St. Rose Hospital - LOC	Hayward	HOSP	05/28/2009	\$ 21,500,000	\$ 8,700,000
Total for St. Rose Hospital				\$ 63,600,000	\$ 44,925,000

Facility Type	Facility Type
ADC-DD Adult Day Care: Developmentally Disabled	GH-MD Group Home: Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed
ADHC Adult Day Health Care	HOSP Hospital: General Acute Care
CDRF Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility	HOSP-DIST Hospital: District
CLINIC-AIDS Clinic: AIDS	HOSP-PSYCH Hospital: Psychiatric
CLINIC-MH Clinic: Mental Health Clinic	HOSPICE Hospice
CLINIC-MULTI Clinic: Multi-Speciality and Diagnostic Facility	MULTI-CCRC Multi Level: Continuing Care Retirement Community
CLINIC-PC Primary Care Clinic	MULTI-Other Multi Level: Other (Month-to-Month)
GH-DD Group Home: Developmentally Disabled	SNF Skilled Nursing Facility
GH-DD/MD Group Home: Developmentally Disabled and Mentally Disabled or Emotionally Disturbed	

Exhibit XVIII

Pending Applications and Pre-Applications by Facility Type As of June 30, 2014

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Pending Applications</u>		<u>Pre-Applications</u>	
	Number of Applications	Projected Loan Amount	Number of Pre-Applications	Projected Loan Amount
Hospital	0	\$ 0	1	\$ 102,605,000
Primary Care Clinic	1	\$ 62,451,000	1	\$ 9,600,000
Multi-Level ¹	2	\$ 128,040,000	1	\$ 66,405,000
Skilled Nursing Facility ²	0	\$ 0	1	\$ 40,000,000
Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility ³	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Group Home ⁴	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Other ⁵	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Total	3	\$ 190,491,000	4	\$ 218,610,000

Footnotes:

¹ Multi-Level includes multi-level facilities with residential units for the elderly, coupled with a skilled nursing facility, an intermediate care facility, or a general acute care hospital.

² Skilled Nursing Facility or Intermediate Care Facility. Some skilled nursing facilities may be part of multi-level facilities, but OSHPD is only asked to insure the skilled nursing facility portion.

³ Chemical Dependency Recovery Facility includes adult drug abuse treatment facilities, alcohol recovery facilities, alcohol free living centers, and substance abuse recovery facilities.

⁴ Group Home includes community-based group homes for the developmentally disabled, mentally disabled, or emotionally disturbed (provides residential care).

⁵ Other includes adult day care for the developmentally disabled, adult day health care, blood banks, birthing centers, AIDS clinics, dialysis clinics, mental health clinics, community mental health clinics, hospices, and intermediate care facilities for the developmentally disabled.

Exhibit XIX

Total Default Payments Net of Recoveries Paid from the Insurance Fund (By Fiscal Year¹)

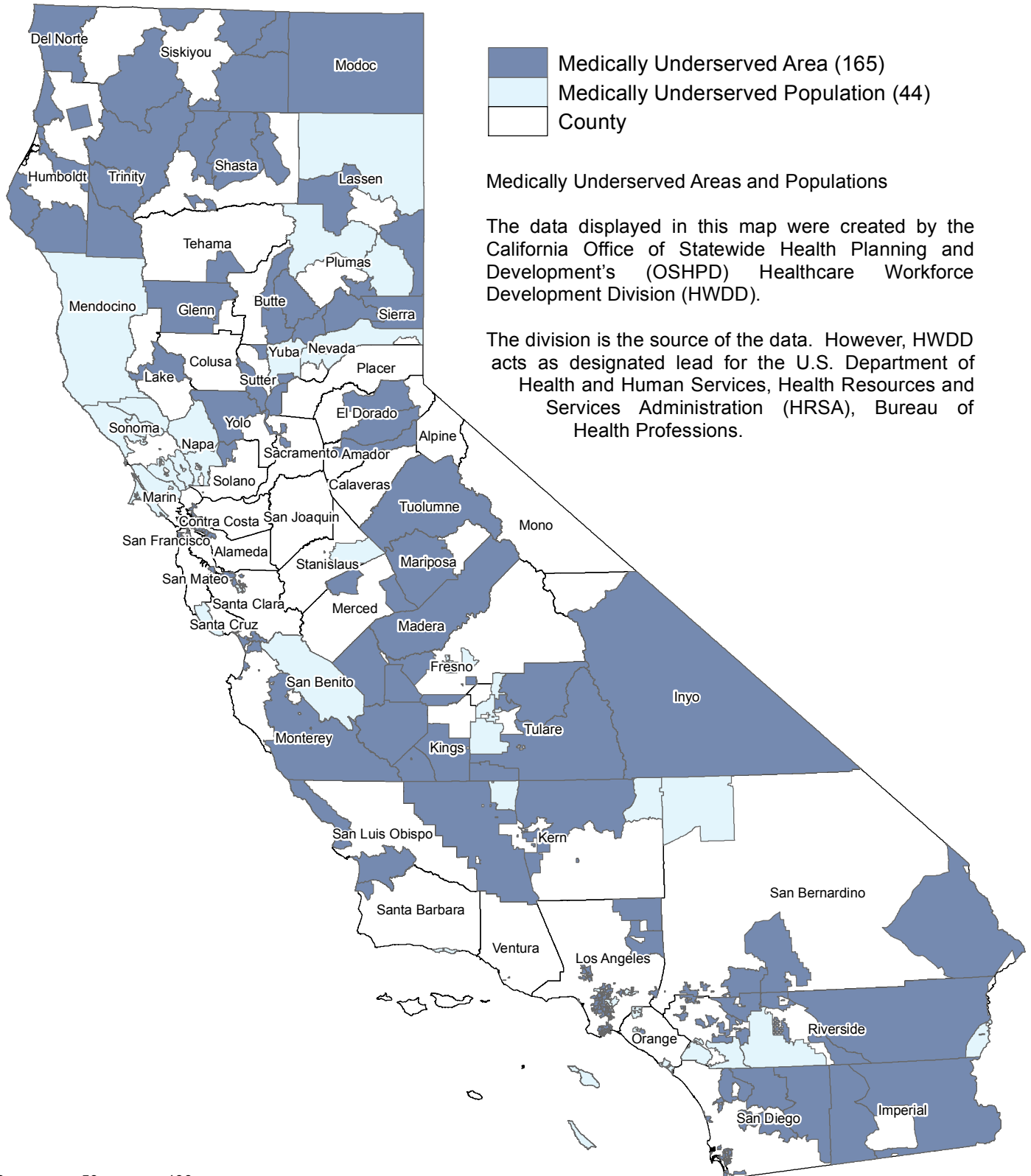
Fiscal Year ¹	Default Payments
1990–91 and prior	\$ 0
1991–92	\$ 4,584,603
1992–93	\$ 0
1993–94	\$ 148,000
1994–95	\$ 261,000
1995–96	\$ 10,722,145
1996–97	\$ 22,876,277
1997–98	\$ 14,021,240
1998–99	\$ (19,820,529)
1999–00	\$ 15,690,270
2000–01	\$ 12,544,006
2001–02	\$ (11,063,345)
2002–03	\$ 11,617,742
2003–04	\$ 12,651,801
2004–05	\$ 11,168,374
2005–06	\$ 12,462,424
2006–07	\$ 8,813,472
2007–08	\$ 11,272,891
2008–09	\$ 15,740,392
2009–10	\$ 10,622,563
2010–11	\$ 18,537,151
2011–12	\$ 9,271,070
2012–13	\$ 17,451,660
2013–14	\$ 3,338,288
Total	\$ 192,911,495

Footnotes:

¹ Prior to the 2011 State Plan, this data was reported by calendar year. This was changed to fiscal year (July 1–June 30) in the 2011 State Plan to be consistent with other exhibits in this report.

² Recoveries were greater than default payments.

Medically Underserved Areas and Populations



- Medically Underserved Area (165)
- Medically Underserved Population (44)
- County

Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

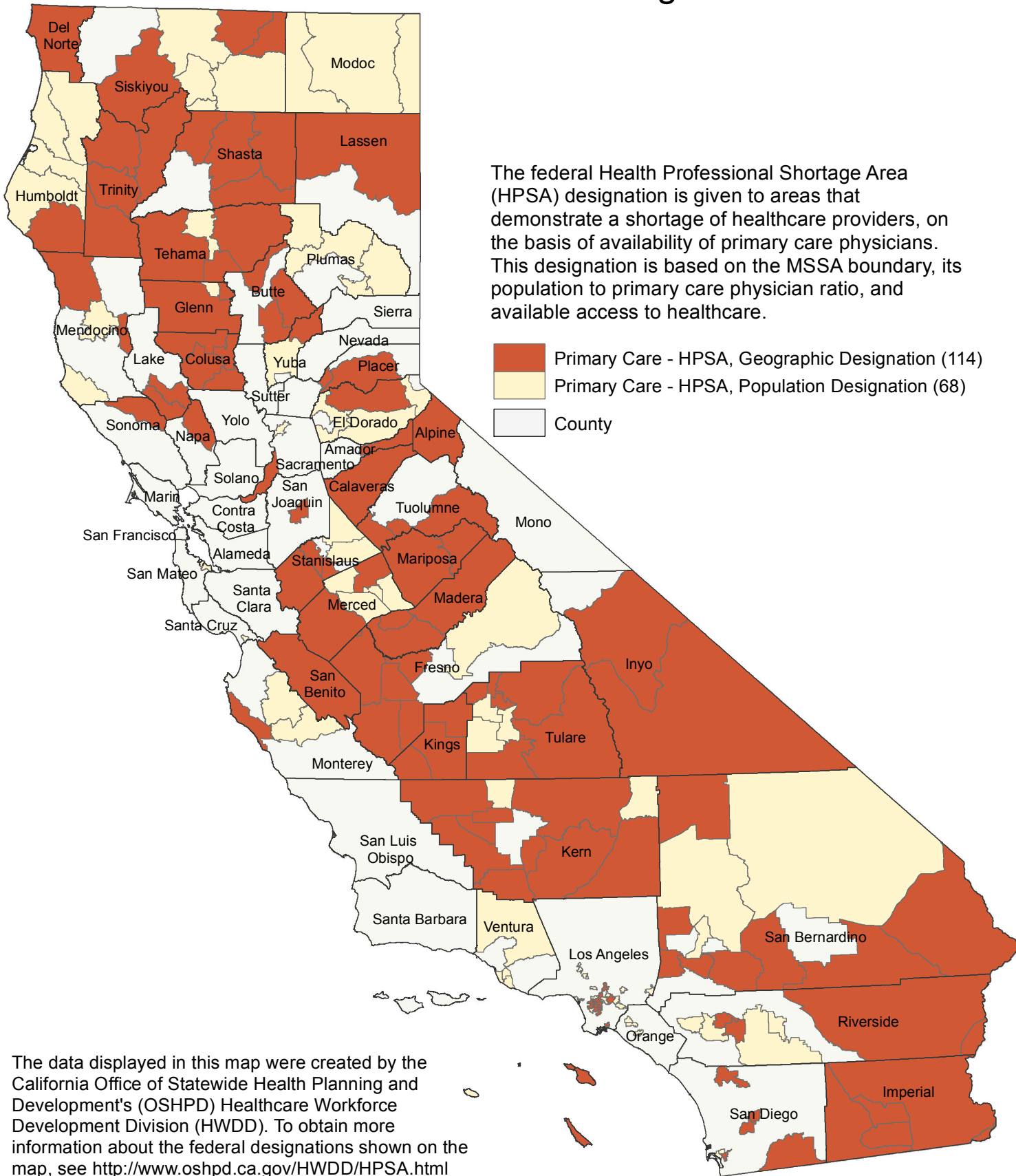
The data displayed in this map were created by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development's (OSHPD) Healthcare Workforce Development Division (HWDD).

The division is the source of the data. However, HWDD acts as designated lead for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Health Professions.

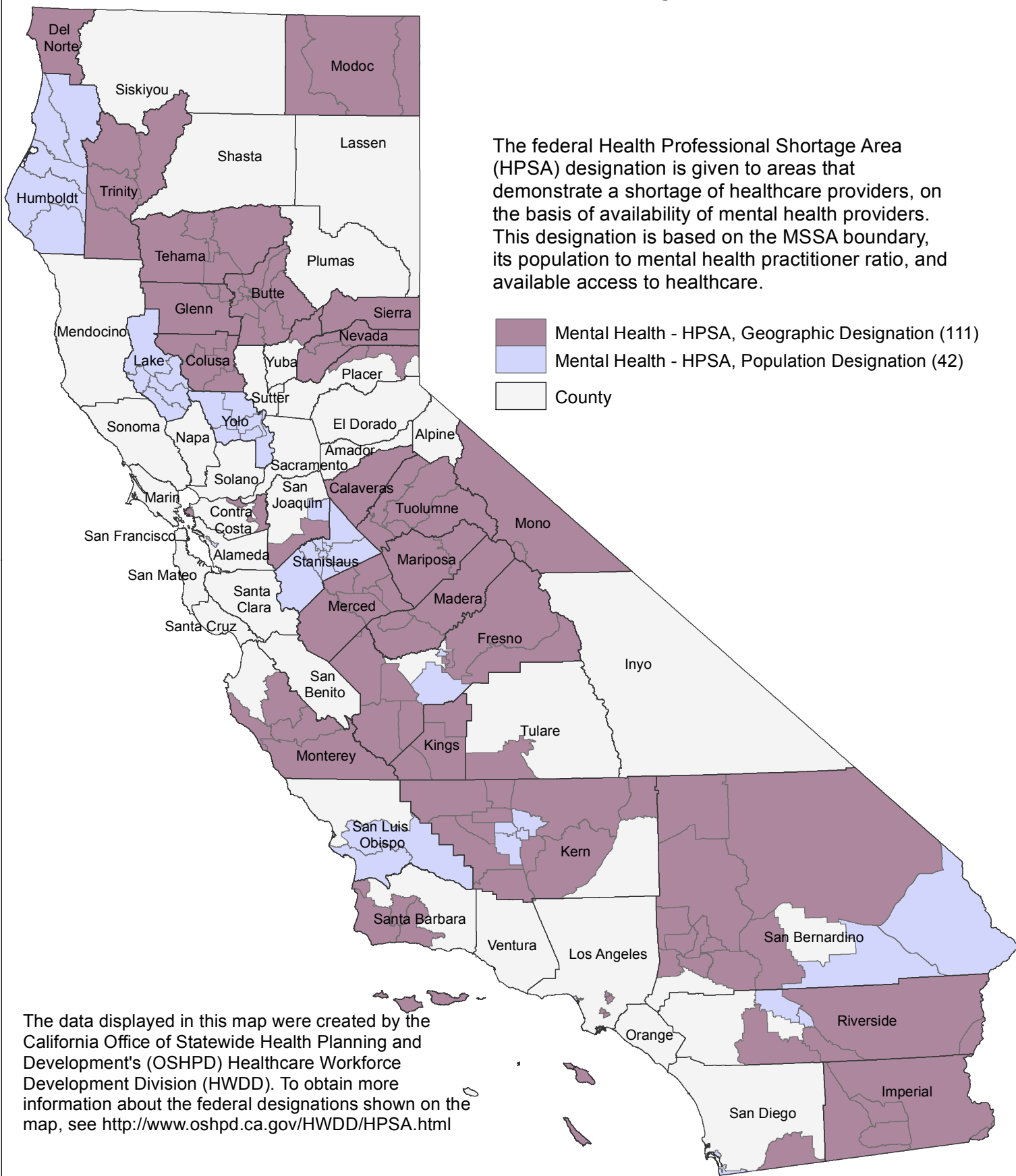
0 50 100 Miles

August 2012

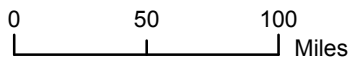
Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas



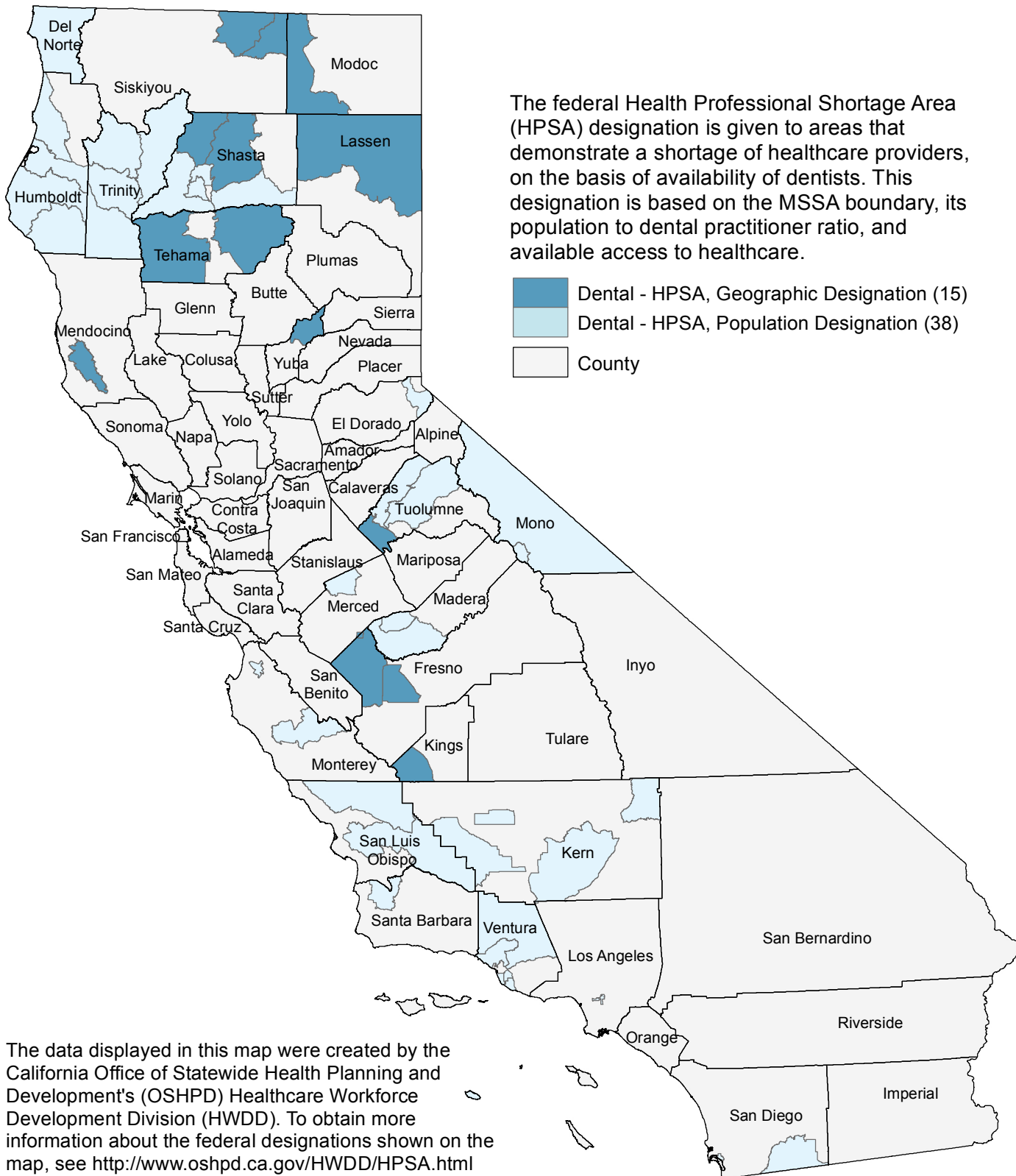
Mental Health Health Professional Shortage Areas



The data displayed in this map were created by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development's (OSHPD) Healthcare Workforce Development Division (HWDD). To obtain more information about the federal designations shown on the map, see <http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/HWDD/HPSA.html>



Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas



Additional copies of this report may be obtained online at the following website:

<http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/CalMort/>

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