

REFINITIV

DELTA REPORT

10-K

SGRY - SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPARED TO 10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2022

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

TOTAL DELTAS	2761
CHANGES	496
DELETIONS	1559
ADDITIONS	706

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

☒ Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**

OR

☐ Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission file number: 001-37576

Surgery Partners, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

47-3620923
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

340 Seven Springs Way, Suite 600
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)
(615) 234-5900
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	SGRY	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐
Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the closing price of the shares of common stock on The Nasdaq Stock Market on **June 30, 2022** **June 30, 2023**, was **\$1.1** **\$4.7** billion. As of **February 22, 2023** **February 19, 2024**, there were **126,027,716** **126,607,086** shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the **2023** **2024** annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
FORM 10-K
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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (this "Annual Report") contains forward-looking statements based on our current expectations, estimates and assumptions about future events. All statements other than statements of current or historical fact contained in this report, including statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "projections," "believe," "continue," "drive," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "will," "could," "would" and similar expressions are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. We believe that these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section of this Annual Report, which include but are not limited to the following:

- reductions in payments from government health care programs and private insurance payors, such as health maintenance organizations ("HMOs"), preferred provider organizations ("PPOs"), and other managed care organizations and employers;
- our ability to contract with private insurance payors;
- changes in our payor mix or surgical case mix;
- failure to maintain or develop relationships with physicians on beneficial or favorable terms, or at all;
- the impact of payor controls designed to reduce the number of surgical procedures;
- our efforts to integrate operations of acquired businesses and surgical facilities, attract new physician partners, or acquire additional surgical facilities;
- supply chain issues, including shortages or quality control issues with surgery-related products, equipment and medical supplies;
- competition for physicians, nurses, strategic relationships, acquisitions and managed care contracts;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified health care professionals;
- our ability to enforce non-compete restrictions against our physicians;
- our ability to manage material liabilities whether known or unknown incurred as a result of acquiring surgical facilities;
- the impact of future legislation and other health care regulatory reform actions, and the effect of that legislation and other regulatory actions on our business;
- our ability to comply with current health care laws and regulations;
- the outcome of legal and regulatory proceedings that have been or may be brought against us;
- the impact of cybersecurity attacks or intrusions;
- changes in the regulatory, economic and other conditions of the states where our surgical facilities are located;
- our indebtedness; and
- the social and economic impact of a pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease, such as COVID-19, on our business.

Although we base have based these forward-looking statements on our current assumptions, expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe are reasonable when made, may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs, we caution you that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which we operate may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. They can be affected by known or unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, among other things, the risks, uncertainties and assumptions described in Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

Any forward-looking statements and other information set forth in this Annual Report speak only as of the date made. Other than as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, press releases, investor presentations and our website.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Surgery Partners, Inc., a Delaware corporation, acting through its subsidiaries, owns and operates a national network of surgical facilities and ancillary services. Unless the context otherwise indicates, Surgery Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries are referred to herein as "Surgery Partners," "we," "us," "our" or the "Company."

As We are a leading healthcare services company with an integrated outpatient delivery model focused on providing high-quality, cost-effective solutions for surgical and related ancillary care in support of December 31, 2022, we owned or operated primarily in partnership with physicians, a portfolio both patients and physicians. We are one of 146 the largest and fastest growing surgical facilities services businesses in the United States ("U.S.") comprised of 127, with more than 180 locations in 33 states, including ambulatory surgical surgery centers ("ASCs") and 19, short-stay surgical hospitals ("surgical hospitals," "hospitals"), and together with multi-specialty physician practices, among others. Patient services provided in our ASCs referred to in this report as and surgical hospitals (collectively, "surgical facilities" or "facilities") across 31 states, including a majority interest in 93 of the surgical facilities. During 2022, patient services provided in our surgical facilities generated approximately \$2.4 billion \$2.6 billion in revenue. revenue during 2023.

Our Growth Strategies

Our differentiated operating model employs a multifaceted strategy to grow revenue, earnings and cash flow. We believe the following are key components to this strategy:

- Deliver outstanding patient care and clinical outcomes;
- Continue to execute and expand upon our physician engagement strategy in attractive markets;
- Become the partner of choice for physicians seeking to become or stay independent;

- Become the employer of choice by attracting, engaging, retaining, developing and promoting talent;
- Drive organic growth at existing facilities through targeted physician recruitment, service line expansion and implementing our efficient operating model;
- Seek partnership opportunities with payors to make health care more affordable for their members;
- Seek partnership opportunities with health systems looking to develop and/or enhance their ambulatory surgery footprint to better meet the needs of the patients and medical staff;
- Continue our disciplined acquisition strategy;
- Offer new services to provide a more comprehensive continuum of care; and
- Enhance operational efficiencies and productivity by delivering on integration, integration;
- Seek strategic relationship opportunities with health care systems looking to develop and/or enhance their ambulatory surgery footprint to better meet the needs of the patients and medical staff.

In addition, we believe favorable industry trends such as an aging population, and advancements in medical technology and payor and government encouragement to move high acuity procedures from acute care to our lower cost sites of care will further drive growth.

Total Addressable Market

Based on management estimates, we believe that the total U.S. outpatient surgical facility market represents approximately greater than \$90 billion in annual revenue, including approximately greater than \$55 billion of hospital outpatient department procedures and \$35 billion of ambulatory surgical center procedures, and we believe that ASCs are capturing an increasing share of the total surgical procedure market. We estimate that as a result of this trend, total annual procedure volume is expected to grow over the next few years by approximately 2% in hospital outpatient departments and by approximately 6% in ASCs, while inpatient procedures will decline by approximately 2% during the same period. In addition, we believe that approximately \$60 billion of inpatient surgical cases have the potential to move to outpatient surgery centers, which, together with procedures performed at hospital outpatient departments and ASCs, represents what we believe is a total addressable market of approximately \$150 billion.

Patient and Physician Satisfaction

We are leveraging our growth strategies to capture market share by providing high quality service. According to a survey of health and life safety tags, our ASCs averaged 25% fewer deficiencies compared with the total market, with 6.3 deficiencies at our ASCs compared to 8.4 in other ASCs. Similarly, our surgical hospitals averaged 48% fewer deficiencies per survey compared to all other hospitals surveyed, with 17.6 deficiencies for our surgical hospitals compared with 33.7 deficiencies at other hospitals according to an industry survey. In addition, 94% of our surgical hospitals were rated four to five stars in the CMS star rating. This has resulted in an overall patient experience score of 95, based on patient satisfaction surveys conducted from May 2022 to July 2022.

Impact of COVID-19

The public health and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected our facilities, employees, patients, communities, business operations and financial performance, as well as the U.S. economy and financial markets. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our surgical facilities varies based on the market in which the facility operates, the type of surgical facility and the procedures typically performed. We cannot provide any certainty regarding the length and severity of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is difficult to predict and is dependent on factors beyond our control.

Taking into account the pandemic and other factors, the United States economy has recently experienced general inflationary pressures, significant disruptions to global supply networks, and an extremely competitive labor market. We have incurred, and may continue to incur, certain increased expenses arising from the pandemic and these economic conditions, including additional labor, supply chain, capital and other expenditures. While we have implemented cost containment and other measures to try to counteract these developments, we may be unable to fully offset these increases in our costs and otherwise effectively respond to supply disruptions.

The Company is monitoring legislative actions at federal and state levels, including the impact of the CARES Act and other governmental programs related to the COVID-19 public health emergency. On January 30, 2023, the Biden Administration announced its intent to end the COVID-19 public health emergency declaration effective as of the end of the day on May 11, 2023. As a result of the expiration of the public health emergency, many Medicare and Medicaid waivers and broad flexibilities deemed necessary to expand healthcare system capacity and to allow the health care system to weather the heightened strain created by COVID-19 will come to an end.

Operations

During 2022 2023 and 2021, 2022, we operated in two reporting segments: Surgical Facility Services and Ancillary Services. Prior to 2021, we also operated in the Optical Services reporting segment.

- Our Surgical Facility Services segment consisted of the operation of ASCs and surgical hospitals and includes our anesthesia services. Our surgical facilities primarily provide non-emergency surgical procedures across many specialties, including, among others, orthopedics and pain management, ophthalmology, gastroenterology ("GI") and general surgery.
- Our Ancillary Services segment consisted of multi-specialty physician practices, including physician practices owned and operated pursuant to long-term management service agreements, and prior to 2021, a diagnostic laboratory, which was closed during the third quarter of 2020, agreements.
- Our Optical Services segment consisted of an optical products group purchasing organization, which was divested on December 31, 2020. Our Optical Services segment was not a material component of our total revenue, contributing less than 1% in 2020.

Surgical Facility Services Segment

Surgical Facility Operations

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we owned or operated **primarily in partnership with physicians, 146 162** surgical facilities, including **127 144** ASCs and **19 18** licensed surgical hospitals. **Our surgical facilities generally are located in close proximity to physicians' offices.** Our Surgical Facility Services segment contributed approximately **98% of our total revenue in 2023, and 97% of our total revenue in each of 2022 and 2021, and 96% of our total revenue in 2020, 2021.**

Our typical ASC is a free-standing facility that performs planned surgical procedures on an outpatient basis for patients not requiring hospitalization and for whom an overnight stay is not expected after surgery. Each ASC usually has one to seven operating or procedure rooms with areas for reception, pre-operative care, recovery and administration. The staff of our ASCs generally includes a center administrator, registered nurses, operating room technicians, as well as other administrative staff.

Our surgical hospitals generally are larger than our ASCs and include inpatient hospital rooms and, in certain cases, emergency departments. Our surgical hospitals **may** also provide services such as diagnostic imaging, laboratory, **obstetrics**, oncology, pharmacy, physical therapy and wound care.

We operate both multi-specialty and single-specialty facilities. In multi-specialty facilities, a variety of surgical procedures are performed, including, among others, orthopedics and pain management, **gastroenterology**, ophthalmology, **GI** and general surgery. We have diversified the mix of procedures performed at our facilities by strategically introducing select specialties that will complement existing services. In many cases, we keep certain facilities as single-specialty where it suits an individual facility or market demand.

We provide each of our surgical facilities with a full range of financial, marketing and operating services. For example, our regional managed care directors assist the local management team at each of our surgical facilities in developing relationships with private insurance payors and negotiating private insurance contracts.

Surgical Facility Ownership Structure

We own and operate our surgical facilities through partnerships or limited liability companies with physicians, physician groups and health care systems. **One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries typically serves as the general partner or managing member of our surgical facilities. We generally seek to own a majority interest in our surgical facilities or otherwise have sufficient control over the facilities in order to consolidate the financial results.** In some instances, we acquire ownership in a surgical facility with the prior owners retaining ownership, and, in some cases, we offer new ownership to other physicians or health care systems. **We Of the 162 surgical facilities that were operational as of December 31, 2023, we hold majority ownership in 93 90 of these surgical facilities in which we own an interest, and consolidated 123 for financial reporting purposes.. We provide intercompany loans to some of the surgical facilities which often are secured by a pledge of assets of the facility. We also provide day-to-day management services for a majority of our surgical facilities pursuant to a management agreement and receive a management fee that is typically equal to a percentage of the facility revenue.**

We also provide intercompany loans to some of the surgical facilities which often are secured by a pledge of assets of the facility.

Strategic Relationships

When attractive opportunities arise, we may develop, acquire or operate surgical facilities through strategic relationships with payors, health care systems, and other health care providers. We believe that forming such strategic relationships can enhance our ability to attract physicians and access favorable private insurance contracts for our surgical facilities in that market.

The strategic relationships through which we own and operate surgical facilities are governed by partnership and operating agreements that generally are comparable to the partnership and operating agreements of the other surgical facilities in which we own an interest. The primary difference between the structure of these strategic relationships and the other surgical facilities in which we hold **ownership an equity interest** is that, in these strategic relationships, a health care system holds ownership in the surgical facility in addition to physician investors. In each of these strategic relationships, we **have also have** entered into a management agreement under which we provide day-to-day management services for a management fee equal to a percentage of the revenues of the surgical facility. The terms of those management agreements are comparable to the terms of our management agreements with other surgical facilities in which we own an **equity** interest.

Sources of Revenue

Revenue from our **consolidated** surgical facilities is earned from facility fees related to health care services performed in our surgical facilities and is included in our patient service revenues. The fee charged for surgical services varies depending on the type of service provided, but usually includes all charges for usage of an operating room, a recovery room, special equipment, supplies, nursing staff and/or medications. Our fees do not typically include professional fees charged by the patient's surgeon, anesthesiologist or other attending physician, which are billed directly by such physicians. **Management fees received from our non-consolidated surgical facilities for management services provided are included in other service revenues.**

We are dependent upon government and private insurance sources of payment for the services we provide. The amounts that our surgical facilities receive in payment for their services may be adversely affected by market and cost factors as well as other factors over which we have no control, including Medicare, Medicaid and state regulations, cost containment and utilization decisions and reduced reimbursement schedules of private insurance payors.

The following table sets forth the percentage of total patient service revenues for our consolidated surgical facilities by type of payor for the periods indicated:

		Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,					
		2023				2023		2022		2021	
		Year Ended December 31,									
		2022				2021		2020			
Private Insurance											
Private Insurance											
Private Insurance	Private Insurance	51.5 %	50.6 %	53.9 %		52.5 %		51.5 %		50.6 %	
Government	Government	42.3 %	43.3 %	38.6 %	Government	41.8 %		42.3 %		43.3 %	
Self-pay	Self-pay	2.6 %	2.8 %	3.2 %	Self-pay	2.5 %		2.6 %		2.8 %	

Other	Other	3.6 %	3.3 %	4.3 %	Other	3.2 %	3.6 %	3.3 %	
Total patient service revenues	Total patient service revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	Total patient service revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	%

We receive reimbursement from Medicare for surgical services based on three different payment systems depending on the site of service: hospital inpatient surgical services, hospital outpatient surgical services and outpatient surgical services generally provided in our ASCs.

Medicare Reimbursement - Hospital Inpatient Services

Nineteen **Eighteen** of our surgical facilities are licensed as hospitals. Most inpatient services provided by hospitals are reimbursed by Medicare under the inpatient prospective payment system ("IPPS"). Under the IPPS, a hospital receives a fixed amount for inpatient hospital services based on each patient's final assigned Medicare-severity diagnosis related group ("MS-DRG"). Each MS-DRG is assigned a payment rate that is prospectively set by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") using national average resources used per case for treating a patient with a particular diagnosis. This assignment also affects the prospectively determined capital rate paid with each MS-DRG. MS-DRG and capital payments are adjusted by a predetermined geographic adjustment factor assigned to the geographic area in which the hospital is located. The index used to adjust the MS-DRG rates, known as the "hospital market basket index," gives consideration to the inflation experienced by hospitals in purchasing goods and services.

On **August 10, 2022** **August 1, 2023**, CMS published the IPPS final rule for federal fiscal year ("FFY") **2023, 2024**, which began on **October 1, 2021** **October 1, 2023**. Under the FFY **2022 2024** final rule, rates for inpatient stays in hospitals paid under the IPPS that successfully report certain quality data under the Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting ("IQR") Program and demonstrate meaningful use of certified electronic health record ("EHR") technology will be increased by **4.3%** **3.1%**. Those hospitals that do not successfully report quality data under the IQR Program (but are meaningful EHR users) would be subject to a one-fourth reduction in their annual payment update. In addition to the IQR Program, hospitals will be subject to payment adjustments under the Value Based Purchasing Program, Readmissions Reduction Program and Hospital Acquired Conditions Reduction Programs that have been implemented by the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS").

Medicare Reimbursement - Hospital Outpatient Departments

Surgical services that are provided in hospital outpatient departments ("HOPDs") generally are reimbursed by CMS using the Outpatient Prospective Payment System (the "OPPS"). The OPPS, established by the Secretary of HHS, determines payment amounts prospectively (generally the following calendar year) for various categories of medical services performed in HOPDs. On **November 1, 2022** **November 2, 2023**, CMS published its OPPS final rule for **2023, 2024**. The final rule provides for a payment rate increase of **3.8%** **3.1%**. Hospitals that do not meet the reporting requirements of the Medicare Hospital Outpatient Quality Reporting Program will be subject to a 2.0% payment rate decrease. On **November 1, 2022** **November 2, 2023**, CMS additionally released final updates to its Medicare Part B drug payment policy for hospitals participating in the 340B drug pricing program. The policy change was included in the OPPS final rule, which outlines the **2023 2024** OPPS payment rates. Under the new policy, Medicare will pay lower rates to all OPPS participating HOPDs for non-drug services.

As a result of legislative changes related to off-campus HOPDs, certain off-campus HOPDs that began billing under the OPPS (or underwent certain changes) on or after November 2, 2015 are no longer paid for most services under the OPPS. Instead, these facilities are paid under the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule ("MPFS"), which typically results in lower reimbursements. Services provided in a dedicated emergency department are still paid under the OPPS. This change has not significantly affected reimbursement to any of our HOPDs, but we cannot assure you that our HOPDs will not be impacted in the future.

Medicare Reimbursement - ASCs

Payments under the Medicare program to ASCs are also made based on the OPPS; however, the payment received from CMS is a percentage of the payment to HOPDs. Reimbursement rates for ASCs are updated annually based on changes in the consumer price index offset by multifactor productivity adjustments. Based on the OPPS Final Rule, ASC reimbursement rates will increase by **3.8%** **3.1%** for **2023, 2024**. CMS has established the Ambulatory Surgical Center for Quality Reporting ("ASCQR") Program as a pay-for-reporting, quality data program. Our ASCs that participate in the ASCQR Program receive the full annual update to the ASC payment rate. Those ASCs that do not successfully report quality data under the ASCQR Program may receive a payment reduction.

Annual Cost Reports

Hospitals participating in Medicare and Medicaid programs, whether paid on a reasonable cost basis or under a prospective payment system, may be required to meet certain financial reporting requirements. Federal and, where applicable, state regulations require submission of annual cost reports identifying medical costs and expenses associated with the services provided by each hospital to Medicare beneficiaries and Medicaid recipients. Annual cost reports required under the Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to routine governmental audits. These audits may result in adjustments to the amounts ultimately determined to be payable to us under these reimbursement programs. Finalization of these audits often takes several years. Providers may appeal any final determination made in connection with an audit. While ASCs are not currently subject to federal cost reporting requirements, it is possible that such requirements, which could be costly for us, will be implemented by CMS in the future.

Ancillary Services Segment

Ancillary Services **Operations**

Our portfolio of outpatient surgical facilities is complemented by a suite of ancillary services that we provide to support physicians in providing high quality and cost-efficient patient care. This segment includes multi-specialty physician practices, urgent care facilities and anesthesia services. The Company, physicians and patients benefit from these services through improved clinical efficiency and scheduling, and from incremental revenue associated with retaining fees for these services. Our Ancillary Services segment contributed approximately **2% of our total revenue in 2023** **and 3% of our total revenue in each of 2022 2021 and 2020, 2021**.

We employ two models in our network of multi-specialty physician practices. In one model, we wholly own and operate physician practices. For example, in the state of Florida, where the law does not preclude a business corporation from employing physicians, we wholly-own and operate physician practices in several locations throughout **Florida, the state**. In the other model, we operate physician practices pursuant to long-term management service agreements with separate professional corporations that are wholly-owned by physicians.

Until it was closed in the third quarter of 2020, we offered physicians toxicology testing services through our wholly-owned diagnostic laboratory based in Tampa, Florida.

Sources of Revenue - Ancillary Services Segment

The fees charged for services in our Ancillary Services segment depend on a variety of factors, including the type of service provided, the location in which the service is provided and the provider of the service. Service fees are received from both government and private insurance payors. The amounts that we receive in payment for the provision of ancillary services may be adversely affected by market and cost factors as well as other factors over which we have no control, including Medicare, Medicaid and state regulations, cost containment and utilization decisions and reduced reimbursement schedules of private insurance payors.

Acquisition and Development Programs

Acquisition Program. In addition to our corporate operational strategy, we continuously evaluate opportunities to expand our presence in the surgical facility market by making strategic acquisitions of existing surgical facilities and by developing new surgical facilities in cooperation with local physician partners and, when appropriate, health care systems and other strategic partners. We generally structure our partnerships where either we are a majority owner partnered with physicians or we are a minority owner with buy-up rights. These buy-

up buy-up rights give us the option to own a controlling interest at some point in the future. Alternatively, we may choose to pursue a strategic relationship with physicians and a health care system.

We employ a dedicated acquisition team with experience in health care services. Our team seeks to acquire surgical facilities that meet our criteria, including prominence and quality of physician partners, specialty mix, opportunities for growth, level of competition in the local market, level of private insurance penetration and our ability to access private insurance contracts. We carefully evaluate each of our acquisition opportunities through an extensive due diligence process to determine which facilities have the greatest potential for growth and profitability improvements under our operating structure. Our team may also identify opportunities to attract additional physicians to increase the acquired facility's revenues and profitability.

Development Program. We develop surgical facilities in markets that we identify as having substantial interest by physicians and payors. We have experience in developing both single and multi-specialty surgical facilities. When we develop a new surgical facility, we generally provide all of the services necessary to complete the project. We offer in-house capabilities for structuring partnerships and financing facilities and work with architects and construction firms in the design and development of surgical facilities. Before and during the development phase of a new surgical facility, we analyze the competitive environment in the local market, review market data to identify appropriate services to provide, prepare and analyze financial forecasts, evaluate regulatory and licensing issues and assist in designing the surgical facility and identifying appropriate equipment to purchase or lease. After a surgical facility is developed, we typically provide general startup operational support, including information systems, equipment procurement and financing.

Marketing

We primarily direct our sales and marketing efforts at physicians who would utilize our surgical facilities. Marketing activities directed at physicians and other health care providers are coordinated locally by the individual surgical facility and are supplemented by dedicated corporate personnel. These activities generally emphasize the benefits offered by our surgical facilities compared to other facilities in the market, such as the proximity of our surgical facilities to physicians' offices, the ability to schedule consecutive cases without preemption by inpatient or emergency procedures, the efficient turnaround time between cases, our advanced surgical equipment and our simplified administrative procedures. Although the facility administrator is the primary point of contact, physicians who utilize our

surgical facilities are important sources of recommendations to other physicians regarding the benefits of using our surgical facilities. Recruiting teams develop a target list of physicians, and we continually review our progress in successfully recruiting additional local physicians.

We also market our surgical facilities directly to private insurance payors. Payor marketing activities conducted by our corporate office management and facility administrators emphasize the high quality of care, cost advantages and convenience of our surgical facilities, and are focused on making each surgical facility an approved provider under local managed care plans.

Competition

In each market in which we operate a surgical facility, we compete with hospitals and operators of other surgical facilities to attract physicians and patients. We believe that the competitive factors that affect our surgical facilities' ability to compete for physicians are convenience of location of the surgical facilities, quality of care offered, convenience of scheduling, professionalism and cleanliness of facilities, access to capital and participation in private insurance programs. In addition, we believe our national prominence, scale and reputation are instrumental in attracting physicians. We believe that our surgical facilities attract patients based upon our quality of care, the specialties and reputations of the physicians who operate in our surgical facilities, participation in managed care programs, ease of access and convenient scheduling and registration procedures.

In developing or acquiring existing surgical facilities, we compete with other public and private surgical facility and hospital companies. Several large national companies own and/or manage surgical facilities, in some cases in connection with other lines of business with which we do not compete, including HCA Healthcare, Inc., Envision Healthcare Corporation, AMSURG Corp., Tenet Healthcare Corporation Surgical Care Affiliates, Inc. and Optum, Inc. We also face competition from local hospitals, physicians and other providers who may compete with us in the ownership and operation of surgical facilities, as well as the trend of physicians choosing to perform procedures in an office-based setting rather than in a surgical facility.

Seasonality

Our revenue fluctuates based on the number of business days in each calendar quarter, because the majority of services provided by physicians in our surgical facilities consist of scheduled procedures and office visits that occur during weekday business hours. In addition, revenue in the fourth quarter could also be impacted by an increased utilization of services due to annual deductibles which are not usually met until later in the year and also as patients utilize their health care benefits before they expire at year-end.

Human Capital Resources

At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had approximately 12,200 13,500 employees, including approximately 3,100 3,000 part-time employees. None of our employees are represented by a collective bargaining agreement. Our mission is to enhance patient quality of life through partnership. We appreciate that our colleagues are key to creating value and believe that we have a good relationship with them. We are subject to various state and federal laws that regulate wages, hours, benefits and other terms and conditions relating to employment.

We have established, and continue to enhance and refine, a comprehensive set of practices for engaging, recruiting, developing, managing and optimizing the human resources of our organization. In general, we seek to attract, develop and retain an engaged workforce and improve talent management processes accordingly. We offer a competitive range of compensation and benefit programs. We also are committed to the health and safety of our patients, employees, and medical staff, including the implementation of additional safety measures in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and CMS COVID Vaccination Regulations, staff. Our code of conduct promotes integrity, accountability and transparency, among other high ethical standards and a focus on employee welfare.

Our surgical facilities are staffed by licensed physicians, physicians, and our operations are dependent on the efforts, abilities and experience of our physicians and clinical personnel. We generally do not enter into contracts with physicians who use our surgical facilities, other than partnership and operating agreements with physicians who own interests in our surgical facilities, agreements for anesthesiology services and medical director agreements. Most physicians are not employees of our surgical facilities and are not contractually required to use our facilities. Physicians who use our surgical facilities also use other facilities or hospitals and may choose to perform procedures in an office-based setting that might otherwise be performed at our surgical facilities. Our operations are dependent on the efforts, abilities and experience of our physicians and clinical personnel. We compete with other health care providers, primarily hospitals and other surgical facilities, in attracting physicians to utilize our surgical facilities, nurses and medical staff to support our surgical facilities, recruiting and retaining qualified management and support personnel responsible for the daily operations of each of our facilities.

Our surgical facilities, like most healthcare providers, have experienced rising labor costs. In several markets, nurse and medical support personnel availability has become a significant operating issue to healthcare providers. To address this challenge, we have implemented several initiatives to improve engagement, retention, recruiting, compensation programs and productivity. We may be required to continue to enhance wages and benefits to recruit and retain nurses and other medical support personnel or to hire more expensive temporary or contract personnel. As a result, our labor costs could continue to increase. We also depend on the available labor pool of semi-skilled and unskilled employees in each of the markets in which we operate.

We believe that our employees are vital contributors to our success, and we devote significant resources to recruit and retain our workforce. We strive to recruit and retain a diverse population of employees at all stages of their careers that are reflective of the communities we serve. We are committed to promoting an inclusive culture through diversity of thoughts and backgrounds, recognizing the value these experiences bring to our colleagues, physicians, patients and the communities in which we reside. One of our core values is to promote a culture of diversity and inclusion. We have a Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Corporate Citizenship and Community Impact Council comprised of employees with diverse backgrounds, experiences or characteristics who share a common interest in improving corporate culture and delivering

sustained business results. Our policies prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, military service, pregnancy, physical or mental disabilities, genetic information, or any other class protected by applicable law in its administration of policies, programs or employment.

Environmental

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and human health and safety, including those governing the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of contaminated sites and the maintenance of a safe workplace. Our operations include the use, generation and disposal of hazardous materials. We may, in the future, incur liability under environmental statutes and regulations with respect to contamination of sites we own or operate (including contamination caused by prior owners or operators of such sites, adjoining properties or other persons) and the off-site disposal of hazardous substances. We believe that we have been and are in substantial compliance with the terms of all applicable environmental laws and regulations and that we have no liabilities under environmental requirements that we would expect to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition (including our capital expenditures, earnings and competitive position).

Insurance

We maintain liability insurance in amounts that we believe are appropriate for our operations. Currently, we maintain professional, general and workers' compensation liability insurance in excess of self-insured retentions through third party commercial insurance carriers. We also maintain cyber insurance, business interruption insurance and property damage insurance. Coverage under certain of these policies is contingent upon the policy being in effect when a claim is made regardless of when the events which caused the claim occurred.

In addition, physicians who provide professional services in our surgical facilities are required to maintain separate malpractice coverage with defined minimum coverage limits. While we believe that our insurance policies are adequate in amount and coverage for our operations, we make no assurances that the insurance coverage is sufficient to cover all future claims or will continue to be available in adequate amounts or at a reasonable cost.

Private Insurance Payors

Most private third-party payors reimburse us for services pursuant to written contracts. These contracts generally require that we offer discounts from our established charges. Some of in rare cases our payments come from private insurance payors with which we do not have written contracts. In those situations, commonly known as "out-of-network" services, we generally charge the patients the same co-payment or other patient responsibility amounts that we would have charged had we had a contract with the private insurance payor. We also submit a claim for the services to the private insurance payor along with full disclosure that we have charged the patient an in-network patient responsibility amount.

Governmental Regulation

General

We are subject to federal, state and local laws dealing with issues such as occupational safety, employment, medical leave, insurance regulations, civil rights, discrimination, building codes and medical waste and other environmental issues. Federal, state and local governments are expanding the regulatory requirements on businesses like ours. The imposition of these regulatory requirements may have the effect of increasing operating costs and reducing the profitability of our operations.

Regulatory Development in Response Continuing Obligations with Respect to COVID-19 Regulatory Responses

Numerous legislative and regulatory actions were taken in an attempt to provide businesses, including health care providers, with relief from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The legislative and regulatory responses to Specifically, the COVID-19 pandemic generally impact many of the statutes, regulations and policies summarized or discussed throughout this Annual Report.

CARES Act and Other Stimulus Legislation

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act" "CARES Act"), which was signed into law on March 27, 2020. Among other things, the CARES Act contains, introduced a number of provisions that are intended to assist health care providers temporary regulatory waivers for healthcare operations and appropriated more than \$100 billion in federal funding toward healthcare provider operations through the creation of Provider Relief Fund. Subsequent legislation, such as they combat the effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency. The healthcare-specific provisions include:

- the temporary suspension of Medicare sequestration, which began May 1, 2020 and ultimately was extended to April 1, 2022. The sequestration adjustment was phased back in with a 1% reduction beginning April 1, 2022, and returned to 2% on July 1, 2022.
- an appropriation of \$100 billion to the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund for a new program to reimburse, through grants or other mechanisms, eligible health care providers and other approved entities for COVID-19-related expenses or lost revenues;
- the expansion of CMS' Accelerated and Advance Payment Program; and
- waivers or temporary suspension of certain regulatory requirements.

On December 27, 2020, the December 2020 COVID-19 Economic Relief Bill, (the "Bill") was enacted, which among other significant matters, revised previous guidance on further clarified how grant funds distributed issued under the CARES Act may could or could not be utilized. These changes included greater clarity on the measurement of lost revenues eligible to be claimed against grant funds received through the CARES Act as well as how funds can be allocated among consolidated facilities, used by healthcare providers.

The underlying terms and conditions of grant funds received through the CARES Act the Bill and other COVID-19-related governmental assistance programs including included auditing and reporting requirements. Recipients of program funds were expected to report the ultimate disposition of all funds received in accordance with the CARES Act – or return the funds if unused. Reporting periods for various tranches of funding issued to providers throughout the public health emergency continue in calendar year 2024. Some but not all of our facilities received COVID-19 related funding. Where applicable, our facilities have worked to materially comply with all auditing and reporting requirements was initially to which they become subject to changing and evolving interpretation by HHS. Additional guidance or new and amended interpretations as a result of existing guidance on the terms and conditions of such payments may result in our inability to recognize certain payments, changes in the estimate of amounts recognized, or the derecognition of amounts previously recognized. Such changes may be material. funding received.

For more information, please refer to Note 1. "Organization and Summary of Accounting Policies - Medicare Accelerated Payments and Deferred Government Grants" to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 included elsewhere herein.

Waivers or Temporary Suspension of Certain Regulatory Requirements

In addition to the financial and other relief that has been provided by the federal government through the CARES Act and other legislation that has been passed by Congress, CMS and many state governments have also issued a number of waivers and temporary suspensions of

health care facility licensure, certification, and reimbursement requirements in order to provide hospitals, ASCs, physicians, and other health care providers with increased flexibility to meet the challenges presented by the COVID-19 public health emergency. Many states have also suspended the enforcement of certain regulatory requirements to ensure that health care providers have sufficient capacity to treat COVID-19 patients. These With the expiration of the public health emergency, further discussed in the following section, these temporary regulatory changes are temporary, have terminated and we anticipate substantially all regulatory requirements will be have been reinstated in all material respects at the conclusion of the public health emergency, respects.

Anticipated Expiration of Public Health Emergency

On January 30, 2023 May 11, 2023, the Biden Administration announced its intent to end formally ended the COVID-19 public health emergency declaration effective as of the end of the day on May 11, 2023. emergency. As a result of the expiration of the public health emergency, many Medicare and Medicaid waivers and broad flexibilities previously deemed necessary to expand healthcare system capacity and to allow the health care system to weather the heightened strain created by COVID-19 will come to an end. We continue to closely monitor legislative actions and regulatory guidance ended. To the extent any short-term changes in operations were implemented at the federal, state and local levels with respect to the CARES Act and other governmental programs related to our facilities in reliance on the COVID-19 waivers, such operations ceased and facilities largely returned to their pre-pandemic operating models. Though the public health emergency.

emergency has ended, we cannot provide any certainty regarding the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on public health and the economy, or whether there will be a resurgence of COVID-19 or a similar virus in the future. Likewise, we are unable to predict the actions of public health agencies that regulate our facilities in response to any future pandemic and how such actions may impact our future operations.

Certificates of Need, Licensure and Accreditation

Capital expenditures for the construction of new health care facilities, the addition of beds or new health care services or the acquisition of existing health care facilities may be reviewable by state regulators under statutory programs that are sometimes referred to as certificate of need laws. States with certificate of need laws place limits on the construction and acquisition of health care facilities and the expansion of existing facilities and services. In these states, approvals, generally known as certificates of need, are required for capital expenditures exceeding certain preset monetary thresholds for the development, acquisition and/or expansion of certain facilities or services, including, in certain of these states, surgical facilities. Certificate of need laws are being challenged in many states across the country and any future changes could have positive and negative impacts on our business. We currently operate in 21 24 states that have certificate of need laws.

Our surgical facilities also are subject to state licensing requirements for medical providers. Our ASCs have licenses to operate as required in the states in which they operate and must meet all applicable requirements for ASCs. In addition, even though our surgical facilities that are licensed as hospitals primarily provide surgical services, they must meet all applicable requirements for general hospital licensure. To assure continued compliance with these regulations, governmental and other authorities periodically inspect our surgical facilities. The failure to comply with these regulations could result in the suspension or revocation of a facility's license. In addition, based on the specific operations of our surgical facilities, some of these facilities maintain a pharmacy license, a controlled substance registration, a clinical laboratory certification waiver, and environmental protection permits for biohazards and/or radioactive materials, as required by applicable law.

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the majority of our facilities were accredited by either The Joint Commission or the Accreditation Association for Ambulatory Health Care, two of the major national organizations that establish standards relating to the physical plant, administration, quality of patient care and operation of medical staffs of various types of health care facilities. The effect of accreditation by these organizations is to exempt the facilities from routine surveys by state agencies to determine compliance with CMS requirements. These accredited facilities are subject to periodic surveys by the accrediting organization to ensure that they are in compliance with the applicable standards. Many private insurance health plans require our facilities to be accredited by one or

both of these organizations in order to be participating providers. Failure to maintain accreditation would cause a facility to become subject to state survey agency oversight and potentially subject to increased scrutiny by CMS, and could result in a loss of payment from private insurance health plans.

Executive Order

On July 9, 2021, President Biden issued an executive order that is intended to promote competition in the U.S. economy. Among other things, the executive order encourages the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") to ban or limit non-compete agreements, encourages the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") and the FTC to review and revise their merger guidelines to ensure that patients are not harmed by healthcare mergers, and instructs HHS to support existing price transparency rules and implement the legislation **that was recently** adopted to address surprise billing. We cannot predict how, if at all, the various initiatives set forth in the executive order will be implemented by the regulatory agencies involved or the impact that the executive order will have on operations. **For example, the FTC recently published We note, however, a proposed rule that would prohibit employers from entering into non-compete agreements and nullify existing non-competes, number of recent policy statements as of December 2023 issued by these federal agencies addressing perceived issues of anti-competitiveness, as well as an uptick in enforcement actions targeting alleged anti-competitiveness.**

Affordable Care Act Repeal Efforts

Initiatives to repeal or modify the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the "Affordable Care Act") have been persistent over the past several years. As of **December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023**, legislative efforts to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act in full have not been successful. However, as a result of the enactment of the Tax and Jobs Act of 2017, the tax penalty associated with the so-called "individual mandate," which requires most individuals to obtain qualifying health insurance coverage or pay a tax penalty, was reduced to zero starting in 2019. The effective repeal of the individual mandate tax penalty and any other future repeal or replacement of the Affordable Care Act may have significant impact on the reimbursement for health care services generally, and may cause more individuals to become uninsured, rendering them unable to afford our health care services. In 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed a case that sought to invalidate the

Affordable Care Act; however, the Affordable Care Act remains subject to various challenges. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the adoption of any future federal or state health care reform legislation, or any ruling by a court with respect to the Affordable Care Act, will not have a negative financial impact on the Company.

Medicare and Medicaid Private Contractor Audits

CMS has implemented a number of programs that use private contractors that contract with CMS to identify overpayments and underpayments and other potential sources of billing fraud. These contractors, known as Recovery Audit Contractors ("RACs") and Zone Program Integrity Contractors ("ZPICs") conduct both post-payment and pre-payment review of claims submitted by Medicare providers. In addition, CMS employs Medicaid Integrity Contractors ("MICs") to perform post-payment audits of Medicaid claims and identify overpayments. Our facilities and providers periodically receive letters from auditors such as RACs and ZPICs requesting repayment of alleged overpayments for services and incur expenses associated with responding to and appealing these determinations, as well as the costs of repaying any overpayments. Moreover, in recent years, the increase in Medicare payment appeals has created a backlog such that resolving appeals often takes multiple years.

Although all other repayments requested to date as a result of RAC, MIC and ZPIC audits have not been material to our Company, we are unable to quantify the aggregate financial impact of these audits on our facilities given the pending appeals and uncertainty about the extent of future audits.

Medicare and Medicaid Participation

The majority of our revenue is expected to continue to be received from third-party payors, including federal and state programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and private insurance payors. To participate in the Medicare program and receive Medicare payment, our surgical facilities must comply with regulations promulgated by HHS. Among other things, these regulations, known as "conditions for coverage" or "conditions of participation," impose numerous requirements on our facilities, their equipment, their personnel and their standards of medical care, as well as compliance with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. In 2007, CMS issued a policy memorandum (the "2007 CMS Policy Memorandum") that reaffirmed its prior interpretation of its conditions of participation that all hospitals (other than critical access hospitals) participating in the Medicare program are required to provide basic emergency care interventions regardless of whether or not the hospital maintains an emergency department. Our facilities licensed as hospitals are required to meet this requirement to maintain their participating provider status in the Medicare program. Our hospitals that do not have an emergency room, maintain a protocol for the transfer of patients requiring emergency treatment. While we believe such protocols satisfy CMS requirements, CMS could interpret such protocols to be inconsistent with the 2007 CMS Policy Memorandum, which could jeopardize each facility's participation in the Medicare program. Our surgical facilities must also satisfy the conditions of participation to be eligible to participate in the various state Medicaid programs. The requirements for certification under Medicare and Medicaid are subject to change and, in order to remain qualified for these programs, we may have to make changes from time to time in our facilities, equipment, personnel or services. Although we intend to continue to participate in these reimbursement programs, we cannot ensure that our surgical facilities will continue to qualify for participation.

The Affordable Care Act and its associated regulations require a hospital to provide written disclosure of physician ownership interests to the hospital's patients and on the hospital's website and in any advertising, along with annual reports to the government detailing such interests. Additionally, hospitals that do not have 24/7 physician coverage are required to inform patients of this fact and receive signed acknowledgment from the patients of the disclosure. A hospital's provider agreement may be terminated if it fails to provide the required notices.

Utilization Review

Federal law contains numerous provisions designed to ensure that services rendered by hospitals to Medicare and Medicaid patients meet professionally recognized standards, are medically necessary and that claims for reimbursement are properly filed. These provisions include a requirement that a sampling of admissions of Medicare and Medicaid patients must be reviewed by quality improvement organizations, which review the appropriateness of patient admissions and discharges, the quality of care provided, the validity of MS-DRG classifications and the appropriateness of cases of extraordinary length of stay or cost. Quality improvement organizations may deny payment for services provided or assess fines and also have the authority to recommend to HHS that a provider which is in substantial noncompliance with the standards of the quality improvement organization be excluded from participation in the Medicare program. Utilization review is also a requirement of most non-governmental managed care organizations.

Federal Anti-Kickback Statute and Medicare Fraud and Abuse Laws

The Social Security Act of 1935 includes provisions addressing false statements, illegal remuneration and other instances of fraud and abuse in federal health care programs. These provisions include the statute commonly known as the federal Anti-Kickback statute (the "Anti-Kickback Statute"). The Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits providers and others from, among other things, soliciting, receiving, offering or paying, directly or indirectly, any remuneration in return for either making a referral for, or ordering or arranging for, or recommending the order of, any item or service covered by a federal health care program, including, but not limited to, the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Violations of the Anti-Kickback Statute are criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment and fines of up

to \$25,000 for each violation. Civil violations are punishable by fines of up to \$50,000 for each violation, as well as damages of up to three times the total amount of remuneration received from the government for health care claims.

Because physician-owners of our surgical facilities are in a position to generate referrals to the facilities, the distribution of available cash to those investors could come under scrutiny under the Anti-Kickback Statute. Some courts have held that the Anti-Kickback Statute is violated if one purpose (as opposed to a primary or the sole purpose) of a payment to a provider is to induce referrals. Further, Section 6402(f)(2) of the Affordable Care Act amends the Anti-Kickback Statute by adding a provision to clarify that a person need not have actual knowledge of such section or specific intent to commit a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute. Because none of these cases involved a joint venture such as those owning and operating our surgical facilities, it is not clear how a court would apply these holdings to our activities. It is clear, however, that a physician's investment income from a surgical facility may not vary with the number of his or her referrals to the surgical facility.

Under regulations issued by the Office of the Inspector General of HHS (the "OIG"), certain categories of activities are deemed not to violate the Anti-Kickback Statute (commonly referred to as the safe harbors). According to the preamble to these safe harbor regulations, the failure of a particular business arrangement to comply with the regulations does not determine whether the arrangement violates the Anti-Kickback Statute. The safe harbor regulations outline standards that, if complied with, protect conduct that might otherwise be deemed in violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute. When a transaction or relationship does not fit within a safe harbor, it does not mean that an Anti-Kickback Statute violation has occurred; rather, it means that the facts and circumstances as well as the intent of the parties related to a specific transaction or relationship must be examined to determine whether or not any illegal conduct has occurred.

We believe the ownership and operations of our surgical facilities do not fit wholly within any of the safe harbors, but we attempt to structure our ASCs to fit as closely as possible within the safe harbor designed to protect distributions to physician-investors in ASCs who directly refer patients to the ASC and personally perform the procedures at the center as an extension of their practice (the "ASC Safe Harbor"). The ASC Safe Harbor protects four categories of investors, including ASCs owned by (1) general surgeons, (2) single-specialty physicians, (3) multi-specialty physicians and (4) hospital/physician joint ventures, provided that certain requirements are satisfied. These requirements include the following:

- The ASC must be certified to participate in the Medicare program, and its operating and recovery room space must be dedicated exclusively to the center and not a part of a hospital (although such space may be leased from a hospital if such lease meets the requirements of the safe harbor for space rental).
- Each investor must be either (a) a physician who derived at least one-third of his or her medical practice income for the previous fiscal year or 12-month period from performing procedures on the list of Medicare-covered procedures for ASCs, (b) a hospital, or (c) a person or entity not in a position to make or influence referrals to the center, nor to provide items or services to the center, nor employed by the center or any investor.
- Unless all physician-investors are members of a single specialty, each physician-investor must perform at least one-third of his or her procedures at the ASC each year. This requirement is in addition to the requirement that the physician-investor has derived at least one-third of his or her medical practice income for the past year from performing procedures.
- Physician-investors must have fully informed their referred patients of the physician's investment.
- The terms on which an investment interest is offered to an investor are not related to the previous or expected volume of referrals, services furnished or the amount of business otherwise generated from that investor to the entity.
- Neither the ASC nor any other investor nor any person acting on their behalf may loan funds to or guarantee a loan for an investor if the investor uses any part of such loan to obtain the investment interest.
- The amount of payment to an investor in return for the investment interest is directly proportional to the amount of the capital investment (including the fair market value of any pre-operational services rendered) of that investor.
- All physician-investors, any hospital-investor and the center agree to treat patients receiving benefits or assistance under a federal health care program in a non-discriminatory manner.
- All ancillary services performed at the ASC for beneficiaries of federal health care programs must be directly and integrally related to primary procedures performed at the center and may not be billed separately.
- No hospital-investor may include on its cost report or any claim for payment from a federal health care program any costs associated with the ASC.
- The ASC may not use equipment owned by or services provided by a hospital-investor unless such equipment is leased in accordance with a lease that complies with the Anti-Kickback Statute equipment rental safe harbor and such services are provided in accordance with a contract that complies with the Anti-Kickback Statute personal services and management contract safe harbor.
- No hospital-investor may be in a position to make or influence referrals directly or indirectly to any other investor or the center.

We believe that the ownership and operations of our surgical facilities will not fully satisfy the ASC Safe Harbor requirements for investment interests in ASCs because, among other things, we or one of our subsidiaries will generally be an investor in and provide management services to each ASC. While we believe our ASCs would nonetheless be found to be compliant with the Anti-Kickback

Statute, we cannot assure you that the OIG would view our activities favorably even though we strive to achieve compliance with the remaining elements of this safe harbor.

In addition, although we expect each physician-investor to utilize the ASCs as an extension of his or her practice and ask each physician-investor to certify this practice, we cannot assure you that all physician-investors will derive at least one-third of their medical practice income from performing Medicare-covered ASC procedures, perform one-third of their procedures at the centers or inform their referred patients of their investment interests. Interests in our ASC joint ventures are purchased at what we believe to be fair market value. Investors who purchase at a later time generally pay more for a given percentage interest than founding investors. The result is that while all investors are paid distributions in accordance with their ownership interests, for ASCs where there are later purchases, we cannot meet the safe harbor requirement that return on investment is directly proportional to the amount of capital investment. The OIG has on several occasions reviewed investments relating to ASCs, and in Advisory Opinion No. 07-05 (June 19, 2007), raised concerns that (a) purchases of interests from physicians might yield gains on investment rather than capital infusion to the ASCs, (b) such purchases could be meant to reward or influence the selling physicians' referrals to the ASC or the hospital, and (c) such returns might not be directly proportional to the amount of capital invested.

In OIG Advisory Opinion No. 09-09 (July 29, 2009), the OIG concluded that an arrangement involving an ASC joint venture between a hospital and physicians involving the combination of their two ASCs into a single, larger ASC presented minimal risk of fraud or abuse,

despite the fact that it did not fit within any applicable Anti-Kickback safe harbors. Additionally, the OIG stated that fair market value should be determined based only on the tangible assets of each ASC since the physician investors are referral sources for the ASC. The OIG stated that a cash flow-based valuation of the business contributed by the physician investors potentially would include the value of the physician investors' referrals over the time that their ASC was in existence prior to the merger with the hospital's ASC. The OIG went on to note that a valuation involving intangible assets would not necessarily result in a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute, but would require a review of all the facts and circumstances. It is not clear whether the OIG is concerned about using a cash flow-based valuation in most health care transactions involving referral sources, or just transactions where the parties' contributions would be valued differently for contributing the same assets if only one party's contribution is valued as a going concern based on cash flow. Also, the OIG appears to be focused on historical cash flow rather than a projected, discounted cash flow, which is a commonly used valuation methodology.

Our hospital investments do not fit wholly within the safe harbor for investments in small entities because **more than 40.0% certain** of the investment interests are held by investors who are either in a position to refer to the hospital or who provide services to the hospital and **more than 40.0% a portion** of the hospital's gross **revenue last year were revenues are** derived from referrals generated by **those** investors. However, we believe we comply with the remaining elements of the safe harbor.

In addition to the physician ownership in our surgical facilities, other financial relationships of ours with potential referral sources could potentially be scrutinized under the Anti-Kickback Statute. We have entered into management agreements to manage the majority of our surgical facilities and physician practices. Most of these agreements call for our subsidiary to be paid a percentage of revenue-based management fee. Although there is a safe harbor for personal services and management contracts (the "Personal Services and Management Safe Harbor"), the Personal Services and Management Safe Harbor requires, among other things, that the amount of the aggregate compensation paid to the manager over the term of the agreement be set in advance. Because our management fees are generally based on a percentage of revenue, our management agreements do not typically meet this requirement. We do, however, believe that our management arrangements satisfy the other requirements of the Personal Services and Management Safe Harbor for personal services and management contracts. The OIG has taken the position in several advisory opinions that percentage-based management agreements are not protected by a safe harbor, and consequently, may violate the Anti-Kickback Statute. We have implemented formal compliance programs designed to safeguard against overbilling and believe that our management agreements comply with the requirements of the Anti-Kickback Statute. However, we cannot assure you that the OIG would find our compliance programs to be adequate or that our management agreements would be found to comply with the Anti-Kickback Statute.

Certain of our ASCs have entered into arrangements for professional services, including arrangements for anesthesia services. In a Special Advisory Bulletin issued in April 2003, the OIG focused on "questionable" contractual arrangements where a health care provider in one line of business (the "Owner") expands into a related health care business by contracting with an existing provider of a related item or service (the "Manager/Supplier") to provide the new item or service to the Owner's existing patient population, including federal health care program patients (so called "suspect Contractual Joint Ventures"). The Manager/Supplier not only manages the new line of business, but may also supply it with inventory, employees, space, billing, and other services. In other words, the Owner contracts out substantially the entire operation of the related line of business to the Manager/Supplier-otherwise a potential competitor-receiving in return the profits of the business as remuneration for its referrals. Through an Advisory Opinion, the OIG extended this suspect contractual joint venture analysis to arrangements between anesthesiologists and physician owners of ASCs. In Advisory Opinion No. 12-06 (May 25, 2012), the OIG concluded that certain proposed arrangements between anesthesia groups and physician-owned ASCs could result in prohibited remuneration under the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. We believe our arrangements for anesthesia services are distinguishable from those described in Advisory Opinion 12-06 (May 25, 2012) and are in compliance with the requirements of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. However, we cannot assure you that regulatory authorities would agree with that position.

We also may guarantee a surgical facility's third-party debt financing and certain lease obligations as part of our obligations under a management agreement. Physician investors are generally not required to enter into similar guarantees. The OIG might take the position that the failure of the physician investors to enter into similar guarantees represents a special benefit to the physician investors given to induce patient referrals and that such failure constitutes a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute. We believe that the management fees (and

in some cases guarantee fees) are adequate compensation to us for the credit risk associated with the guarantees and that the failure of the physician investors to enter into similar guarantees does not create a material risk of violating the Anti-Kickback Statute. However, the OIG has not issued any guidance in this regard.

The OIG is authorized to issue advisory opinions regarding the interpretation and applicability of the Anti-Kickback Statute, including whether an activity constitutes grounds for the imposition of civil or criminal sanctions. We have not, however, sought such an opinion regarding any of our arrangements. If it were determined that our activities, or those of our surgical facilities or hospitals, violate the Anti-Kickback Statute, we, our subsidiaries, our officers, our directors and each surgical facility and hospital investor could be subject, individually, to substantial monetary liability, prison sentences and/or exclusion from participation in any health care program funded in whole or in part by the U.S. government, including Medicare, Medicaid, TRICARE or state health care programs.

Evolving interpretations of current, or the adoption of new, federal or state laws or regulations, such as the Eliminating Kickbacks in Recovery Act (discussed below), could affect many of our arrangements. Law enforcement authorities, including the OIG, the courts and Congress, are increasing their scrutiny of arrangements between health care providers and potential referral sources to ensure that the arrangements are not designed as a mechanism to exchange remuneration for patient care referrals or opportunities. Investigators have also demonstrated a willingness to look behind the formalities of a business transaction to determine the underlying purposes of payments between health care providers and potential referral sources.

On November 20, 2020, CMS and the OIG issued final rules that modify the federal physician self-referral law, or Stark Law, regulations and the federal anti-kickback and civil monetary penalty for beneficiary inducement statutes and regulations. The intent of the final rules is to reduce over-burdensome and unnecessary regulatory barriers to value-based compensation models and accelerate the transformation of the health care system into one that better promotes the coordination of care among providers. Among other things, the final rules create new anti-kickback and beneficiary inducement statute safe harbors and Stark Law exceptions for certain value based arrangements and arrangements that involve the donation of cybersecurity technology. In addition, the final rules provide additional guidance on several key compliance requirements, including fair market value and commercial reasonableness, that must be met in order for physicians and health care providers to comply with the Stark Law. **We cannot yet predict the impact that the final rules will have on our surgery centers and hospitals.**

Eliminating Kickbacks in Recovery Act

In addition to the Anti-Kickback Statute, in 2018, the U.S. recently enacted a new law known as the Eliminating Kickbacks in Recovery Act (the "EKRA"). The EKRA is contained within the broader Substance Use Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (the "SUPPORT Act"). The EKRA creates a new federal crime for knowingly and willfully: (1) soliciting or receiving any remuneration in return for referring a patient to a recovery home, clinical treatment facility, or laboratory; or (2) paying or offering any remuneration to induce such a referral or in exchange for an individual using the services of a recovery home, clinical treatment facility, or laboratory. Each conviction under the EKRA is punishable by up to \$200,000 in monetary damages, imprisonment for up to ten (10) years, or both. Unlike the Anti-Kickback Statute, the EKRA is not limited to services reimbursable under a government health care program. While the SUPPORT Act targets substance abuse disorder prevention and recovery, the scope of EKRA is not limited to substance abuse drug testing (only one service line of a multitude provided by labs), and therefore it appears to prohibit payment for any patient referral to any laboratory for any service, unless an exception applies. While the EKRA does contain certain exceptions similar to the Anti-Kickback Statute Safe Harbors, those exceptions are more narrow than the Anti-Kickback Statute Safe Harbors.

Federal Physician Self-Referral Law

The Stark Law prohibits certain self-referrals for health care services. The Stark Law prohibits a practitioner, including a physician, dentist or podiatrist, from referring patients to an entity with which the practitioner or a member of his or her immediate family has a "financial relationship" for the provision of certain "designated health services" that are paid for in whole or in part by Medicare or Medicaid unless an exception applies. "Designated health services" include inpatient and outpatient hospital services, clinical laboratory services and radiology services. The term "financial relationship" is broadly defined and includes most types of ownership and compensation relationships. The Stark Law also prohibits the entity from seeking payment from Medicare or Medicaid for services that are rendered through a prohibited referral. If an entity is paid for services provided through a prohibited referral, it may be required to refund the payments. Violations of the Stark Law may also result in the imposition of damages equal to three times the amount improperly claimed and civil monetary penalties of up to \$15,000 per prohibited claim and \$100,000 per prohibited circumvention scheme and exclusion from participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Notably, "designated health services" does not include surgical services that are provided in an ASC. Furthermore, Stark Law regulations specifically define the term "designated health services" to not include services that are reimbursed by Medicare as part of a composite rate, such as services that are provided in an ASC. However, if designated health services are provided by an ASC and separately billed, referrals to the ASC by a physician-investor would be prohibited by the Stark Law. Because our facilities that are licensed as ASCs do not have independent laboratories and do not provide designated health services apart from surgical services, we do not believe referrals to these facilities by physician-investors are prohibited. If legislation or regulations are implemented that prohibit physicians from referring patients to surgical facilities in which the physician has a beneficial interest, our business and financial results could be materially adversely affected.

The Stark Law currently includes the Whole Hospital Exception, which applies to physician ownership of a hospital, provided such ownership is in the whole hospital and the physician is authorized to perform services at the hospital. We believe that physician

investments in our facilities licensed as hospitals meet this requirement. However, certain changes to the Whole Hospital Exception were made by the Affordable Care Act including:

- a prohibition on hospitals from having any physician ownership unless the hospital already had physician ownership and a Medicare provider agreement in effect as of December 31, 2010;
 - a limitation on the percentage of total physician ownership or investment interests in the hospital or entity whose assets include the hospital to the percentage of physician ownership or investment as of March 23, 2010;
 - a prohibition from expanding the number of beds, operating rooms, and procedure rooms for which it is licensed after March 23, 2010, unless the hospital obtains an exception from the Secretary of the Department of Health & Human Services (the "Secretary");
 - a requirement that return on investment be proportionate to the investment by each investor;
 - restrictions on preferential treatment of physician versus non-physician investors;
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- a requirement for written disclosures of physician ownership interests to the hospital's patients and on the hospital's website and in any advertising, along with annual reports to the government detailing such interests;
 - a prohibition on the hospital or other investors from providing financing to physician investors;
 - a requirement that any hospital that does not have 24/7 physician coverage inform patients of this fact and receive signed acknowledgments from the patients of the disclosure; and
 - a prohibition on "grandfathered" status for any physician owned hospital that converted from an ASC to a hospital on or after March 23, 2010.

We cannot predict whether other proposed amendments to the Whole Hospital Exception will be included in any future legislation, including a repeal of the Affordable Care Act, or if Congress will adopt any similar provisions that would prohibit or otherwise restrict physicians from holding ownership interests in hospitals. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on our financial condition

and results of operations.

In 2010, CMS issued a "self-referral disclosure protocol" for hospitals and other providers that wish to self-disclose potential violations of the Stark Law to CMS and to attempt to resolve those potential violations and any related overpayment liabilities at levels below the maximum penalties and amounts set forth in the statute.

In addition to the physician ownership in our surgical facilities, we have other financial relationships with potential referral sources that potentially could be scrutinized under the Stark Law. We have entered into personal service agreements, such as medical director agreements, with physicians at our surgical hospitals and physician owners within our physician practices may make referrals for certain designated health services within their physician practices. We believe that our agreements with referral sources satisfy the requirements of the personal service arrangements exception and that our physician practices satisfy the physician services and in-office ancillary services exceptions to the Stark Law and have implemented formal compliance programs designed to ensure continued compliance. However, we cannot assure you that the OIG or CMS would find our compliance programs to be adequate or that our agreements with referral sources would be found to comply with the Stark Law.

Other Fraud and Abuse Laws

The Medicare Patient and Program Protection Act of 1987, as amended by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, ("HIPAA"), and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, impose civil monetary penalties and exclusion from state and federal health care programs on providers who commit violations of fraud and abuse laws. HIPAA authorizes the Secretary, and in some cases requires the Secretary, to exclude individuals and entities that the Secretary determines have "committed an act" in violation of applicable fraud and abuse laws or improperly filed claims in violation of such laws from participating in any federal health care program. HIPAA also expanded the Secretary's authority to exclude a person involved in fraudulent activity from participating in a program providing health benefits, whether directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the U.S. government. Additionally, under HIPAA, individuals who hold a direct or indirect ownership or controlling interest in an entity that is found to violate these laws may also be excluded from Medicare and Medicaid and other federal and state health care programs if the individual knew or should have known, or acted with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard of, the truth or falsity of the information of the activity leading to the conviction or exclusion of the entity, or where the individual is an officer or managing employee of such entity. This standard does not require that specific intent to defraud be proven by OIG. Under HIPAA it is also a crime to defraud any commercial health care benefit program.

Federal and State Privacy and Security Requirements

We are subject to HIPAA, including the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (the "HITECH Act"), which was enacted as part of The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The HITECH Act strengthened the requirements and significantly increased the penalties for violations of the HIPAA privacy and security regulations. In 2013, HHS issued the HIPAA Omnibus Rule, which became effective on March 26, 2013. The HIPAA Omnibus Rule requires us to notify patients of any unauthorized access, acquisition, or disclosure of their unsecured protected health information in all situations except those in which we can demonstrate

that there is a low probability that the protected health information has been compromised. We have the burden of demonstrating through a risk assessment that a breach of protected health information has not occurred.

The HIPAA privacy standards apply to individually identifiable information held or disclosed by a covered entity in any form, whether communicated electronically, on paper or orally. These standards impose extensive administrative requirements on us. These standards require our compliance with rules governing the use and disclosure of this health information. They create rights for patients in their health information, such as the right to amend their health information, and they require us to impose these rules, by contract, on any business associate to whom we disclose such information in order to perform functions on our behalf.

The HIPAA security standards require us to establish and maintain reasonable and appropriate administrative, technical and physical safeguards to ensure the integrity, confidentiality and the availability of electronic protected health and related financial information. Although the security standards do not reference or advocate a specific technology, and covered health care providers, plans and clearinghouses have the flexibility to choose their own technical solutions, the security standards have required us to implement significant new systems, business procedures and training programs.

Violations of the HIPAA privacy and security regulations may result in civil and criminal penalties. The HITECH Act strengthened the requirements of the HIPAA privacy and security regulations and significantly increased the penalties for violations by introducing a tiered penalty system, with penalties of up to \$50,000 per violation with a maximum civil penalty of \$1.5 million in a calendar year for violations of the same requirement. However, a single breach incident can result in violations of multiple requirements, resulting in possible penalties well in excess of \$1.5 million. Under the HITECH Act, HHS is required to conduct periodic compliance audits of covered entities and their business associates. The HITECH Act and the HIPAA Omnibus Rule also extend the application of certain provisions of the security and privacy regulations to business associates and subjects business associates to civil and criminal penalties for violation of the regulations.

The HITECH Act authorizes State Attorneys General to bring civil actions seeking either an injunction or damages in response to violations of HIPAA privacy and security regulations or the new data breach law that affects the privacy of their state residents. We expect vigorous enforcement of the HITECH Act's requirements by HHS and State Attorneys General. HHS has allocated increased funding towards HIPAA enforcement activity and such enforcement activity has seen a marked increase over recent years. We cannot predict whether our surgical facilities will be able to comply with the final rules and the financial impact to our surgical facilities in implementing the requirements under the final rules when they take effect, or whether our surgical hospitals will be selected for an audit, or the results of such an audit.

Our facilities also remain subject to any state laws that relate to privacy or the reporting of data breaches that are more restrictive than the regulations issued under HIPAA and the requirements of the HITECH Act. For example, various state laws and regulations may require us to notify affected individuals in the event of a data breach involving certain personal information, such as social security numbers, dates of birth and credit card information.

HIPAA Administrative Simplification Requirements

The HIPAA transaction regulations were issued to encourage electronic commerce in the health care industry. These regulations include standards that health care providers must follow when electronically transmitting certain health care transactions, such as health care claims.

Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act

Our surgical hospitals are subject to the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act ("EMTALA"). This federal law requires any hospital that participates in the Medicare program to conduct an appropriate medical screening examination of every person who presents to the hospital's emergency department for treatment and, if the patient is suffering from an emergency medical condition, to either stabilize that condition or make an appropriate transfer of the patient to a facility that can handle the condition. The obligation to screen and stabilize emergency medical conditions or

transfer exists regardless of a patient's ability to pay for treatment. Off-campus facilities such as surgery centers that lack emergency departments or otherwise do not treat emergency medical conditions generally are not subject to EMTALA. They must, however, have policies in place that explain how the location should proceed in an emergency situation, such as transferring the patient to the closest hospital with an emergency department. There are severe penalties under EMTALA if a hospital fails to screen or appropriately stabilize or transfer a patient or if the hospital delays appropriate treatment in order to first inquire about the patient's ability to pay, including civil monetary penalties and exclusion from participation in the government health care programs. In addition, an injured patient, the patient's family or a medical facility that suffers a financial loss as a direct result of another hospital's violation of the law can bring a civil suit against that other hospital. CMS has actively enforced EMTALA and has indicated that it will continue to do so in the future. We believe that our surgical hospitals comply with EMTALA.

State Regulation

Many of the states in which our surgical facilities operate have adopted statutes and/or regulations that prohibit the payment of kickbacks or any type of remuneration in exchange for patient referrals and that prohibit health care providers from, in certain circumstances, referring a patient to a health care facility in which the provider has an ownership or investment interest. While these statutes generally mirror the federal Anti-Kickback Statute and Stark Law, they vary widely in their scope and application. Some are specifically limited to health care services that are paid for in whole or in part by the Medicaid program; others apply to all health care

services regardless of payor; and others apply only to state-defined designated services, which may differ from the designated health services under the Stark Law. In addition, many states have adopted statutes that mirror the False Claims Act and that prohibit the filing of a false or fraudulent claim with a state governmental agency. We intend to comply with all applicable state health care laws, rules and regulations. However, these laws, rules and regulations have typically been the subject of limited judicial and regulatory interpretation. As a result, we cannot assure you that our surgical facilities will not be investigated or scrutinized by the governmental authorities empowered to do so or, if challenged, that their activities would be found to be lawful. A determination of non-compliance with the applicable state health care laws, rules, and regulations could subject our surgical facilities to civil and criminal penalties and could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We are also subject to various state insurance statutes and regulations that prohibit us from submitting inaccurate, incorrect or misleading claims. Many state insurance laws and regulations are broadly worded and could be implicated, for example, if our surgical facilities were to adjust an out-of-network co-payment or other patient responsibility amounts without fully disclosing the adjustment on the claim submitted to the payor. While some of our surgical facilities adjust the out-of-network costs of patient co-payment and deductible amounts to reflect in-network co-payment costs when providing services to patients whose health insurance is covered by a payor with

which the surgical facilities are not contracted, our policy is to fully disclose adjustments in the claims submitted to the payors. We believe that our surgical facilities are in compliance with all applicable state insurance laws and regulations regarding the submission of claims. We cannot assure you, however, that none of our surgical facilities' insurance claims will ever be challenged. If we were found to be in violation of a state's insurance laws or regulations, we could be forced to discontinue the violative practice, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations, and we could be subject to fines and criminal penalties.

Fee Splitting; Corporate Practice of Medicine

The laws of many states prohibit physicians from splitting fees with non-physicians (i.e., sharing in a percentage of professional fees), prohibit non-physician entities (such as us) from practicing medicine and exercising control over or employing physicians and prohibit referrals to facilities in which physicians have a financial interest. The existence, interpretation and enforcement of these laws vary significantly from state to state. In light of these restrictions, in certain states we facilitate the provision of physician services by maintaining long-term management services agreements through our subsidiaries with affiliated professional contractors, which employ or contract with physicians and other health care professionals to provide physician professional services. Under these arrangements, our subsidiaries perform only non-medical administrative services, do not represent that they offer medical services and do not exercise influence or control over the practice of medicine by the physicians employed by the affiliated professional contractors. Although we believe that the fees we receive from affiliated professional contractors have been structured in a manner that is compliant with applicable fee-splitting laws, it is possible that a government regulator could interpret such fee arrangements to be in violation of certain fee-splitting laws. Future interpretations of, or changes in, these laws might require structural and organizational modifications of our existing relationships, and we cannot assure you that we would be able to appropriately modify such relationships. In addition, statutes in some states could restrict our expansion into those states.

Clinical Laboratory Regulation

Our clinical laboratories are subject to federal oversight under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 ("CLIA") which extends federal oversight to virtually all clinical laboratories by requiring that they be certified by the federal government or by a federally-approved accreditation agency. CLIA requires that all clinical laboratories meet quality assurance, quality control and personnel standards. Laboratories also must undergo proficiency testing and are subject to inspections. Standards for testing under CLIA are based on the complexity of the tests performed by the laboratory, with tests classified as "high complexity," "moderate complexity," or "waived." Laboratories performing high complexity testing are required to meet more stringent requirements than moderate complexity laboratories. Laboratories performing only waived tests, which are tests determined by the Food and Drug Administration to have a low potential for error and requiring little oversight, may apply for a certificate of waiver exempting them from most of the requirements of CLIA. Our operations also subject to state and local laboratory regulation. CLIA provides that a state may adopt laboratory regulations different from or more stringent than those under federal law, and a number of states have implemented their own laboratory regulatory requirements. State laws may require that laboratory personnel meet certain qualifications, specify certain quality controls, or require maintenance of certain records. We believe that we are in material compliance with all applicable laboratory requirements, but no assurances can be given that our laboratories will pass all future licensure or certification inspections.

Regulatory Compliance Program

We have in place and continue to enhance a company-wide compliance program that focuses on all areas of regulatory compliance including billing, reimbursement, cost reporting practices and contractual arrangements with referral sources.

This regulatory compliance program is intended to help ensure that high standards of conduct are maintained in the operation of our business and that policies and procedures are implemented so that employees act in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and company policies. Under the regulatory compliance program, every employee and certain contractors involved in patient care, and coding and billing, receive initial and periodic legal compliance and ethics training. In addition, we regularly monitor our ongoing compliance efforts and develop and implement policies and procedures designed to foster compliance with the law. The program also includes a mechanism for employees to report, without fear of retaliation, any suspected legal or ethical violations to their supervisors, designated compliance officers in our facilities, our compliance hotline or directly to our corporate compliance office. We believe our compliance

program is consistent with standard industry practices. However, we cannot provide any assurances that our compliance program will detect all violations of law or protect against qui tam suits or government enforcement actions.

"Controlled Company" Status

Prior to the completion of a public offering of our common stock and a concurrent private placement in the fourth quarter of 2022, we were a "controlled company" within the meaning of Nasdaq rules and qualified for exceptions from certain corporate governance and other requirements. Although we are no longer a "controlled company" within the meaning of the rules of Nasdaq, we may qualify for certain exceptions during a one-year transition period and our largest stockholder continues to have significant influence over the Company. See Item 1A. "Risk Factors-Governance Risks: Our largest stockholder has significant influence over us, including influence over decisions that require the approval of stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to influence the outcome of key transactions, including a change of control."

Where You Can Find More Information

We make available on or through the "Investors-SEC Filings" page of our website at www.surgerypartners.com, free of charge, copies of reports, such as Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports (along with certain other Company filings with the SEC), as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference into, nor does it form a part of, this Annual Report or any other document that we file with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risk Factors Summary

Below is a summary of the principal factors that make an investment in our common stock speculative or risky. This summary does not address all of the risks that we face. A discussion of the risks we face can be found below under the heading "Risk Factors" and should be carefully considered, together with other information in this Annual Report and our other filings with the SEC, before making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

Business and Operational Risks

- We depend on payments from third-party payors, including government health care programs and private insurance organizations. If these payments are reduced or eliminated, our revenue and profitability could be materially and adversely affected.
- If we are unable to negotiate and enter into favorable contracts or maintain satisfactory relationships and renew existing contracts on favorable terms with private insurance payors, our revenue and profitability may decrease.
- Significant changes in our payor mix or surgical case mix resulting from fluctuations in the types of cases performed at our facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.
- Our ability to provide medical services at our facilities would be impaired and our revenue reduced if we are not able to maintain good relationships with affiliated physicians who utilize our surgical facilities.
- Physician treatment methodologies and governmental or private insurance controls designed to reduce the number of surgical procedures may reduce our revenue and profitability.
- Our growth strategy depends in part on our ability to integrate operations of acquired surgical facilities, attract new physician partners, and to acquire and develop additional surgical facilities on favorable terms. If we are unable to achieve any of these goals, our future growth could be limited and our operating results could be adversely affected.
- Shortages of surgery-related products, equipment and medical supplies and quality control issues with such products, equipment and medical supplies could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our case volume, surgical case mix and profitability.
- We face competition from other health care facilities and providers.
- Competition for physicians and clinical personnel, including nurses, shortages of qualified personnel or other factors could increase our labor costs and adversely affect our revenue, profitability and cash flows.
- If any of our existing health care facilities lose their accreditation status or any of our new facilities fail to receive accreditation, such facilities could become ineligible to receive reimbursement under Medicare or Medicaid or other third-party payors.
- Growth of patient receivables or deterioration in the ability to collect on these accounts, due to changes in economic conditions or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.
- If we are unable to integrate and operate our information systems effectively or implement new systems and processes, our operations could be disrupted.
- A pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease in the markets in which we operate or that otherwise impacts our facilities could adversely impact our business.

Financial and Accounting Risks

- We have a history of net losses and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.
- Our leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from meeting our obligations under our outstanding indebtedness.
- To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control, and any failure to meet our debt service obligations may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Despite our current indebtedness levels, we and our subsidiaries may still be able to incur more debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our leverage.
- We make significant loans to, and are generally liable for debts and other obligations of, the partnerships and limited liability companies that own and operate some of our surgical facilities.
- We may be limited in our ability to utilize, or may not be able to utilize, net operating loss carryforwards to reduce our future tax liability.

Cybersecurity and Data Risks

- Cybersecurity attacks or intrusions could adversely impact our businesses.
- Our use and disclosure of personally identifiable information, including health information, is subject to federal and state privacy and security regulations, and our failure to comply with those regulations or to adequately secure the information we hold could result in significant liability or reputational harm.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

- If we fail to comply with or otherwise incur liabilities under the numerous federal and state laws and regulations relating to the operation of our facilities, we could incur significant penalties or other costs or be required to make significant changes to our operations.
- Our surgical facilities do not satisfy the requirements for any of the safe harbors under the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. If a federal or state agency asserts a different position or enacts new laws in this regard, we could be subject to criminal and civil penalties, loss of licenses and exclusion from governmental programs, which may result in a substantial loss of revenue.
- If we fail to comply with physician self-referral laws as they are currently interpreted or may be interpreted in the future, or if other legislative restrictions are issued, we could incur substantial monetary penalties and a significant loss of revenue.
- Federal law restricts the ability of our surgical hospitals to expand surgical capacity.
- Companies within the health care industry continue to be the subject of federal and state audits and investigations, including actions for false and other improper claims.
- If we become subject to large malpractice or other legal claims, we could be required to pay significant damages, which may not be covered by insurance.
- Failure to comply with Medicare's conditions for coverage and conditions of participation may result in loss of program payment or other governmental sanctions.
- Our facilities could face decreased Medicare payments if they fail to report and meet various quality metrics.
- If antitrust enforcement authorities conclude that our market share in any particular market is too concentrated, that our or our health system partners' commercial payor contract negotiating practices are illegal, or that we otherwise violate antitrust laws, we could be subject to enforcement actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Governance Risks

- Our largest stockholder has significant influence over us, including influence over decisions that require the approval of stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to influence the outcome of key transactions, including a change of control.
- Provisions in the certificate of designation governing our preferred stock and in our charter documents and Delaware law may deter takeover efforts that could be beneficial to stockholder value.
- Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation designates courts in the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Risk Factors

We are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual financial condition, results of operations, business and prospects to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements contained in this report or in our other filings with the SEC. Some of these risks and uncertainties are discussed below. If any of the following risks, or other risks and uncertainties, actually occurred, our business, financial condition and operating results could suffer.

Business and Operational Risks

We depend on payments from third-party payors, including government health care programs and private insurance organizations. If these payments are reduced or eliminated, our revenue and profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

We depend upon private and governmental third-party sources of payment for the services provided by physicians in our physician network and to patients in our surgical facilities, including surgical hospitals. We derived approximately 42%, 42% and 43% in 2023, 2022 and 39% in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, of our revenue from government payors, including Medicare and Medicaid programs. The amounts that we receive from the Medicare and Medicaid programs for our services are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, interpretations and determinations concerning patient eligibility requirements, funding levels and the method of calculating payments or

reimbursements, among other things; refinements to the Medicare Ambulatory Surgery Center payment system and refinements made by CMS to Medicare's reimbursement policies; requirements for utilization review; and federal and state funding restrictions; any of which could materially adversely affect payments we receive from these government programs, as well as affect the timing of payments to our facilities.

During the past several years, health care payors, such as federal and state governments, insurance companies and employers, have undertaken initiatives to revise payment methodologies and monitor health care costs. As part of their efforts to contain health care costs, payors increasingly are demanding discounted fee structures or the assumption by health care providers of all or a portion of the financial risk relating to paying for care provided, often in exchange for exclusive or preferred participation in their benefit plans. We expect efforts to impose greater discounts and more stringent cost controls by government and other payors to continue, thereby reducing the payments we receive for our services. Similarly, private third-party payors may be successful in negotiating reduced reimbursement schedules with our facilities.

Fixed fee schedules, capitation payment arrangements, exclusion from participation in or inability to reach agreements with private insurance organizations, reduction or elimination of payments or an increase in the payments at a rate that is less than the increase in our costs, or other factors affecting payments for health care services over which we have no control could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to negotiate and enter into favorable contracts or maintain satisfactory relationships and renew existing contracts on favorable terms with private insurance payors, our revenue and profitability may decrease.

Payments from private insurance payors, including state workers' compensation programs and managed care organizations, represented approximately 52% 53%, 51% 52% and 54% 51% of our patient service revenue in 2023, 2022 2021 and 2020, 2021, respectively. Most of these payments came from private insurance payors with which our facilities have contracts. Managed care companies such as HMOs and PPOs, which offer prepaid and discounted medical service packages, represent a growing segment of private insurance payors. If we fail to enter into favorable contracts or maintain satisfactory relationships with private insurance organizations, our revenue may decrease. Our competitive position has been, and will continue to be, affected by initiatives undertaken during the past several years by major purchasers of health care services, including insurance companies and employers, to revise payment methods and monitor health care expenditures in an effort to contain health care costs. For instance, private insurance payors may lower reimbursement rates in response to increased obligations on payors imposed by the Affordable Care Act or future reductions in Medicare reimbursement rates. Further, private insurance payors may narrow their provider networks in response to the need to negotiate lower reimbursement rates with providers. If we are unable to maintain strong relationships with these payors, we may not be able to participate in these narrow provider networks.

Some of our payments from private insurance payors come from payors with which our facilities or subsidiaries do not have a contract. If we provide services to a patient that does not use a private insurance payor with which we have contracted, commonly known as "out-of-network" services, we generally charge the patient the same co-payment or other patient responsibility amounts that we would have charged had our facilities had a contract with the payor. In accordance with insurance laws and regulations, we submit a claim for the services to the payor along with full disclosure that our surgical facility has charged the patient an in-network patient responsibility amount. Historically, it was typical for those private insurance payors who do not have contracts with our surgical facilities to pay our claims at higher than comparable contracted rates. However, in recent years we have observed an increase in private insurance payors adopting out-of-network fee schedules that are more comparable to our contracted rates or to take other steps to discourage their enrollees from seeking treatment at out-of-network surgical facilities. If the proportion of our services subject to out-of-network fee schedules increases, we may experience a decrease in volume at our ASCs or other facilities due to fewer referrals of out-of-network patients.

Additionally, payments from workers' compensation payors represented approximately 4%, 5% 4% and 6% 5% of our patient service revenue in 2023, 2022 2021 and 2020, 2021, respectively. A majority of states have implemented workers' compensation provider fee schedules. In some cases, the fee schedule rates contain lower rates than the rates our surgical facilities have historically been paid for the same services. If states reduce the amounts paid to providers under the workers' compensation fee schedules, it could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

Significant changes in our payor mix or surgical case mix resulting from fluctuations in the types of cases performed at our facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Our results may change from period to period due to fluctuations in payor mix or case mix or other factors relating to the type of cases performed at our facilities. Payor mix refers to the relative share of total cases provided to patients with no insurance, private insurance, Medicare coverage and Medicaid coverage. Since, generally speaking, we receive relatively higher payment rates from private insurers than Medicare, Medicaid and other government-funded programs, a significant shift in our payor mix toward a higher percentage of Medicare and Medicaid cases, which could occur for reasons beyond our control, could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Case mix refers to the relative share of total cases performed by specialty, such as GI, general surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedic and pain management. Generally speaking, certain types of our cases, such as orthopedic cases, generate relatively higher revenue than other types of cases, such as pain management and GI cases. Therefore, a significant shift in our case mix toward a higher percentage of lower revenue cases, which could occur for reasons beyond our control, could result in a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Our case volume and surgical case mix may be adversely affected by patients' unwillingness to pay for procedures in our facilities. Higher numbers of unemployed individuals generally translates into more individuals without health care insurance to help pay for procedures, thereby increasing the potential for persons to elect not to have procedures performed. Even procedures normally thought to be non-elective may be delayed or may not be performed if the patient cannot afford the procedure due to a lack of insurance or money to pay their portion of our facilities' fee. It is difficult to predict the degree to which our business will continue to be impacted by economic conditions in the future.

As we operate in multiple markets, each with a different competitive landscape, shifts within our payor mix or case mix may not be uniform across all of our affiliated facilities. Rather, these shifts may be concentrated within certain markets due to local competitive factors. Therefore, the results of our individual affiliated facilities, including facilities that are material to our results, may be volatile, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to provide medical services at our facilities would be impaired and our revenue reduced if we are not able to maintain good relationships with affiliated physicians who utilize our surgical facilities.

Our business depends, among other things, upon the efforts and success of affiliated physicians who provide medical services at our surgical facilities and the strength of our relationships with these physicians. We generally do not enter into contracts with physicians who use our surgical facilities, other than partnership and operating agreements with physicians who own interests in our surgical facilities, agreements for anesthesiology services and medical director agreements. Most physicians are not employees of our surgical facilities and are not contractually required to use our facilities. Physicians who use our surgical facilities also use other facilities or hospitals and may choose to perform procedures in an office-based setting that might otherwise be performed at our surgical facilities. In recent years, pain management and gastrointestinal procedures have been performed increasingly in an office-based setting because of potential cost savings or better access for patients and physicians. Although physicians who own interests in our surgical facilities are subject to agreements restricting ownership of competing facilities, these agreements may not restrict

procedures performed in a physician office or in other unrelated facilities. Also, these agreements restricting ownership of competing facilities are difficult to enforce, and we may be unsuccessful in preventing physicians who own interests in our surgical facilities from acquiring interests in competing facilities.

The financial success of our facilities is in part dependent upon the volume of procedures performed by the physicians who use our facilities, which can be affected by the economy, health care reform efforts, increases in patient co-payments and deductibles and other factors outside our or their control. The physicians who use our surgical facilities may choose not to accept patients who pay for services through certain third-party payors, which could reduce our revenue. From time to time, we may have disputes with physicians who use our surgical facilities and/or own interests in our surgical facilities or our Company. Our revenue and profitability could be significantly reduced if we lost our relationship with one or more key physicians or groups of physicians, or if such key physician or group of physicians reduce their use of any of our surgical facilities. In addition, any damage to the reputation of a key physician or group of physicians or the failure of these physicians to provide quality medical care or adhere to professional guidelines at our surgical facilities could damage our reputation, subject us to liability and significantly reduce our revenue.

Physician treatment methodologies and governmental or private insurance controls designed to reduce the number of surgical procedures may reduce our revenue and profitability.

Controls imposed by Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance payors designed to reduce surgical and other procedure volumes, in some instances referred to as "utilization review," could adversely affect our facilities. Although we are unable to predict the effect these changes will have on our operations, significant limits on the scope of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates and fees may reduce our revenue and profitability. Additionally, trends in physician treatment protocols and private insurance plan design, such as plans that shift increased costs and accountability for care to patients, could reduce our surgical and other procedure volumes in favor of lower intensity and lower cost treatment methodologies, each of which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Our growth strategy depends in part on our ability to integrate operations of acquired surgical facilities, attract new physician partners, and to acquire and develop additional surgical facilities on favorable terms. If we are unable to achieve any of these goals, our future growth could be limited and our operating results could be adversely affected.

We believe that an important component of our financial performance and growth is our ability to provide physicians who use our surgical facilities with the opportunity to purchase ownership interests in our facilities. We may not be successful in attracting new physician investment in our surgical facilities, and that failure could result in a reduction in the quality, efficiency and profitability of our facilities. Based on competitive factors and market conditions, physicians may be able to negotiate relatively higher levels of equity ownership in our facilities, consequently limiting or reducing our share of the profits from these facilities. In addition, physician ownership in our facilities is subject to certain regulatory restrictions.

In addition, our growth strategy includes the acquisition and development of existing surgical facilities and the development of new surgical facilities jointly with local physicians and, in some cases, health care systems and other strategic partners. We are currently evaluating potential acquisitions and development projects and expect to continue to evaluate acquisitions and development projects in the foreseeable future. If we are unable to successfully execute on this strategy in the future, our future growth could be limited. We may be unable to identify suitable acquisition and development opportunities, or to complete acquisitions and new projects in a timely manner and

on favorable terms. Further, the businesses or assets we acquire in the future may not ultimately produce returns that justify our related investment.

Our acquisition and development activities, require substantial capital resources, and we may need to obtain additional capital or financing, from time to time, to fund these activities. Historically, we have funded acquisition and development activities through our credit facilities. As a result, we may take actions to fund future acquisitions and development activities that could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition, including incurring substantial debt with certain restrictive terms. Further, sufficient capital or financing may not be available to us on satisfactory terms, if at all. In addition, our ability to acquire and develop additional surgical facilities may be limited by state certificate of need programs, licensure requirements, antitrust laws, and other regulatory restrictions on expansion. We also face significant competition from local, regional and national health systems and other owners of surgical facilities in pursuing attractive acquisition candidates. The limited number of surgical facilities we develop typically incur losses in their early months of operation (more so in the case of surgical hospitals) and, until their caseloads grow, they generally experience lower total revenue and operating margins than established surgical facilities, and we expect this trend to continue.

If we are not successful in integrating the operations and personnel of newly acquired surgical facilities in a timely and efficient manner, then the potential benefits of the transaction may not be realized and our operations and earnings could be materially adversely impacted. If we experience the loss of key personnel or if the effort devoted to the integration of acquired facilities diverts significant management or other resources from other operational activities, our operations could be impaired. Additionally, in some acquisitions, we may have to renegotiate, or risk losing, one or more of the facility's private insurance contracts. We may also be unable to immediately collect the accounts receivable of an acquired facility while we align the payors' payment systems and accounts with our own systems. Finally, certain transactions can require licensure changes which, in turn, result in disruptions in payment for services.

In addition, although we conduct extensive due diligence prior to the acquisition of surgical facilities and seek indemnification from prospective sellers covering unknown or contingent liabilities, we may acquire facilities with unknown or contingent liabilities, including liabilities for failure to comply with health care laws and regulations for which we do not have sufficient insurance or indemnification rights.

Our rapid growth has placed, and will continue to place, increased demands on our management, operational and financial information systems and other resources. Furthermore, expansions into new geographic markets and services may require us to comply with new and unfamiliar legal and regulatory requirements, which could impose substantial obligations on us and our management, cause us to expend additional time and resources, and increase our exposure to penalties or fines for non-compliance with such requirements. To accommodate our past and anticipated future growth, and to compete effectively, we will need to continue to improve our management, operational and financial information systems and to expand, train, manage and motivate our workforce. Our personnel, systems, procedures or controls may not be adequate to support our operations in the future. Further, focusing our financial resources and management attention on the expansion of our operations may negatively impact our financial results. Any failure to improve our management, operational and financial information systems, or to expand, train, manage or motivate our workforce, could reduce or prevent our growth.

Shortages of surgery-related products, equipment and medical supplies and quality control issues with such products, equipment and medical supplies could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our case volume, surgical case mix and profitability.

Our operations depend significantly upon our ability to obtain sufficient surgery-related products, drugs, equipment and medical supplies from suppliers on a timely and cost-effective basis. If we are unable to obtain such necessary products, or if we fail to properly manage existing inventory levels, the surgical facilities may be unable to perform certain surgeries, which could adversely affect case volume or result in a negative shift in surgical case mix. In addition, as a result of shortages, we could suffer, among other things, operational disruptions, disruptions in cash flows, increased costs and reductions in profitability. At times, supply shortages have occurred in our industry, and such shortages may be expected to recur from time to time.

Medical supplies and services can also be subject to supplier product quality control incidents and recalls. In addition to contributing to materials shortages, product quality can affect patient care and safety. Material quality control incidents have occurred in the past and may occur again in the future, for reasons beyond our control, and such incidents can negatively impact case volume, product costs and our reputation. In addition, we may have to incur costs to resolve quality control incidents related to medical supplies and services regardless of whether they were caused by us. Our inability to obtain the necessary amount and quality of surgery-related products, equipment and medical supplies due to a quality control incident or recall could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We face competition from other health care facilities and providers.

The health care business is highly competitive and each of the individual geographic areas in which we operate has a different competitive landscape. In each of our markets we compete with other health care providers for patients and in contracting with private insurance payors. In addition, because the number of physicians available to utilize and invest in our facilities is finite, we face

intense competition from other surgery centers, hospitals, health systems and other health care providers in recruiting physicians to utilize and invest in our facilities. We are in competition with other surgery centers, hospitals and health care systems in the communities we serve to attract patients and provide them with the care they need.

There are also unaffiliated hospitals in each market in which we operate. These hospitals have established relationships with physicians and payors. In addition, other companies either currently are in the same or similar business of developing, acquiring and

operating surgical facilities or may decide to enter our business. Many of these companies have greater resources than we do, including financial, marketing, staff and capital resources. We also may compete with some of these companies for entry into strategic relationships with health care systems and health care professionals. In addition, many physician groups develop surgical facilities without a corporate partner. In recent years, more physicians are choosing to perform procedures, including pain management and gastrointestinal procedures, in an office-based setting rather than in a surgical facility. If we are unable to compete effectively with any of these entities or groups, we may be unable to implement our business strategies successfully and our financial position and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Competition for physicians and clinical personnel, including nurses, shortages of qualified personnel or other factors could increase our labor costs and adversely affect our revenue, profitability and cash flows.

Our operations are dependent on the efforts, abilities and experience of our physicians and clinical personnel. We compete with other health care providers, primarily hospitals and other surgical facilities, in attracting physicians to utilize our surgical facilities, nurses and medical staff to support our surgical facilities, recruiting and retaining qualified management and support personnel responsible for the daily operations of each of our facilities and in contracting with private insurance payors in each of our markets. In some markets, the lack of availability of clinical personnel, such as nurses, has become a significant operating issue facing all health care providers. This shortage may require us to continue to enhance wages and benefits to recruit and retain qualified personnel or to contract for more expensive temporary personnel. For the **year-ended December 31, 2022** **year ended December 31, 2023**, our salary and benefit expenses represented approximately 29% of our revenue. We also depend on the available labor pool of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in each of the markets in which we operate.

If our labor costs increase, we may not be able to raise rates to offset these increased costs. Because a significant percentage of our revenue consists of fixed, prospective payments, our ability to pass along increased labor costs is limited. In particular, if labor costs rise at an annual rate greater than our net annual consumer price index basket update from Medicare, our results of operations and cash flows will likely be adversely affected. Any union activity at our facilities that may occur in the future could contribute to increased labor costs. Certain proposed changes in federal labor laws and the National Labor Relations Board's modification of its election procedures could increase the likelihood of employee unionization attempts. Although none of our employees are currently represented by a collective bargaining agreement, to the extent a significant portion of our employee base unionizes, it is possible our labor costs could increase materially. Our failure to recruit and retain qualified management and medical personnel, or to control our labor costs, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Some jurisdictions preclude us from entering into non-compete agreements with our physicians, and other non-compete agreements and restrictive covenants applicable to certain physicians and other clinical employees may not be enforceable.

We have contracts with physicians and other health professionals in many states. Some of our physician services contracts, as well as many of our physician services contracts with hospitals, include provisions preventing these physicians and other health professionals from competing with us both during and after the term of our contract with them. The law governing non-compete agreements and other forms of restrictive covenants varies from state to state. Some jurisdictions prohibit us from entering into non-compete agreements with our professional staff. Other states are reluctant to strictly enforce non-compete agreements and restrictive covenants against physicians and other health care professionals. Furthermore, the **Federal Trade Commission ("FTC")** recently **FTC** published a proposed rule that would prohibit employers from entering into non-compete agreements and nullifying existing non-competes. Therefore, there can be no assurance that our non-compete agreements related to employed or otherwise contracted physicians and other health professionals will be enforceable if challenged in certain states or if the proposed FTC rule is adopted in its current form. In such event, we would be unable to prevent former employed or otherwise contracted physicians and other health professionals from competing with us, potentially resulting in the loss of some of our hospital contracts and other business. Additionally, certain facilities have the right to employ or engage our providers after the termination or expiration of our contract with those facilities and cause us not to enforce our non-compete provisions related to those providers.

Our surgical facilities are sensitive to regulatory, economic and other conditions in the states where they are located.

Our revenue is particularly sensitive to regulatory, economic and other conditions in the states of Texas and Idaho. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we owned and operated **eleven three** consolidated surgical **facilities hospitals and seven consolidated ASCs** in Texas. The Texas facilities represented approximately **12% 11%** of our revenue in fiscal **2022, 2023**.

In addition, we own and operate three consolidated surgical **facilities hospitals and four consolidated ASCs** in Idaho, representing approximately **26% 28%** of our revenue during fiscal **2022, 2023**. These surgical facilities also provide ancillary services, including physician practices, radiation oncology and anesthesia services. If there were an adverse regulatory, economic or other development in any of the states in which we have a higher concentration of facilities, including Idaho, our case volumes could decline in such states or there could be other unanticipated adverse impacts on our business in those states, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

If any of our existing health care facilities lose their accreditation status or any of our new facilities fail to receive accreditation, such facilities could become ineligible to receive reimbursement under Medicare or Medicaid or other third-party payors.

The construction and operation of health care facilities are subject to extensive federal, state and local regulation relating to, among other things, the adequacy of medical care, equipment, personnel, operating policies and procedures, fire prevention, rate-setting and compliance with building codes and environmental protection. Additionally, such facilities are subject to periodic inspection by government authorities and accreditation organizations to assure their continued compliance with these various standards.

All of our facilities are deemed certified, meaning that they are accredited, properly licensed under the relevant state laws and regulations and certified under the Medicare program or are in the process of applying for such accreditation, licensing or certification. The effect of maintaining certified facilities is to allow such facilities to participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. We believe that all of our facilities are in material compliance with applicable federal, state, local and other relevant accreditation and certification regulations and standards. However, should any of our health care facilities lose their deemed certified status and thereby lose certification under the Medicare or Medicaid programs, such facilities would be unable to receive reimbursement from either or both of those programs, and possibly from other third-party payors, and our business could be materially adversely affected.

Certain of our partnership and operating agreements contain provisions giving rights to our partners and other members that may be adverse to our interests.

Certain of the agreements governing the limited partnerships ("LPs"), general partnerships ("GPs") and limited liability companies ("LLCs") through which we own and operate our facilities contain provisions that give our partners or other members rights that may, in certain circumstances, be adverse to our interests. These rights include, but are not limited to, rights to purchase our interest in the

partnership or LLC, rights to require us to purchase the interests of our partners or other members, or rights requiring the consent of our partners and other members prior to our transferring our ownership interest in a facility or prior to a change in control of us or certain of our subsidiaries. With respect to these purchase rights, the agreements generally include a specified formula or methodology to determine the applicable purchase price, which may or may not reflect fair market value.

Additionally, many of our partnership and operating agreements contain restrictions on actions that we can take, even though we may be the general partner or the managing member. Examples of these restrictions include the rights of our partners and other members to approve the sale of substantially all of the assets of the partnership or LLC, to dissolve the partnership or LLC, to appoint a new or additional general partner or managing member and to amend the partnership or operating agreements. Many of our agreements also restrict our ability in certain instances to compete with our existing facilities or with our partners. Where we hold only a limited partner or a non-managing member interest, the general partner or managing member may take certain actions without our consent, although we typically have certain protective rights to approve major decisions such as the sale of substantially all of the assets of the entity, dissolution of the partnership or LLC and the amendment of the partnership or operating agreement. These management and governance rights held by our partners and other members limit and restrict our ability to make unilateral decisions about the management and operation of the facilities without the approval of our partners and other members.

We may have a special legal responsibility to the holders of ownership interests in the entities through which we own our facilities, which may conflict with, and prevent us from acting solely in, our own best interests or the interests of our stockholders.

We generally hold our ownership interests in facilities through LPs, GPs, LLCs or limited liability partnerships ("LLPs") in which we maintain an ownership interest along with physicians and, in some cases, both physicians and health systems. As general partner and manager of most of these entities, we may have a fiduciary duty, to manage these entities in the best interests of the other owners. We also have a duty to operate our business for the benefit of our stockholders. As a result, we may encounter conflicts between our responsibility to the other owners and our responsibility to our stockholders. For example, we have entered into some management agreements to provide management services to our surgical facilities in exchange for a fee. Disputes may arise as to the nature of the services to be provided or the amount of the fee to be paid. In these cases, we may be obligated to exercise reasonable, good faith judgment to resolve the disputes and may not be free to act solely in our own best interests or the stockholders best interest. Disputes may also arise between us and our physician investors with respect to a particular business decision or regarding the interpretation of the provisions of the applicable partnership or limited liability company agreement. We seek to avoid these disputes but have not implemented any measures to resolve these conflicts if they arise. If we are unable to resolve a dispute on terms favorable or satisfactory to us, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Growth of patient receivables or deterioration in the ability to collect on these accounts, due to changes in economic conditions or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

The current practice of providing medical services in advance of payment or, in many cases, prior to assessment of ability to pay for such services, may have significant negative impact on our revenue and cash flow. We bill numerous and varied payors, such as self-pay patients, private insurance payors and Medicare and Medicaid. These different payors typically have different billing requirements that must be satisfied prior to receiving payment for services rendered. Reimbursement is typically conditioned on our documenting medical necessity and correctly applying diagnosis codes. Incorrect or incomplete documentation and billing information could result in non-payment for services rendered. The primary collection risks with respect to our patient receivables relate to patient accounts for which the primary third-party payor has paid the amounts covered by the applicable agreement, but patient responsibility amounts (deductibles and co-payments) remain outstanding.

Additional factors that could complicate our billing include:

- disputes between payors as to which party is responsible for payment;
 - failure of information systems and processes to submit and collect claims in a timely manner;
 - variation in coverage for similar services among various payors;
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- the difficulty of adherence to specific compliance requirements, diagnosis coding and other procedures mandated by various payors; and
 - failure to obtain proper physician credentialing and documentation in order to bill various payors.

Due to the difficulty in assessing future trends, including the effects of changes in economic conditions, an increase in the amount of patient receivables or a deterioration in the collectability of these receivables could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to integrate and operate our information systems effectively or implement new systems and processes, our operations could be disrupted.

Our operations depend significantly on effective information systems, which require continual maintenance, upgrading and enhancement to meet our operational needs. Any system failure or integration delay that causes an interruption in service or availability of our systems could adversely affect operations or delay the collection of revenue. Moreover, we use the development and implementation of sophisticated and specialized technology to improve our profitability, and our acquired surgical centers and hospitals will require frequent transitions and integration of various information systems. If we are unable to properly integrate other information systems or expand our current information systems it may have an adverse effect on our ability to obtain new business, retain existing business and maintain or increase our profit margins and we could suffer, among other things, operational disruptions, disruptions in cash flows and increases in administrative expenses.

A pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of a contagious disease in the markets in which we operate or that otherwise impacts our facilities could adversely impact our business.

If a pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of an infectious disease, including the recent another outbreak of respiratory illness caused by a novel the coronavirus known as COVID-19, or other public health crisis were to affect the areas in which we operate, our business, including our revenue, profitability and cash flows, could be adversely affected. If any of our facilities were involved, or perceived to be involved, in treating patients with a highly contagious disease, or there was an outbreak of a highly contagious disease in areas in which our surgical centers are located, our patients might cancel or defer elective procedures or otherwise avoid medical treatment. This could result in reduced patient volumes and operating revenues, potentially over an extended period. Further, a pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of an infectious disease might adversely impact our business by causing temporary shutdowns of our facilities or diversion of patients or by causing staffing shortages in our facilities. We may be unable to locate replacement supplies, and ongoing delays could require us to reduce procedure volume or cause temporary shutdowns of our facilities. Although we have disaster plans in place and operate pursuant to infectious disease protocols, the extent to which COVID-19 or other another public health crisis will impact our business is difficult to predict and will depend on many factors beyond our control, including the speed of contagion, the development and implementation of effective preventative measures and possible treatments, the scope of governmental and other restrictions on travel and other activity, and public reactions to these factors.

Financial and Accounting Risks

We have a history of net losses and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

We had net losses attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc. of \$54.6 million \$11.9 million, \$70.9 million \$54.6 million and \$116.1 million \$70.9 million, in 2023, 2022 2021 and 2020, 2021, respectively. We cannot assure you that our revenue will grow or that we will achieve or maintain profitability in the future. Growth of our revenue may slow or revenue may decline and expenses may increase for a number of possible reasons, including reduced demand for our services, regulatory shifts and other risks and uncertainties. Our ability to achieve profitability will be affected by the other risks and uncertainties described in this section and in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," included elsewhere in this Annual Report. All of these factors

could contribute to future net losses and, if we are unable to meet these risks and challenges as we encounter them, our business may suffer. If we are not able to achieve, sustain or increase profitability, our business will be adversely affected and our stock price may decline.

Our leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from meeting our obligations under our outstanding indebtedness.

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we and our subsidiaries had approximately **\$2.6 billion** **\$2.8 billion** aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, which includes approximately \$1.4 billion principal amount of senior secured term loans (the "Term Loan") outstanding, \$185.0 million senior unsecured notes due 2025 (the "2025 Unsecured Notes") and \$320.0 million senior unsecured notes due 2027 (the "2027 Unsecured Notes"). As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we had no outstanding borrowings under our **\$350.0 million** **\$703.8 million** senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolver") and, together with the Term Loan, the **"Senior" "New"** Secured Credit Facilities" and, together with the 2025 Unsecured Notes and the 2027 Unsecured Notes, the "Senior Indebtedness"). After giving effect to the **\$8.0 million** **\$9.5 million** principal amount of outstanding letters of credit issued under our Revolver, we had **\$342.0 million** **\$694.3 million** of unused commitments available to be borrowed under the Revolver. In addition to the Senior Indebtedness, our aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding includes approximately **\$757.0 million** **\$898.8 million** of notes payable and finance lease obligations primarily related to property and equipment for operations. Our level of indebtedness increases the risk that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay amounts due in respect of our indebtedness. In

addition, subject to applicable restrictions under our Senior Indebtedness, we may incur significant additional indebtedness, which may be secured, from time to time, which could have important consequences, including:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness;
- making us more vulnerable to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions and adverse changes in government regulation;
- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to making payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- limiting our flexibility in reacting to competitive and other changes in our industry and economic conditions generally; and
- limiting our ability to raise additional capital for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy or other general corporate purposes.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control, and any failure to meet our debt service obligations may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to pay or to refinance our indebtedness and to fund working capital needs and planned capital expenditures will depend upon our future operating performance and our ability to generate cash, which, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, business and other factors that are beyond our control.

If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow or if future borrowings are not available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before the maturity thereof, sell assets, reduce or delay capital investments or seek to raise additional capital, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations. In addition, we may not be able to affect any of these actions, if necessary, on commercially-reasonable terms or at all. Our history of net losses may impair our ability to service our indebtedness or repay outstanding amounts when they become due. In addition, our ability to restructure or refinance our indebtedness will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, and also might include incurring additional fees in connection with refinancing, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments may limit or prevent us from taking any of these actions. In addition, any failure to make scheduled payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness on commercially-reasonable terms or at all. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our debt service obligations, or to refinance or restructure our obligations on commercially reasonable terms or at all, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Restrictive covenants in our debt instruments may adversely affect us.

The Senior Indebtedness imposes significant operating and financial restrictions and limit the ability of us and our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness and guarantee indebtedness;
- pay dividends or make other distributions in respect of, or repurchase or redeem, capital stock;
- prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt;
- make loans and investments;
- sell or otherwise dispose of assets;
- sell stock of our subsidiaries;
- incur liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- enter into agreements restricting certain of our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; and
- consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

As a result of these and other covenants and restrictions, we **are and will may** be limited in how we conduct our **business, and we may be unable to raise additional capital to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities, business**. In addition, we may be required to maintain **a specified financial maintenance ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests ratio** in connection with the Senior **Indebtedness, Indebtedness if the Revolver is utilized in excess of a specified threshold**. The terms of any future indebtedness we may incur could include more restrictive covenants. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future and, if we fail to do so, that we will be able to obtain waivers from the lenders and/or amend the covenants. Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants described above as well as others contained in our future debt instruments from time to time could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in our being required to repay

these borrowings before their maturity. If we are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that currently anticipated revenue growth and operating improvements will be realized or that future borrowings will be available to us under the Term Loan and Revolver in amounts sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, or to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are unable to meet our debt service obligations or fund our other liquidity needs, we could attempt to restructure or refinance our indebtedness or seek additional equity capital. We cannot assure you that we will be able to accomplish those actions on satisfactory terms, if at all.

Despite our current indebtedness levels, we and our subsidiaries may still be able to incur more debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our leverage.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur additional indebtedness in the future, including secured indebtedness. Although the credit agreement governing the **Senior Secured New Credit Facilities** and the indentures governing each of the 2025 Unsecured Notes and 2027 Unsecured Notes, respectively, contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and the indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial.

In addition, as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we had approximately **\$342.0 million** **\$694.3 million** available for additional borrowings under the Revolver (after giving effect to the **\$8.0 million** **\$9.5 million** aggregate principal amount of outstanding letters of credit issued under our Revolver at such time). If new debt is added to our or our subsidiaries' current debt levels, the related risks that we face would be increased.

We are a holding company with no operations of our own.

We are a holding company, and our ability to service our debt is dependent upon the earnings from the business conducted by our subsidiaries that operate the surgical facilities. The effect of this structure is that we depend on the earnings of our subsidiaries, and the distribution or payment to us of a portion of these earnings to meet our obligations, including those under the Term Loans and **Revolving Facility Revolver** and any of our other debt obligations. The distributions of those earnings, advances or other distributions of funds by these entities to us, all of which are contingent upon our subsidiaries' earnings, are subject to various business considerations. In addition, distributions by our subsidiaries could be subject to statutory restrictions, including state laws requiring that such subsidiaries be solvent, or contractual restrictions. Some of our subsidiaries may become subject to agreements that restrict the sale of assets and significantly restrict or prohibit the payment of dividends or the making of distributions, loans or other payments to stockholders, partners or members.

We make significant loans to, and are generally liable for debts and other obligations of, the partnerships and limited liability companies that own and operate some of our surgical facilities.

We own and operate our surgical facilities through limited partnerships and limited liability companies. Local physicians, physician groups and health care systems also own an interest many of these partnerships and limited liability companies. In the partnerships in which we are the general partner, we are liable for 100% of the debts and other obligations of the partnership, even if we do not own all of the partnership interests. For some of our surgical facilities, indebtedness at the partnership level is funded through intercompany loans that we provide. At **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, our intercompany loans totaled **\$32.5** **\$21.4** million. Through these loans we may have a security interest in the partnership's or limited liability company's assets, depending upon the terms thereof in each instance. However, our financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected if our surgical facilities are unable to repay these intercompany loans, or such loans are challenged under certain health care laws. Additionally, at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, our global intercompany note, which we use to transfer debt balances between our subsidiaries, had a zero balance.

Although most of our intercompany loans are secured by the assets of the partnership or limited liability company, the physicians and physician groups that own an interest in these partnerships and limited liability companies generally do not guarantee a pro rata amount of this debt or the other obligations of these partnerships and limited liability companies.

From time to time, we may guarantee our pro-rata share of the third-party debts and other obligations of our non-wholly owned non-consolidated partnerships and limited liability companies in which we own an interest in an amount proportionate to our pro rata share of the equity interests issued by such entity. In such instances, the physicians and/or physician groups typically also guarantee their pro-rata share of such indebtedness.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our indebtedness service obligations to increase significantly.

Borrowings under the **Senior Secured New Credit Facilities** are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our indebtedness, would correspondingly decrease. We periodically enter into interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreements to manage our exposure to these fluctuations. Our interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreements involve the exchange of fixed and variable rate interest payments between two parties, based on common notional principal amounts and maturity dates. The notional amounts of the swap and cap agreements represent balances used to calculate the exchange of cash flows and are not our assets or liabilities.

Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations.

The Term Loan bears interest at a rate per annum equal to (x) the **London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin 3.75% per annum (LIBOR shall be subject to a floor of 0.75%) or (y) an alternate base forward-looking term rate (which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) 0.50% per annum above the federal funds effective rate and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1.00% per annum (the alternative base rate shall be subject to a floor of 1.75%)) plus a margin of 2.75% per annum.**

The Revolver bears interest at a non-default rate per annum equal to (x) the **based on Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR" ("Term SOFR") (plus a customary SOFR adjustment) plus a margin of up to 3.25%** **3.50%** per annum or (y) an alternate base rate (which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate **plus, (ii) 0.5%** **0.50%** per

annum above the federal funds effective rate and (iii) one-month Term SOFR (plus a customary SOFR adjustment) plus 1.00% per annum (the alternate base rate shall be subject to a floor of 1.00%) (the "Base Rate") plus 2.50% per annum.

The Revolver bears interest at a margin of up rate per annum equal to (x) Term SOFR plus 3.25% per annum or (y) the Base Rate plus 2.25% per annum.

Discontinuation, reform or replacement of LIBOR may adversely affect our business.

The credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Credit Facilities permits interest on our Term Loan borrowings to be calculated based on LIBOR. LIBOR and certain other interest "benchmarks" may be subject to regulatory guidance and/or reform that could cause interest rates under our current or future debt agreements to perform differently than in the past or cause other unanticipated consequences. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced that it intends to phase out LIBOR by June 2023. If the phase out occurs as planned, the interest rate applicable to our Term Loan may be calculated based on an alternative, comparable or successor rate which may have a material adverse impact on the cost of the variable rate portion of our indebtedness. The timing and result of the phase out of LIBOR are unclear, and efforts of industry groups to develop a suitable successor are not guaranteed to result in a viable or widely adopted replacement for LIBOR. If LIBOR becomes unavailable before a suitable replacement is widely adopted, it could have a material adverse impact on the availability of variable rate financing.

As of December 31, 2022, we also had interest rate swap agreements based on LIBOR. If LIBOR becomes unavailable, it is unclear how payments under those agreements would be calculated. Relevant industry groups are seeking to create a standard protocol addressing the expected discontinuation of LIBOR, but there can be no assurance that such a protocol will be developed or implemented with respect to our swap agreements.

We may be limited in our ability to utilize, or may not be able to utilize, net operating loss carryforwards to reduce our future tax liability.

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had U.S. federal net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of approximately \$540.9 million \$533.6 million and state NOL carryforwards of approximately \$581.1 million \$588.7 million, which may be limited annually due to certain change in ownership provisions of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("Section 382"), as amended (the "Code"). In addition, as a result of the Symbion acquisition, approximately \$116.7 \$111.8 million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$4.9 million, and, as a result of the Novamed acquisition, approximately \$9.2 \$6.8 million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$4.9 million. As a result of our acquisition of NSH Holdco, Inc. ("NSH") on August 31, 2017, approximately \$24.7 million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$2.8 million. Further, the sale of H.I.G. Surgery Centers, LLC's ("H.I.G.") shares to Bain Capital in connection with the Transactions resulted in an ownership change as defined in Section 382. As a result, we will not be able to use our pre-ownership-change NOLs in excess of the limitation imposed by Section 382. These limitations, when combined with amounts allowable due to net unrecognized built in gains, are not expected to impact the realization of the deferred tax assets associated with these NOLs. The Company has \$446.2 million \$438.9 million of federal NOL carryforwards that will begin to expire in 2030 and will completely expire in 2037. The remaining federal NOL carryforwards, which were generated after 2017, do not expire. Our state NOL carryforwards will expire between 2023 2024 and 2042. Future ownership changes may subject our NOL carryforwards to further annual limitations, which could restrict our ability to use them to offset our taxable income in periods following the ownership changes.

Our stock price could be volatile, and, as a result, our stockholders may not be able to resell their shares at or above the price paid for them.

Since our initial public offering, the price of our common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market has ranged from a low of \$4.00 on March 18, 2020 to a high of \$69.58 on June 25, 2021. The price of our common stock could be subject to fluctuations in response to a number of factors, including those described elsewhere in this Annual Report and others such as:

- variations in our operating performance and the performance of our competitors;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- publication of research reports by securities analysts about us or our competitors or our industry;
- announcements by us, our competitors or our vendors of significant contracts, acquisitions, joint marketing relationships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- our failure or the failure of our competitors to meet analysts' projections or guidance that we or our competitors may give to the market;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- the passage of legislation or other regulatory developments affecting us or our industry;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- changes in accounting principles;
- terrorist acts, acts of war or periods of widespread civil unrest;
- natural disasters and other calamities; and
- changes in general market and economic conditions.

Securities class action litigation is often initiated against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources, and could also require us to make substantial payments to satisfy judgments or to settle litigation.

Cybersecurity and Data Risks

Cybersecurity attacks or intrusions could adversely impact our businesses.

We, independently and through third-party vendors, collect and store on our networks and devices sensitive information, including intellectual property, proprietary business information and personally identifiable information of our patients and employees. Information security risks have generally increased in recent years because of threats from malicious persons and groups, new vulnerabilities, the proliferation of new technologies and the increased sophistication and activities of perpetrators of cyber-attacks. A failure in or breach of our operational or information security systems as a result of cyber-attacks or information security breaches could disrupt our business, result in the loss, disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, damage our reputation,

increase our costs or lead to fines and financial losses. As a result, cybersecurity and the continued development and enhancement of the controls and processes designed to protect our systems, computers, software, data and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a priority for us.

We and our third-party vendors have been and likely will continue to be subject to **attempted** cybersecurity attacks. Although there has been no material impact on our business or operations from these attempted attacks, there can be no assurance that we or our third-party vendors will not be subject to cybersecurity incidents that bypass our security measures, impact the integrity, availability or privacy of personal health information or other data subject to privacy laws or disrupt our information systems, devices or business, including our ability to provide various health care services. **For example, in May 2023, we experienced an immaterial cybersecurity incident that temporarily disrupted certain facilities in our Idaho market.**

The market for cybersecurity insurance is relatively new and coverage available for cybersecurity events may evolve as the industry matures. While we maintain insurance relating to cybersecurity events, such insurance is subject to a number of exclusions and may be insufficient to offset any losses, costs or damage we experience. As cyber threats continue to evolve, we will be required to expend additional resources to continue to enhance our information security measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities.

Our use and disclosure of personally identifiable information, including health information, is subject to federal and state privacy and security regulations, and our failure to comply with those regulations or to adequately secure the information we hold could result in significant liability or reputational harm.

HIPAA as well as numerous other federal and state laws and regulations, govern the collection, dissemination, use, privacy, security, confidentiality, integrity and availability of personally identifiable information ("PII"), including protected health information ("PHI") by covered entities such as us. Ongoing implementation of administrative, physical and technical safeguards, maintenance of policies and procedures governing use and disclosure of PHI, and oversight of compliance with HIPAA requirements involves significant time, effort and expense. While we undertake substantial efforts to secure the PHI we maintain, use and disclose in electronic form, a cyber-attack or other intrusion that bypasses our information security systems causing an information security breach, loss of protected health information or other data subject to privacy laws or a material disruption of our operational systems could result in a material adverse impact on our business, along with potentially substantial fines and penalties.

HIPAA also requires our surgical facilities to use standard transaction code sets and identifiers for certain standardized health care transactions, including billing and other claim transactions. We have undertaken significant efforts involving substantial time and expense

to implement these requirements, and we anticipate that continual time and expense will be required to submit standardized transactions and to ensure that any newly acquired facilities can submit HIPAA-compliant transactions.

HIPAA requires covered entities to report breaches of unsecured protected health information to affected individuals without unreasonable delay and in no case later than 60 days after the discovery of the breach by the covered entity or its agents. Notification must also be made to HHS and, in certain situations involving large breaches, to the media. The HIPAA rules created a presumption that all non-permitted uses or disclosures of unsecured protected health information are breaches. HIPAA imposes mandatory civil and criminal penalties for violations of its requirements ranging up to \$50,000 per violation, with a maximum civil penalty of \$1.5 million in a calendar year for violations of the same requirement. However, a single breach incident can result in violations of multiple requirements, resulting in possible penalties well in excess of \$1.5 million. In addition, the HITECH Act authorized state attorneys general to bring civil actions seeking either an injunction or damages in response to violations of HIPAA privacy and security regulations that threaten the privacy of state residents.

HIPAA also authorizes state attorneys general to bring civil actions seeking either an injunction or damages in response to violations of HIPAA privacy and security regulations that threaten the privacy of state residents. While HIPAA does not create a private right of action allowing individuals to sue us in civil court for violations of HIPAA's requirements, its standards have been used as a basis for the duty of care in state civil suits, such as those for negligence or recklessness in the handling of PHI. In addition, HIPAA mandates that the Secretary of HHS conduct periodic compliance audits of HIPAA covered entities such as us.

In addition, many states in which we operate may impose laws that are more protective of the privacy and security of PII than HIPAA. Where these state laws are more protective than HIPAA, we have to comply with their stricter provisions. Only some of these state laws impose fines and penalties upon violators, but some may afford private rights of action to individuals who believe their PII has been misused. California's patient privacy laws, for example, provide for penalties of up to \$250,000 and permit injured parties to sue for damages. Both state and federal laws are subject to modification or enhancement of privacy protection at any time. Our facilities will continue to remain subject to any federal or state privacy-related laws that are more restrictive than the privacy regulations issued under HIPAA. These statutes vary and could impose additional requirements on us and more severe penalties for disclosures of confidential health information. New health information standards could have a significant effect on the manner in which we do business, and the cost of complying with new standards could be significant. We may not remain in compliance with the diverse privacy requirements in all of the jurisdictions in which we do business. If we fail to comply with HIPAA or similar state laws, we could incur substantial civil monetary or criminal penalties.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

If we fail to comply with or otherwise incur liabilities under the numerous federal and state laws and regulations relating to the operation of our facilities, we could incur significant penalties or other costs or be required to make significant changes to our operations.

The health care industry is heavily regulated and we are subject to many laws and regulations at the federal, state and local government levels in the markets in which we operate. These laws and regulations require that our facilities meet various licensing, accreditation, certification and other requirements, including, but not limited to, those relating to:

- ownership and control of our facilities;
- operating policies and procedures;
- qualification, training and supervision of medical and support persons;
- pricing of, billing for and coding of services and properly handling overpayments, debt collection practices and the submission of false statements or claims;
- the necessity, appropriateness and adequacy of medical care, equipment, personnel, operating policies and procedures; maintenance and preservation of medical records;
- financial arrangements between referral sources and our facilities;
- the protection of privacy, including patient and credit card information;

- screening, stabilization and transfer of individuals who have emergency medical conditions and provision of emergency services;
 - antitrust;
 - building codes;
 - workplace health and safety;
 - licensure, certification and accreditation;
 - fee-splitting and the corporate practice of medicine;
 - handling of medication;
-
- confidentiality, data breach, identity theft and maintenance and protection of health-related and other personal information and medical records; and
 - environmental protection, health and safety.

If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could subject ourselves to administrative, civil or criminal penalties, cease and desist orders, forfeiture of amounts owed and recoupment of amounts paid to us by governmental or commercial payors, loss of licenses necessary to operate and disqualification from Medicare, Medicaid and other government-sponsored health care programs.

Many of these laws and regulations have not been fully interpreted by regulatory authorities or the courts, and their provisions are sometimes open to a variety of interpretations. Different interpretations or enforcement of existing or new laws and regulations could subject our current practices to allegations of impropriety or illegality, or require us to make changes in our operations, facilities, equipment, personnel, services, capital expenditure programs or operating expenses to comply with the evolving rules. Any enforcement

action against us, even if we successfully defend against it, could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management's attention from the operation of our business.

A number of initiatives have been proposed during the past several years to reform various aspects of the health care system in the U.S. In the future, different interpretations or enforcement of existing or new laws and regulations could subject our current practices to allegations of impropriety or illegality, or could require us to make changes in our facilities, equipment, personnel, services, capital expenditure programs and operating expenses. In addition, some of the governmental and regulatory bodies that regulate us are considering or may in the future consider enhanced or new regulatory requirements. These authorities may also seek to exercise their supervisory or enforcement authority in new or more robust ways. All of these possibilities, if they occurred, could detrimentally affect the way we conduct our business and manage our capital, either of which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We cannot predict the effect that health care reform and other changes in government programs may have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Affordable Care Act has changed and continues to change how health care services are covered, delivered and reimbursed through, among other things, expanded coverage of uninsured individuals, reduced growth in Medicare program spending and the establishment and expansion of programs tying reimbursement to quality and clinical integration. The Affordable Care Act also reforms certain aspects of health insurance, quality of care and fraud and abuse enforcement.

The Affordable Care Act continues to be the subject of legal and legislative challenges. Depending on how the Affordable Care Act continues to be interpreted, implemented or changed, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

If laws governing the corporate practice of medicine or fee-splitting change, we may be required to restructure some of our relationships, which may result in a significant loss of revenue and divert other resources.

The laws of various states in which we operate or may operate in the future do not permit business corporations to practice medicine, to exercise control over or employ physicians who practice medicine or to engage in various business practices, such as fee-splitting with physicians (i.e., sharing in a percentage of professional fees). The interpretation and enforcement of these laws vary significantly from state to state. We provide management services to a network of physicians. If our arrangements with this network were deemed to violate state corporate practice of medicine, fee-splitting or similar laws, or if new laws are enacted rendering our arrangements illegal, we may be subject to civil and/or criminal penalties and could be required to restructure or terminate these arrangements, any of which may result in a significant loss of revenue and divert management and business resources.

If regulations change, we may be obligated to purchase some or all of the ownership of our physician partners or renegotiate some of our partnership and operating agreements with our physician partners and management agreements with surgical facilities.

Upon the occurrence of various fundamental regulatory changes or changes in the interpretation of existing regulations, we may be obligated to purchase all of the ownership of the physician investors in most of the partnerships or limited liability companies that own and operate our surgical facilities and/or hospitals. The purchase price that we would be required to pay for the ownership is specified in our partnership agreements and is typically based on either a multiple of the surgical facility's EBITDA, as defined in our partnership and operating agreements with these surgical facilities and hospitals, or the fair market value of the ownership as determined by a third-party appraisal. The physician investors in some of our surgical facilities and hospitals can require us to purchase their interests in exchange for cash or shares of our common stock if these regulatory changes occur. In addition, some of our partnership agreements with our physician partners and management agreements with surgical facilities and hospitals require us to attempt to renegotiate the agreements upon the occurrence of various fundamental regulatory changes or changes in the interpretation of existing regulations and provide for termination of the agreements if renegotiations are not successful.

Regulatory changes that could create purchase or renegotiation obligations include changes that:

- make illegal the referral of Medicare or other patients to our surgical facilities and hospitals by physician investors;
- create a substantial likelihood that cash distributions to physician investors from the partnerships or LLCs through which we operate our surgical facilities and hospitals would be illegal;

- make illegal the ownership by the physician investors of interests in the partnerships or LLCs through which we own and operate our surgical facilities and hospitals; or
- require us to reduce the aggregate percentage of physician investor ownership in our hospitals.

We do not control whether or when any of these regulatory events might occur. In the event we are required to purchase all of the physicians' ownership, our existing capital resources would not be sufficient for us to meet this obligation. These obligations and the possible termination of our partnership and management agreements would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our surgical facilities do not satisfy the requirements for any of the safe harbors under the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. If a federal or state agency asserts a different position or enacts new laws in this regard, we could be subject to criminal and civil penalties, loss of licenses and exclusion from governmental programs, which may result in a substantial loss of revenue.

The Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits the offer, payment, solicitation or receipt of any form of remuneration in return for referrals for items or services payable by Medicare, Medicaid, or any other federally funded health care program. Our exclusion from participation in all federally funded health care programs as a result of a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, many of the states in which we operate have also adopted laws, similar to the Anti-Kickback Statute, that prohibit payments to physicians in exchange for referrals, some of which apply regardless of the source of payment for care. These statutes typically impose criminal and civil penalties, including the loss of a license to do business in the state.

The "Investment Interest" safe harbor and the "Personal Services and Management Contracts" safe harbor apply to business arrangements similar to those used in connection with our surgical facilities. However, the structure of the partnerships and limited liability companies operating our surgery centers and surgical hospitals, as well as our various business arrangements involving physician group practices, do not satisfy all of the requirements of either safe harbor. We have entered into management agreements to manage the majority of our surgical facilities. Most of these agreements call for our subsidiary to be paid a percentage-based management fee. Because our management fees are generally based on a percentage of revenue, our management agreements do not typically meet the Personal Services and Management Contracts safe harbor. We have implemented formal compliance programs designed to safeguard against overbilling and believe that our management agreements comply with the requirements of the Anti-Kickback Statute. However, we cannot assure you that the OIG would find our compliance programs to be adequate or that our management agreements would be found to comply with the Anti-Kickback Statute.

The surgery center safe harbor protects four types of investment arrangements: (1) surgeon owned surgery centers; (2) single specialty surgery centers; (3) multi-specialty surgery centers; and (4) hospital/physician surgery centers. In addition to the physician investor, the categories permit an "unrelated" investor, who is a person or entity that is not in a position to provide items or services related to the surgery center or its investors. Our business arrangements with our surgical facilities typically consist of one of our subsidiaries being an investor in each partnership or limited liability company that owns the facility, in addition to providing management and other services to the facility. Therefore, our business arrangements with our surgery centers, surgical hospitals and physician groups do not qualify for the expanded safe harbor protection from government review or prosecution under the Anti-Kickback Statute. However, we believe that we are in compliance with the requirements of the Anti-Kickback Statute.

We employ dedicated marketing personnel whose job functions include the recruitment of physicians to perform surgery at our facilities. These employees are paid a base salary plus a productivity bonus. We believe our employment arrangements with these employees are consistent with a safe harbor provision designed to protect payments made to employees. However, a government agency or private party may assert a contrary position.

We also enter into lease agreements with physicians from time to time for the rental of space for our surgical facilities. We seek to structure these lease agreements so that they are in compliance with the Anti-Kickback Statute safe harbor provision regarding real estate leases. However, a government agency or private party may assert a contrary position.

If any of our business arrangements with physicians or sales and marketing personnel were alleged or deemed to violate the Anti-Kickback Statute or similar laws, or if new federal or state laws were enacted rendering these arrangements illegal, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition to the physician ownership in our surgical facilities, other financial relationships of ours with potential referral sources could potentially be scrutinized under the Anti-Kickback Statute.

Certain of our ASCs have entered into arrangements for professional services, including arrangements for anesthesia services. The OIG scrutinizes certain arrangements it deems to be "suspect Contractual Joint Ventures," including arrangements between anesthesiologists and physician owners of ASCs. We believe our arrangements for anesthesia services are distinguishable from those described in Advisory Opinion 12-06 (May 25, 2012) and are in compliance with the requirements of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. However, we cannot assure you that regulatory authorities would agree with that position.

The Eliminating Kickbacks in Recovery Act may affect our financial relationships with referral sources utilizing our clinical laboratories laboratories.

In addition to the Anti-Kickback Statute, the U.S. recently enacted a new law known as the Eliminating Kickbacks in Recovery Act, or the EKRA, discussed in greater detail above. While the EKRA does contain certain exceptions similar to the Anti-Kickback Statute Safe Harbors, those exceptions are more narrow than the Anti-Kickback Statute Safe Harbors. As a result, the operations at our clinical laboratories may be impacted by the EKRA.

If we fail to comply with physician self-referral laws as they are currently interpreted or may be interpreted in the future, or if other legislative restrictions are issued, we could incur substantial monetary penalties and a significant loss of revenue.

The Stark Law prohibits certain self-referrals for health care services unless an exception applies. Under the current Stark Law and related regulations, services provided at an ASC are not covered by the statute, even if those services include imaging, laboratory services

or other Stark designated health services, provided that (i) the ASC does not bill for these services separately, or (ii) if the center is permitted to bill separately for these services, they are specifically exempted from Stark Law prohibitions. These are generally radiology and other imaging services integral to performance of surgical procedures that meet certain requirements and certain outpatient prescription drugs. Services provided at our facilities licensed as hospitals are covered by the Stark Law. We attempt to structure our relationship with physicians who refer to our hospitals to meet an exception to the Stark Law where required, but the regulations implementing the exceptions are detailed and complex, and we cannot guarantee that every relationship complies fully with the Stark Law. We also believe that certain services provided by our managed physician network are covered by the Stark Law, but referrals for those services are exempt from the Stark Law under its "in-office ancillary services exception," among others.

Violations of these self-referral laws may result in substantial civil or criminal penalties, including treble damages for amounts improperly claimed, civil monetary penalties of up to \$15,000 per prohibited service billed, up to \$100,000 per prohibited circumvention scheme and exclusion from participation in the Medicare and Medicaid and other federal and state health care programs. Violations of the Stark Law will also create liability under the federal False Claims Act. Exclusion of our ASCs or hospitals from these programs through judicial or agency interpretation of existing laws or additional legislative restrictions on physician ownership or investments in health care entities could result in a significant loss of reimbursement revenue. We cannot provide assurances that CMS will not undertake other rulemaking to address additional revisions to or interpretations of the Stark Law regulations. If future rules modify the provisions of the Stark Law regulations that are applicable to our business, our revenue and profitability could be materially adversely affected and could require us to modify our relationships with our physician and health care system partners.

Federal law restricts the ability of our surgical hospitals to expand surgical capacity.

The Affordable Care Act dramatically curtailed the Whole Hospital Exception and prohibits physician ownership in hospitals that did not have a Medicare provider agreement by December 31, 2010. As a result, the law effectively prevents the formation of new physician-owned hospitals that participate in Medicare and Medicaid after December 31, 2010. Each of our surgical hospitals had a Medicare provider agreement in place prior to December 31, 2010 and is therefore able to continue operating with the ownership structure that was in place prior to December 30, 2010. However, the Affordable Care Act prohibits "grandfathered" hospitals from increasing their percentage of physician ownership, and it limits to a certain extent their ability to grow, because it prohibits such hospitals from increasing the aggregate number of inpatient beds, operating rooms and procedure rooms.

Companies within the health care industry, including us, continue to be the subject of federal and state audits and investigations, including actions for false and other improper claims.

Federal and state government agencies, as well as commercial payors, have increased their auditing and administrative, civil and criminal enforcement efforts as part of numerous ongoing investigations of health care organizations. These audits and investigations relate to a wide variety of topics, including the following: cost reporting and billing practices; quality of care; financial reporting; financial relationships with referral sources; and medical necessity of services provided. In addition, the OIG and the DOJ have, from time to time, undertaken national enforcement initiatives that focus on specific billing practices or other suspected areas of abuse. In its 2013 Work Plan, the OIG stated its intention to review the safety and quality of care for Medicare beneficiaries having surgeries and procedures in ASCs and hospital outpatient departments.

The federal government may impose criminal, civil and administrative penalties on any person or entity that files a false claim for payment from the Medicare or Medicaid programs and other federal and state health care programs. Claims filed with private insurers can also lead to criminal and civil penalties, including, but not limited to, penalties relating to violations of federal mail and wire fraud statutes, as well as penalties under the anti-fraud provisions of the HIPAA. While the criminal statutes are generally reserved for instances of fraudulent intent, the federal government is applying its criminal, civil and administrative penalty statutes in an ever-expanding range of circumstances, including claiming payment for unnecessary services if the claimant merely should have known the services were unnecessary and claiming payment for low-quality services if the claimant should have known that the care was substandard. In addition, a violation of the Stark Law or the Anti-Kickback Statute can result in liability under the federal False Claims Act (the "FCA").

Over the past several years, the federal government has investigated an increasing number of health care providers for potential FCA violations, which, among other things, prohibits a person from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim to the federal government. The statute defines "knowingly" to include not only actual knowledge of a claim's falsity, but also reckless disregard for or intentional ignorance of the truth or falsity of a claim. Violators of the FCA are subject to severe financial penalties, including treble damages and per claim penalties in excess of \$10,000. Because our facilities perform hundreds or thousands of similar

procedures each year for which they are paid by Medicare, and since the statute of limitations for such claims extends for six years under normal circumstances (and possibly as long as ten years in the event of failure to discover material facts), a repetitive billing error or cost reporting error could result in significant, material repayments and civil or criminal penalties.

Moreover, another trend impacting health care providers is the increased use of the FCA, particularly by individuals who bring actions under that law. Under the "qui tam," or whistleblower, provisions of the FCA, private parties may bring actions on behalf of the federal government. If the government intervenes and prevails in the action, the defendant may be required to pay three times the actual damages sustained by the government, plus mandatory civil monetary penalties of between \$12,526 and \$25,076 for each false claim submitted to the government. These private parties, often referred to as relators, are entitled to share in any amounts recovered by the government through trial or settlement. Both direct enforcement activity by the government and whistleblower lawsuits under the FCA have increased

significantly in recent years; thus, the risk that we will have to defend a false claims action, pay significant fines or be excluded from the Medicare and Medicaid programs has increased.

In addition, the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 ("FERA") further expanded the scope of the FCA to create liability for knowingly and improperly avoiding or decreasing an obligation to pay money to the federal government and FERA, along with statutory provisions found in the Acts, created federal False Claims Act liability for the knowing failure to report and return an overpayment within 60 days of the identification of the overpayment or, in certain cases, the date by which a corresponding cost report is due, whichever is later. Governmental authorities have and may continue to challenge or scrutinize our operations. An allegation or determination that we have violated the law could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

HIPAA also created new federal criminal statutes that prohibit among other actions, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any health care benefit program, including private third-party payors, knowingly and willfully embezzling or stealing from a health care benefit program, willfully obstructing a criminal investigation of a health care offense, and knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for health care benefits, items or services. Similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation.

In addition, a person who offers or transfers to a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary any remuneration, including waivers of co-payments and deductible amounts (or any part thereof), that the person knows or should know is likely to influence the beneficiary's selection of a particular provider, practitioner or supplier of Medicare or Medicaid payable items or services may be liable for civil monetary penalties of up to \$10,000 for each wrongful act. Moreover, in certain cases, providers who routinely waive copayments and deductibles for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries can also be held liable under the Anti-Kickback Statute and civil False Claims Act, which can impose additional penalties associated with the wrongful act. Although this prohibition applies only to federal health care program beneficiaries, the routine waivers of copayments and deductibles offered to patients covered by commercial payors may implicate applicable state laws related to, among other things, unlawful schemes to defraud, excessive fees for services, tortious interference with patient contracts and statutory or common law fraud. To the extent our patient assistance programs or other discount policies are found to be inconsistent with applicable laws, we may be required to restructure or discontinue such programs, or be subject to other significant penalties.

To enforce compliance with the federal laws, the DOJ has increased its scrutiny of interactions between health care companies and health care providers, which has led to a number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions and settlements in the health care industry. Dealing with investigations can be time and resource consuming and can divert management's attention from the business. In addition, settlements with the DOJ or other law enforcement agencies have forced health care providers to agree to additional compliance and reporting requirements as part of a consent decree or corporate integrity agreement. Any such investigation or settlement could increase our costs or otherwise have an adverse effect on our business.

We are also subject to various state laws and regulations, as well as contractual provisions with commercial payors that prohibit us from submitting inaccurate, incorrect or misleading claims. We cannot be sure that none of our surgical facilities' claims will ever be challenged. If we were found to be in violation of a state's laws or regulations, or of a commercial payor contract, we could be forced to discontinue the violative practice and be subject to recoupment actions, fines and criminal penalties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

All payors are increasingly conducting post-payment audits. For example, CMS has implemented the RAC program, involving Medicare claims audits nationwide, and employs MICs to perform post-payment audits of Medicaid claims and identify overpayments. In addition to RACs and MICs, the state Medicaid agencies and other contractors have increased their review activities. We are regularly subject to these external audits and we also perform both internal and third-party audits and monitoring.

Although all other repayments requested to date as a result of RAC, MIC and ZPIC audits have not been material to our Company, we are unable to quantify the suspended payments and aggregate financial impact of these audits on our facilities given the pending appeals and uncertainty about the extent of future audits and whether the underlying conduct could be considered systemic. As such, the resolution of these audits could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We may become involved in litigation which could negatively impact the value of our business.

From time-to-time we are involved in lawsuits, claims, audits and investigations, including those arising out of services provided, personal injury claims, professional liability claims, billing and marketing practices, employment disputes and contractual claims. We may

become subject to future lawsuits, claims, audits and investigations that could result in substantial costs and divert our attention and resources and adversely affect our business condition. In addition, since our current growth strategy includes acquisitions, among other things, we may become exposed to legal claims for the activities of an acquired business prior to our acquisition of such business. These lawsuits, claims, audits or investigations, regardless of their merit or outcome, may also adversely affect our reputation and ability to expand our business.

In addition, from time to time we have received, and expect to continue to receive, correspondence from former employees terminated by us who threaten to bring claims against us alleging that we have violated one or more labor and employment regulations. In certain instances former employees have brought claims against us and we expect that we will encounter similar actions against us in the future.

An adverse outcome in any such litigation could require us to pay contractual damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs.

If we become subject to large malpractice or other legal claims, we could be required to pay significant damages, which may not be covered by insurance.

In recent years, physicians, hospitals and other health care providers have become subject to an increasing number of legal actions alleging malpractice, product liability or related legal theories. Many of these actions involve large monetary claims and significant defense costs. We also owe certain defense and indemnity obligations to our officers and directors.

Our insurance coverage may not cover all claims against us, or insurance coverage may not continue to be available at a cost allowing us to maintain adequate levels of insurance. If one or more successful claims against us were not covered by or exceeded the coverage of our insurance, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Our business, profitability and growth prospects could suffer if we face negative publicity or we pay damages or defense costs in connection with a claim that is outside the scope or limits of coverage of any applicable insurance coverage, including claims related to adverse patient events, contractual disputes, professional and general liability, and directors' and officers' duties.

In addition, market rates for insurance premiums and deductibles have been steadily increasing. Our earnings and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by any of the following:

- the collapse or insolvency of our insurance carriers;
- further increases in premiums and deductibles;
- increases in the number of liability claims against us or the cost of settling or trying cases related to those claims; or
- an inability to obtain one or more types of insurance on acceptable terms, if at all.

Failure to comply with Medicare's conditions for coverage and conditions of participation may result in loss of program payment or other governmental sanctions.

To participate in and receive payment from the Medicare program, our facilities must comply with regulations promulgated by CMS. These regulations, known as "conditions for coverage" for ASCs and "conditions of participation" for hospitals, set forth specific requirements with respect to, among other things, the facility's physical plant, equipment, personnel and standards of medical care. All of

our surgery centers and surgical hospitals are certified to participate in the Medicare program. As such, these facilities are subject to on-site, unannounced surveys by state survey agencies working on behalf of CMS, which may lead to deficiency citations requiring remedy with appropriate action plans. Failure to comply with Medicare's conditions for coverage or conditions of participation may result in loss of payment or other governmental sanctions, including termination from participation in the Medicare program. We have established ongoing quality assurance activities to monitor our facilities' compliance with these conditions and respond to surveys, but we cannot be sure that our facilities are or will always remain in full compliance with the requirements. In addition, pending a determination regarding our compliance with these conditions, payment to us may be suspended and we may be required to devote significant time, effort and expense to demonstrate satisfactory compliance.

Our facilities could face decreased Medicare payments if they fail to report and meet various quality metrics.

The Medicare program presently requires hospitals and ASCs to report performance data on a variety of quality metrics. Facilities that fail to report are penalized with reduced Medicare payments. Additionally, payments to hospitals are adjusted based on the hospital's performance on these quality measures. A substantial portion of hospital payment is at risk depending on its individual performance relative to benchmarks and other hospitals' performance. There is a substantial risk that our Medicare payments could be reduced if our hospitals fail to perform adequately on these measures. Additionally, there is a risk that Medicare payments could be reduced if our facilities (hospitals and ASCs) fail to adequate report data as required by CMS. ASC payments are not yet adjusted based on performance against quality measures, but there is a substantial risk that Congress may soon link ASC Medicare payments to actual performance, in addition to reporting.

If the public performance data becomes a primary factor in determining where patients choose to receive care, and if competing hospitals and ASCs have better results than our facilities on those measures, our patient volumes could decline.

State efforts to regulate the construction, acquisition or expansion of health care facilities could prevent us from acquiring additional surgical facilities, renovating our existing facilities or expanding the breadth of services we offer.

Some states require prior approval for the construction, acquisition or expansion of health care facilities or expansion of the services the facilities offer. In giving approval, these states consider the need for additional or expanded health care facilities or services, as well as the financial resources and operational experience of the potential new owners of existing health care facilities. In many of the states in which we currently operate, certificates of need must be obtained for capital expenditures exceeding a prescribed amount, changes in capacity or services offered and various other matters. The remaining states in which we now or may in the future operate may adopt similar legislation. Our costs of obtaining a certificate of need could be significant, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain the certificates of need or other required approvals for additional or expanded surgical facilities or services in the future. In addition, at the time we acquire a surgical facility, we may agree to replace or expand the acquired facility. If we are unable to obtain required approvals,

we may not be able to acquire additional surgical facilities, expand health care services we provide at these facilities or replace or expand acquired facilities.

If antitrust enforcement authorities conclude that our market share in any particular market is too concentrated, that our or our health system partners' commercial payor contract negotiating practices are illegal, or that we other violate antitrust laws, we could be subject to enforcement actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

The federal government and most states have enacted antitrust laws that prohibit certain types of conduct deemed to be anti-competitive. These laws prohibit price fixing, concerted refusal to deal, market monopolization, price discrimination, tying arrangements, acquisitions of competitors and other practices that have, or may have, an adverse effect on competition. Violations of federal or state antitrust laws can result in various sanctions, including criminal and civil penalties. Antitrust enforcement in the health care industry is currently a priority of the FTC. We believe we are in compliance with federal and state antitrust laws, but courts or regulatory authorities may reach a determination in the future that could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Governance Risks

Our largest stockholder has significant influence over us, including influence over decisions that require the approval of stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to influence the outcome of key transactions, including a change of control.

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, affiliates of Bain Capital owned approximately **46.2%** **39.5%** of our outstanding common stock. Although we are no longer a "controlled company" within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of Nasdaq, affiliates of Bain Capital continue to be able to **strongly significantly** influence **or effectively control** our decisions.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may deter takeover efforts that could be beneficial to stockholder value.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and Delaware law contain provisions that could make it harder for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so might be beneficial to our stockholders. The provisions in our organizational documents include a classified board of directors and limitations on actions by our stockholders. In addition, our board of directors has the right to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval that could be used to dilute a potential hostile acquiror. Our certificate of incorporation also imposes some restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15.0% or more of our outstanding common stock other than affiliates of Bain Capital. As a result of these features, our stockholders may lose their ability to sell their stock for a price in excess of the prevailing market price, and efforts by stockholders to change the direction or management of the Company may be unsuccessful.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation designates courts in the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the "Certificate of Incorporation") provides that, subject to certain exceptions and to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Court of Chancery") will be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, our Certificate of Incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws or (iv) any other action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine (each, a "Covered Proceeding"). In addition, the Certificate of Incorporation states that this exclusive forum provision does not apply to actions in which the Court of Chancery concludes that an indispensable party is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Delaware courts and can be subject to the jurisdiction of another court within the U.S. Our Certificate of Incorporation also provides that if any action, the subject matter of which is a Covered Proceeding, is filed in a court other than the specified Delaware courts without the approval of our board of directors (each, a "Foreign Action"), the claiming party will be deemed to have consented to (i) the personal jurisdiction of the specified Delaware courts in connection with any action brought in any such courts to enforce the exclusive forum provision described above and (ii) having service of process made upon such claiming party in any such enforcement action by service upon such claiming party's counsel in the Foreign Action as agent for such claiming party. It is our current view that in some circumstances, such as in respect of actions arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of

1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Court of Chancery may decline to exercise jurisdiction over such actions. Under such circumstances, our Certificate of Incorporation holds that such actions may properly be filed in a court other than the Court of Chancery. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any

interest in shares of our stock shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to these provisions in our Certificate of Incorporation. These provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

The following sets forth information regarding our cybersecurity strategy, risk management program and approach to governance as it relates to cybersecurity risks. For additional information on the impact of cybersecurity risks on our business, please refer to Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors, of this Form 10-K, under the heading "Cybersecurity and Data Risks."

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

Management has responsibility for developing and coordinating the Company's cybersecurity policy and strategy, and for managing the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of cybersecurity incidents. We utilize various risk assessment tools and technologies to identify potential cyber and information security threats and risks as well as engage with various third parties to assist in program development, risk evaluation and testing. For example, we have implemented a third-party risk assessment process for certain service providers, suppliers, and vendors, which is conducted during the procurement cycle. Critical vendors are assessed on an annual basis. In addition, all team members are required to participate in ongoing training and awareness programs that include periodic assessments to drive adoption and awareness of cybersecurity processes and controls.

We promote a company-wide culture of cybersecurity risk management intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our critical systems and the information contained therein. As part of our cybersecurity risk management strategy, our corporate information technology team collaborates cross-functionally with key business leaders within privacy, compliance, finance and operations, among others, to identify, assess, and manage cybersecurity risks relevant to our business. On a quarterly basis, led by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and Privacy Officer, the cybersecurity and privacy governance committee meets, which comprises of our executive and regional leadership teams. This governance committee assists in discussing existing or emerging threats, prioritizing roadmap items and/or budgetary considerations for project work.

No risks from cybersecurity threats or previous cybersecurity incidents have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our business strategy, financial condition or results of operations. However, there can be no assurance that the controls and procedures in place to monitor and mitigate the risks of cyber threats will be successful or sufficient to avoid material losses or consequences in the future. Additionally, while we have insurance coverage in place that is designed to address certain aspects of cyber risks, such insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all insured losses or all types of claims that may arise.

Cybersecurity Governance

Management is responsible for the day-to-day handling of risks facing our Company. Our Board of Directors, as a whole and through its committees, oversees risk management, including cybersecurity risks. The Board has delegated risk management responsibilities with respects to cybersecurity to our Audit Committee. Specifically, the Audit Committee periodically reviews our cybersecurity policies, data security programs and plans that management has established to monitor compliance and assess preparedness. Our cybersecurity team is led by our CISO, who has over 20 years of experience in the cybersecurity space and is a Certified Information Security Manager (CISM). On an annual basis, at minimum, our CISO or Chief Information Officer (CIO) present necessary updates on our cybersecurity risks and any material cybersecurity incidents. These updates include the following: (i) current cybersecurity threats, (ii) an overview of third-party risks, (iii) our cybersecurity roadmap, (iv) the maturity of our cybersecurity programs and/or (v) ongoing regulatory compliance.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters is located in Brentwood, Tennessee, where we currently lease approximately 29,670 square feet of office space pursuant to an agreement with an initial term expiring December 31, 2027. Our surgical facilities typically are located on real estate leased by the partnership or limited liability company that operates the facility. Of our 146 162 surgical facilities, 142 159 utilize leased real property. These leases generally have initial terms of 10 years, but range from 2 to 15 years. Most of the leases contain options to extend the lease period for up to 10 additional years. We generally guarantee the lease obligations of the partnerships and LLCs that own our surgical facilities. We expect to be able to renew or replace a substantial majority of these leases on substantially similar terms as they come due. Most of our ASCs range in size from 8,000 to 12,000 square feet and are specifically tailored to meet the needs of physician-partners and their specialties. We believe these spaces are sufficient and adequate for our needs at this time.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are, from time to time, subject to claims and suits, or threats of claims or suits, relating to our business, including claims for damages for personal injuries, breach of management contracts and employment-related claims. In certain of these actions, plaintiffs request payment for damages, including punitive damages, which may not be covered by insurance or may otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations. In the opinion of management, we are not currently a party to any proceedings that would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information for Common Stock

Our common stock trades under the symbol "SGRY" on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Stockholders

As of February 22, 2023 February 19, 2024, there were 167,179 holders of record of our common stock. The actual number of common stockholders is greater than the number of record holders, and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners, but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. This number of holders of record also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid a cash dividend on our common stock, and we have no current plans to declare or pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our Board of Directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends may be limited by covenants of our or our subsidiaries' existing or future indebtedness, including our existing credit facility. Additionally, because we are a holding company, we would depend on distributions from our subsidiaries to fund any potential dividends.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total returns of the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Health Care Providers Index. The graph begins on December 31, 2017 December 31, 2018, and the comparison assumes \$100 was invested in our common stock and in each of the indices on such date and assumes the reinvestment of dividends, if any.

#6.1. stockperformancegraph2023 (complete) DN01.03.jpg

		12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022						
		12/31/2018						12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2023
Surgery Partners, Inc.	Surgery Partners, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 80.91	\$ 129.38	\$ 239.75	\$ 441.40	\$ 230.25						
Nasdaq Composite Index	Nasdaq Composite Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 96.12	\$ 129.97	\$ 186.69	\$ 226.63	\$ 151.61						
Dow Jones U.S. Health Care Providers Index	Dow Jones U.S. Health Care Providers Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 108.12	\$ 127.63	\$ 142.87	\$ 186.51	\$ 188.70						

This graph is furnished and not filed with the SEC, is not soliciting material under the Exchange Act and shall not be incorporated by reference into any such filings, irrespective of any general incorporation contained in such filing. The stock performance shown on the graph represents historical stock performance and is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On December 15, 2017, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$50.0 million of our issued and outstanding common stock from time to time. The timing and size of repurchases will be determined based on market conditions and other factors. The authorization does not obligate us to repurchase any shares, and we may repurchase shares of common stock at any time without prior notice. The share repurchases will be made in accordance with applicable securities laws in open market or privately negotiated transactions. The authorization does not have a specified expiration date, and the share repurchase program may be suspended, recommenced or discontinued at any time or from time to time without prior notice.

The Company did not repurchase any shares of common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company continued to have authority to repurchase up to \$46.0 million of shares of common stock under the share repurchase program. The authorization does not obligate us to repurchase any shares, and we do not intend to make further repurchases under this program.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. For additional information regarding certain of the risks and uncertainties that affect our business and the industry in which we operate, please see Item 1A. "Risk Factors" and Item 9A. "Controls and Procedures" found elsewhere in this Annual Report. Unless the context otherwise indicates, the terms "Surgery Partners," "we," "us," "our" or the "Company," as used herein, refer to Surgery Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Unless the context implies otherwise, the term "affiliates" means direct and indirect subsidiaries of Surgery Partners, Inc., and partnerships and joint ventures in which such subsidiaries are partners. The terms "facilities" or "hospitals" refer to entities owned and operated by affiliates of Surgery Partners, Inc. and the term "employees" refers to employees of affiliates of Surgery Partners, Inc.

Executive Overview

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we owned or operated, primarily in partnership with physicians, a portfolio of **146 162** surgical facilities comprised of **127 144** ASCs and **19 18** surgical hospitals across **31 33** states. We owned a majority interest in **93 90** of the surgical facilities and consolidated **118 123** of these facilities for financial reporting purposes.

Total revenues for **2022 2023** increased **14.1% 8.0%** to **\$2.7 billion** from **\$2.5 billion** from **\$2.2 billion** in **2021, 2022**. The increase in revenues is attributable to same-facility revenue growth and acquisitions completed in **2022 2023** and **2021, 2022**. Days adjusted same-facility revenues for **2022 2023** increased **7.7% 11.3%** from **2021, 2022**, with a **3.6% 7.1%** increase in revenue per case and a **3.9%** increase in same-facility cases. Additionally, for **2022, 2023**, Adjusted EBITDA increased **12.0% 15.2%** to **\$438.1 million** compared to **\$380.2 million** compared to **\$339.6 million** for **2021, 2022**. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA is primarily attributable to revenue growth, continued cost management initiatives and acquisitions completed in **2022 2023** and **2021, 2022**. For **2022, 2023**, the net loss attributable to common stockholders was **\$54.6 million \$11.9 million** compared to **\$81.2 million \$54.6 million** for **2021, 2022**. A reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures appears below under "Certain Non-GAAP Measures."

We continue to focus on improving our same-facility performance, selectively acquiring established facilities, developing new facilities and other portfolio management initiatives. During **2022 2023** we completed the following:

- We acquired controlling interests in **seven eleven** surgical facilities, two of which were merged into existing in-development de novo surgical facilities, and a four physician practice practices for aggregate cash consideration of **\$146.4 \$80.0** million, net of cash acquired, and non-cash consideration of **\$5.6 million and assumed debt \$1.3 million**. Seven of **\$39.4 million**, the acquired surgical facilities were previously accounted for as equity method investments. The Company also amended the operating agreement of a previously non-controlled surgical facility resulting in the Company obtaining a controlling interest in the facility.
- We acquired non-controlling interests in **seven five** surgical facilities and **seven two** in-development de novo surgical facilities for an aggregate cash purchase price of **\$95.1 \$50.3** million.
- We sold our interests in **two surgery centers, one of which was previously accounted six surgical facilities** for as an equity method investment, for aggregate net cash proceeds of **\$25.7 million, \$30.4 million**, a portion of which will be held in escrow pursuant to the purchase agreements for such transactions.

We had cash and cash equivalents of **\$282.9 million \$195.9 million** and **\$342.0 million \$694.3 million** of borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility Revolver at **December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023**. Operating cash flows were **\$158.8 million \$293.8 million** in **2022, 2023**, an increase of **\$71.7 million \$135.0 million** compared to the prior year. The increase was primarily attributable to the receipt of stockholder litigation proceeds of **\$32.8 million** in the 2022 period See "Liquidity and a DOJ settlement payment of **\$32.2 million**, including interest, made during the 2021 period. Capital Resources" below for further discussion. Net operating cash inflows, including operating cash flows less distributions to non-controlling interests, were **\$147.7 million** for 2023 compared to **\$12.0 million** for 2022.

Impact of COVID-19

The public health and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected our facilities, employees, patients, communities, business operations and financial performance, as well as the U.S. economy and financial markets. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our surgical facilities varies based on the market in which the facility operates, the type of surgical facility and the procedures typically performed. We cannot provide any certainty regarding the length and severity of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is difficult to predict and is dependent on factors beyond our control.

Taking into account the pandemic and other factors, the United States economy has recently experienced general inflationary pressures, significant disruptions to global supply networks, and an extremely competitive labor market. We have incurred, and may continue to incur, certain increased expenses arising from the pandemic and these economic conditions, including additional labor, supply chain, capital and other expenditures. While we have implemented cost containment and other measures to try to counteract these developments, we may be unable to fully offset these increases in our costs and otherwise effectively respond to supply disruptions.

Executive Order

On July 9, 2021, President Biden issued an executive order that is intended to promote competition in the U.S. economy. Among other things, the executive order encourages the FTC to ban or limit non-compete agreements, encourages the DOJ and the FTC to review and revise their merger guidelines to ensure that patients are not harmed by healthcare mergers, and instructs HHS to support existing price transparency rules and implement the legislation that was recently adopted to address surprise billing. We cannot predict how, if at all, the

various initiatives set forth in the executive order will be implemented by the regulatory agencies involved or the impact that the executive order will have on operations. For example, the FTC recently published a proposed rule that would prohibit employers from entering into non-compete agreements and nullify existing non-competes.

Revenues

Our revenues consist of patient service revenues and other service revenues. Patient service revenues consist of revenue from our Surgical Facility Services and Ancillary Services segments. Specifically, patient service revenues include fees for surgical or diagnostic procedures performed at surgical facilities that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes, as well as for patient visits to our physician practices, anesthesia services, pharmacy services and diagnostic screens ordered by our physicians. Other service revenues include management and administrative service fees derived from our non-consolidated facilities that we account for under the equity method,

management of surgical facilities and physician practices in which we do not own an interest, management services we provide to physician practices for which we are not required to provide capital or additional assets and other non-patient services. For the year ended December 31, 2020, other service revenues also includes optical service revenues, which consisted of handling charges billed to the members of our optical products purchasing organization, which was sold on December 31, 2020.

The following table summarizes revenues by service type as a percentage of total revenues:

		Year Ended December 31,						
		2022	2021	2020				
		Year Ended December 31,						
		2023	2022	2021				
Patient service revenues:	Patient service revenues:							
Surgical facilities revenues	Surgical facilities revenues							
Surgical facilities revenues	Surgical facilities revenues							
Surgical facilities revenues	Surgical facilities revenues	95.8 %	95.7 %	95.3 %	96.0 %	95.8 %	95.7 %	
Ancillary services revenues	Ancillary services revenues	2.7 %	3.0 %	3.4 %	2.4 %	2.7 %	3.0 %	
Total patient service revenues	Total patient service revenues	98.5 %	98.7 %	98.7 %	98.4 %	98.5 %	98.7 %	
Other service revenues	Other service revenues	1.5 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.5 %	1.3 %	
Total revenues	Total revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	

Payor Mix

The following table sets forth by type of payor the percentage of our patient service revenues generated at the surgical facilities that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes:

		Year Ended December 31,						
		2022	2021	2020				
		Year Ended December 31,						
		2023	2022	2021				
Private insurance payors	Private insurance payors	51.5 %	50.6 %	53.9 %	52.5 %	51.5 %	50.6 %	
Government payors	Government payors	42.3 %	43.3 %	38.6 %	41.8 %	42.3 %	43.3 %	
Self-pay payors	Self-pay payors	2.6 %	2.8 %	3.2 %	2.5 %	2.6 %	2.8 %	
Other payors (1)	Other payors (1)	3.6 %	3.3 %	4.3 %	3.2 %	3.6 %	3.3 %	
Total	Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	

(1) Other is comprised of anesthesia service agreements, auto liability, letters of protection and other payor types.

Surgical Case Mix

We primarily operate multi-specialty surgical facilities where physicians perform a variety of procedures in various specialties. We believe this diversification helps to protect us from adverse pricing and utilization trends in any individual procedure type and results in greater consistency in our case volume.

The following table sets forth the percentage of cases in each specialty performed at the surgical facilities that we consolidate for financial reporting purposes for the periods indicated:

		Year Ended December 31,								Year Ended December 31,							
		2023								2023		2022		2021			
		Year Ended December 31,															
		2022				2021				2020							
Orthopedics and pain management																	
Orthopedics and pain management																	
Orthopedics and pain management	Orthopedics and pain management	36.4	%	35.7	%	39.3	%	36.1	%	36.4	%	35.7	%				
Ophthalmology	Ophthalmology	24.3	%	26.3	%	25.3	%	Ophthalmology	24.4	%	24.3	%	26.3	%			
Gastrointestinal	Gastrointestinal	22.9	%	22.3	%	19.4	%	Gastrointestinal	23.7	%	22.9	%	22.3	%			
General surgery	General surgery	3.0	%	3.0	%	3.1	%	General surgery	2.6	%	3.0	%	3.0	%			
Other	Other	13.4	%	12.7	%	12.9	%	Other	13.2	%	13.4	%	12.7	%			
Total	Total	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%	Total	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%			

Segment Information

Our business is currently comprised of two segments: (1) Surgical Facility Services and (2) Ancillary Services. On December 31, 2020, we sold the remaining assets of the Optical Services segment. For more information about the components of each segment, please see Part I, Item 1. "Business-Operations" included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The "All other" line item below primarily consists of amounts attributable to the Company's corporate general and administrative functions.

The following tables present financial information for each reportable segment (in millions):

		Year Ended December 31,								
		2022	2021	2020						
		Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,					
		2023			2023	2022	2021			
Revenues:	Revenues:									
Surgical Facility Services	Surgical Facility Services	\$ 2,470.4	\$2,157.8	\$1,793.4						
Surgical Facility Services										
Surgical Facility Services										
Ancillary Services	Ancillary Services	68.9	67.3	63.6						
Optical Services		—	—	3.1						
Total revenues	Total revenues	\$ 2,539.3	\$2,225.1	\$1,860.1						
Adjusted EBITDA:	Adjusted EBITDA:									
Adjusted EBITDA:										
Surgical Facility Services										
Surgical Facility Services										

Surgical Facility	Surgical Facility				
Services	Services	\$	473.6	\$ 422.0	\$ 339.3
Ancillary	Ancillary				
Services	Services		(2.3)	1.7	(3.4)
Optical Services			—	—	1.4
All other	All other		(91.1)	(84.1)	(80.7)
Total	Total				
Adjusted	Adjusted				
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$	380.2	\$ 339.6	\$ 256.6
Supplemental	Supplemental				
Information:	Information:				
Supplemental Information:					
Supplemental Information:					
Cash	Cash				
purchases of	purchases of				
property and	property and				
equipment, net:	equipment, net:				
Cash purchases of property and					
equipment, net:					
Cash purchases of property and					
equipment, net:					
Surgical Facility Services					
Surgical Facility Services					
Surgical	Surgical				
Facility	Facility				
Services	Services	\$	74.3	\$ 55.0	\$ 38.7
Ancillary	Ancillary				
Services	Services		1.1	0.5	0.4
All other	All other		5.2	2.1	3.8
Total cash	Total cash				
purchases	purchases				
of property	of property				
and	and				
equipment,	equipment,				
net	net	\$	80.6	\$ 57.6	\$ 42.9

(1) For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to income before income taxes as reflected in the audited consolidated statements of operations see "Certain Non-GAAP Measures" below.

		December 31,			
		2022	2021		
		December 31,		December 31,	
		2023		2023	2022
Assets:	Assets:				
Surgical Facility					
Services					
Surgical Facility					
Services					
Surgical	Surgical				
Facility	Facility				
Services	Services	\$	6,001.1	\$5,552.8	

Ancillary Services	Ancillary Services	41.7	47.5
All other	All other	639.3	517.3
Total assets	Total assets	\$ 6,682.1	\$ 6,117.6

Critical Accounting Policies

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), we must use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and related disclosures and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. In general, our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis and make changes to the estimates and related disclosures as experience develops or new information becomes known. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

We consider our critical accounting policies to be those that involve significant judgments and uncertainties, and may potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions.

Revenue Recognition

Our patient service revenues are derived primarily from surgical procedures performed at our ASCs and surgical hospitals, facilities, patient visits to physician practices, anesthesia services provided to patients, pharmacy services and diagnostic screens ordered by our physicians. The fees for such services are billed either to the patient or a third-party payor, including Medicare and Medicaid. We recognize patient service

revenues, net of contractual allowances, which we estimate based on existing contracts or the historical trend of our cash collections and contractual write-offs.

Prior to its sale on December 31, 2020, our optical products purchasing organization negotiated volume buying discounts with optical product manufacturers. The buying discounts and any handling charges billed to the members of the purchasing organization represented the revenues recognized for financial reporting purposes. Revenue is recognized as orders are shipped to members.

Other service revenues consist of management and administrative service fees derived from non-consolidated surgical facilities that we account for under the equity method, management of surgical facilities in which we do not own an interest and management services we provide to physician networks for which we are not required to provide capital or additional assets. The fees we derive from these management arrangements are based on a predetermined percentage of the revenues of each surgical facility and physician network. We recognize other service revenues in the period in which services are rendered.

There were no material impacts on our financial condition or results of operations due to changes in assumptions or conditions related to revenue recognition during the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022 and 2020, 2021.

Accounts Receivable

Our patient service revenues and other receivables from third-party payors are recorded net of estimated implicit price concessions, which are estimated based on the historical trend of our surgical hospitals' cash collections and contractual write-offs, and for our surgical facilities in general, established fee schedules, relationships with payors and procedure statistics. While changes in estimated reimbursement from third-party payors remain a possibility, we expect that any such changes would be minimal and, therefore, would not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our collection policies and procedures are based on the type of payor, size of claim and estimated collection percentage for each patient account. The operating systems used to manage our patient accounts provide for an aging schedule in 30-day increments, by payor, physician and patient. We analyze accounts receivable at each of our surgical facilities to ensure the proper collection and aged category. The operating systems generate reports that assist in the collection efforts by prioritizing patient accounts. Collection efforts include direct contact with insurance carriers or patients, written correspondence and the use of legal or collection agency assistance, as required. Our average days sales outstanding was 64 60 and 67 64 days for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively.

We recognize that final reimbursement of outstanding accounts receivable is subject to final approval by each third-party payor. However, because we have contracts with our third-party payors and we verify the insurance coverage of the patient before services are rendered, the amounts that are pending approval from third-party payors are minimal. Amounts are classified outside of self-pay if we have an agreement with the third-party payor or we have verified a patient's coverage prior to services rendered. It is our policy to collect co-payments and deductibles prior to providing services, where possible. It is also our policy to verify a patient's insurance 72 hours prior to the patient's procedure. Because our services are primarily non-emergency, our surgical facilities have the ability to control these procedures.

There were no material impacts on our financial condition or results of operations due to changes in assumptions or conditions related to accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022 and 2020, 2021.

Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. If an NOL and/or interest limitation ("163(j)") carryforward exists, we make a determination as to whether that NOL and/or 163(j) carryforward will be utilized in the future. A valuation allowance will be established for certain NOL and 163(j) carryforwards and other deferred tax assets where their recoverability is deemed to be uncertain. The carrying value of the net deferred tax assets is based upon estimates and assumptions related to our ability to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, we will be required to adjust our deferred tax valuation allowances.

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we had unused federal NOL carryforwards of approximately **\$540.9 million** **\$533.6 million**. Such losses expire in various amounts at varying times beginning in 2030. Unless they expire, these NOL carryforwards may be used to offset future taxable income and thereby reduce our income **taxes otherwise tax** payable.

We recorded a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021** **2022** totaling **\$114.7 million** **\$150.1 million** and **\$113.0 million** **\$114.7 million**, respectively. The valuation allowance has been established for certain deferred tax assets for which we believe it is more likely than not that the tax benefits will not be realized, which are primarily Section 163(j) interest carryforwards and certain state net operating losses and state credit carryforwards. If our expectations for future operating results on a consolidated basis or at the state jurisdiction level vary from actual results due to changes in health care regulations, general economic conditions, or other factors, we may need to adjust the valuation allowance, for all or a portion of our deferred tax assets. Our income tax expense and/or other comprehensive income in future periods will be reduced or increased to the extent of offsetting decreases or increases, respectively, in our valuation allowance in the period when the change in circumstances occurs. These changes could have a significant impact on our future earnings.

Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("Section 382"), as amended (the "Code") imposes an annual limit on the ability of a corporation that undergoes an "ownership change" to use its NOLs to reduce its tax liability. An "ownership change" is generally defined as any change in ownership of more than 50.0% of a corporation's "stock" by its "5-percent shareholders" (as defined in Section 382) over a rolling three-year period based upon each of those shareholder's lowest percentage of stock owned during such period. As a result of the

Symbion acquisition in 2014, approximately **\$116.7** **\$111.8** million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$4.9 million, and, as a result of the NovaMed acquisition in 2011, approximately **\$9.2** **\$6.8** million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$4.9 million. As a result of the acquisition of NSH, approximately \$24.7 million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$2.8 million. The acquisition of shares of the Company by Bain Capital in 2017 to become the controlling stockholder resulted in an ownership change as defined in Section 382. As a result, approximately **\$415.9** **\$408.6** million in NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual Section 382 base limitation of \$14.2 million. At this time, we do not believe this limitation, when combined with amounts allowable due to net unrecognized built in gains, will affect our ability to use any NOLs before they expire. However, no such assurances can be provided. If our ability to utilize our NOLs to offset taxable income generated in the future is subject to this limitation, it could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

There were no material impacts on our financial condition or results of operations due to changes in assumptions or conditions related to income taxes during the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021** **2022** and **2020**, **2021**.

Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration conveyed in the acquisition over the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is defined as one level below an operating segment, on an annual basis or sooner if the indicators of impairment arise. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on market conditions and operational performance of each reporting unit. During **2022**, **2023**, the Company had identified two reporting units, which include the following: **1) Surgical Facilities** and **2) Ancillary Services**. **Prior to 2021, the Company had a third reporting unit, Alliance, which was a component of the Optical Services operating segment.**

The Company tests its goodwill for impairment at least annually, as of October 1, or more frequently if certain indicators arise. A detailed evaluation of potential impairment indicators was performed, which specifically considered recent increases in interest rates, inflation risk and market volatility.

As of **October 1, 2022** **October 1, 2023**, all of the Company's goodwill was allocated to the Surgical Facilities reporting unit. As of the **October 1, 2022** **October 1, 2023** valuation, the fair value for the Surgical Facilities reporting unit was substantially in excess of its carrying value.

Subsequent to the date of our annual impairment test, the Company considered its operating results for the fourth quarter of **2022**, **2023**, macroeconomic, industry and market conditions, and other market indicators including its market capitalization. Based on its evaluation of all such factors, the Company concluded that no event had occurred and no circumstances had changed that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of its reporting units below their carrying values.

In **2023**, **2022** and **2021**, there were no non-cash impairment charges.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, as a result of its impairment testing, the Company recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$28.6 million and \$4.9 million related to the Ancillary Services and Alliance reporting units, respectively.

See Note 4. "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" to the consolidated financial statements elsewhere in this Annual Report for additional disclosure related to goodwill.

Results of Operations

The following tables summarize certain results from the statements of operations for the periods indicated (dollars in millions):

Year Ended December 31,					
	2022	2021	2020		
Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,	
2023	2023	2022	2021		

Revenues	Revenues	\$2,539.3	\$2,225.1	\$1,860.1
Revenues				
Revenues				
Operating expenses:	Operating expenses:			
Cost of revenues				
Cost of revenues				
Cost of revenues	Cost of revenues	1,964.4	1,733.7	1,480.3
General and administrative expenses	General and administrative expenses	102.2	104.0	97.1
Depreciation and amortization	Depreciation and amortization	114.8	98.8	94.8
Transaction and integration costs	Transaction and integration costs	47.5	39.8	23.2
Grant funds	Grant funds	(2.4)	(37.9)	(46.2)
Loss on disposals and deconsolidations, net		11.1	2.2	5.7
Net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(12.5)	(11.3)	(10.8)
Litigation settlements	Litigation settlements	(29.3)	—	1.2
Loss on debt extinguishment	Loss on debt extinguishment	14.9	9.1	—
Impairment charges		—	—	33.5
Other income	Other income	(16.6)	(15.5)	(1.7)
		2,194.1	1,922.9	1,677.1
	2,415.3			
Operating income	Operating income	345.2	302.2	183.0
Interest expense, net	Interest expense, net	(234.9)	(221.0)	(201.8)
Income (loss) before income taxes		110.3	81.2	(18.8)
Income tax (expense) benefit		(23.3)	(10.5)	20.1
Income before income taxes				
Income tax benefit (expense)				
Net income	Net income	87.0	70.7	1.3

Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(141.6)	(141.6)	(117.4)
Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	\$ (54.6)	\$ (70.9)	\$ (116.1)

Year Ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** Compared to Year Ended **December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2022**

Revenues. Revenues for **2022** **2023** and **2021** **2022** were as follows (dollars in millions):

		Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
		2023		2022	
		Year Ended December 31,			
		2022		2021	
Patient service revenues	Patient service revenues	\$ 2,502.1	\$ 2,195.0		
Other service revenues	Other service revenues	37.2	30.1		
Total revenues	Total revenues	\$ 2,539.3	\$ 2,225.1		

Patient service revenues increased **14.0%** **7.9%** to **\$2.7 billion** in **2023** compared to **\$2.5 billion** in **2022** compared to **\$2.2 billion** in **2021**, **2022**. The increase was primarily driven by a **7.7%** and **11.3%** increase in days adjusted same-facility revenues, which includes variable consideration recognized associated with supplemental reimbursement programs, and acquisitions completed in **2023** and **2022**, and **2021**, partially offset by divestitures completed in **2023**. The increase in days adjusted same-facility revenues was attributable to a **3.9%** increase in same-facility case volumes and a **3.6%** **7.1%** increase in same-facility revenue per case.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues was **\$2.1 billion** in **2023** compared to **\$2.0 billion** in **2022** compared to **\$1.7 billion** in **2021**, **2022**. The increase was primarily driven by acquisitions completed in **2022** **2023** and **2021**, **2022**. As a percentage of revenues, cost of revenues was **76.4%** and **77.4%** for **2023** and **77.9%** for **2022**, and **2021**, respectively.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were **\$120.9 million** and **\$102.2 million** in **2023** and **\$104.0 million** in **2022**, and **2021**, respectively. As a percentage of revenues, general and administrative expenses were **4.4%** in **2023** compared to **4.0%** in **2022** compared to **4.7%** in **2021**. The decrease was primarily driven by ongoing cost management initiatives, **2022**.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses were **\$118.1 million** and **\$114.8 million** in **2023** and **\$98.8 million** in **2022**, and **2021**, respectively. The increase is primarily due to acquisitions completed in **2022** **2023** and **2021**, **2022**. As a percentage of revenues, depreciation and amortization expenses were **4.3%** in **2023** and **4.5%** in **2022** and **4.4%** in **2021**, **2022**.

Transaction and Integration Costs. We incurred **\$47.5 million** **\$61.7 million** of transaction and integration costs in **2022** **2023** compared to **\$39.8 million** **\$47.5 million** in **2021**, **2022**. The costs for both periods primarily relate to ongoing development initiatives and the integration of acquisitions we completed in **2022** **2023** and **2021**, **2022**.

Grant Funds. Based on guidance from HHS and other authorities, the Company updated its estimate of the amount of grant funds received that qualify for recognition, resulting in the recognition of **\$2.4 million** during **2022**. Grant funds recognized in **2023** and **2022** were **\$37.9** **\$1.1 million** and **\$2.4 million**, in **2021**, respectively. For further discussion, see Note 1. "Organization and Summary of Accounting Policies - Medicare Accelerated Payments and Deferred Governmental Grants" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Net Loss on Disposals, Consolidations and Deconsolidations, Net. Deconsolidations. The \$11.1 million net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations net in 2023 and 2022 was primarily attributable to our disposal and deconsolidation includes activity discussed in the period (See Note 2. "Acquisitions, Disposals and Dispositions" Deconsolidations" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report). Report. The loss on disposals and deconsolidation, net was \$2.2 million in 2021, including a \$4.0 million net gain on the sale of three surgical facilities, a physician practice and certain other assets, offset by a remaining net loss of \$6.2 million related in both periods was primarily attributable to sales and disposals of other long-lived assets.

Litigation Settlements. Litigation settlements in 2022 was were primarily attributable to the resolution of the stockholder litigation matter, as discussed in Note 13. "Commitments and Contingencies" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. There was no comparable activity Litigation settlements in 2023 were not material for the 2021 period. individual disclosure.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment. The loss on debt extinguishment in 2023 is attributable to the debt transactions on December 19, 2023, as discussed in Note 5. "Long-Term Debt" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. We incurred a loss on debt extinguishment of \$14.9 million for the in 2022 period related to the partial redemption of our 10.000% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2027 and the voluntary prepayment on our senior unsecured term loan (See Note 5. "Long-Term Debt" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report). We incurred a loss on debt extinguishment of \$9.1 million for the 2021 period related to an amendment to our credit agreement, which refinanced all of the then existing term loans. loan.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net was \$193.0 million in 2023 compared to \$234.9 million in 2022 compared 2022. The decrease is primarily attributable to \$221.0 million in 2021. The increase primarily relates to an increase in finance lease obligations as a result of the modification pay down of certain existing facility real estate leases that were previously classified as operating leases (See Note 6. "Leases" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere long-term debt in this Annual Report). 2022. As a percentage of revenues, interest expense, net was 7.0% in 2023 compared to 9.3% in 2022 compared to 9.9% in 2021. 2022.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense) Benefit. Income tax benefit was \$0.3 million for 2023 and expense was \$23.3 million and \$10.5 million for 2022 and 2021, respectively. 2022. The effective tax rate was 21.2% (0.2)% for 2022 2023 compared to 12.9% 21.0% in 2021. 2022. The 2022 increase primarily 2023 decrease relates to a reduced impact from income increased losses attributable to non-controlling interests entity divestitures and less valuation allowance recorded in the current year on the Company's effective tax rate when interest limitation under IRC Sec. 163(j) due to a decrease in book interest expense in 2023 compared to 2021. 2022. For 2022, 2023, the effective tax rate is primarily impacted by income tax expense related to (i) the valuation allowance on the interest limitation under IRC Sec. 163(j), and income tax benefits related to (ii) vesting of certain restricted stock awards, (iii) net income attributable to non-controlling interests and (iv) certain 2022 losses on entity divestitures.

Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests. As a percentage of revenues, net income attributable to non-controlling interests was 5.4% in 2023 and 5.6% in 2022 and 6.4% in 2021. 2022. Year Ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2020 December 31, 2021

Our discussion regarding the comparison of the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 December 31, 2021 was previously disclosed beginning on page 45 44 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, which was filed on March 1, 2022 March 1, 2023, under "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Results of Operations - Year Ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2020 December 31, 2021" and is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents were \$195.9 million at December 31, 2023 compared to \$282.9 million at December 31, 2022 compared to \$389.9 million at December 31, 2021.

The primary source of our operating cash flows is the collection of accounts receivable from federal and state agencies (under the Medicare and Medicaid programs), private insurance companies and individuals. Our cash flows provided by operating activities was \$293.8 million in 2023 compared to \$158.8 million in 2022. The \$135.0 million increase was primarily driven by reductions of \$49.1 million of interest paid, net of interest income received, and \$18.8 million of payments under the tax receivable agreement, operating cash flows in 2022 compared to \$87.1 million that did not repeat in 2021. The increase is primarily attributable to the current year, including repayments of approximately \$57.2 million of Medicare advanced payments provided through the CARES Act, partially offset by the receipt of stockholder litigation proceeds of \$32.8 million \$32.8 million, an increase in net income and the 2022 period timing of routine transactions involving working capital and a DOJ settlement payment of \$32.2 million made during the 2021 period. accrued payroll and benefits.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2022 2023 was \$307.9 million \$225.6 million compared to \$331.7 million \$307.9 million in 2021. Key factors contributing to the change include: 2022. The \$82.3 million decrease was primarily driven by:

- An aggregate decrease of \$90.2 million in payments for acquisitions (net of cash acquired) of \$139.4 million, partially offset by an increase in and purchases of equity method investments, including consideration paid to acquire management rights from the prior management service provider, which is included as a component of \$95.1 million;
- An the increase in proceeds of \$6.9 million from disposals of facilities and \$7.4 million from sales of equity method investments; other investing activities;

- An increase in purchases of property and equipment of \$23.0 million and other investing activities of \$11.8 million \$8.2 million.

Net cash provided by used in financing activities in 2022 2023 was \$42.1 million \$155.2 million compared to \$316.3 million net cash provided of \$42.1 million in 2021. 2022. Key factors contributing to the change include:

- An increase of \$518.8 million in repayments of long-term debt, payment of a premium on debt extinguishment of \$11.3 million and a decrease in borrowings of \$81.6 million;
- An increase in The 2022 period included equity offering proceeds, net of related costs, of \$303.5 million; \$857.7 million that did not repeat in the current year;
- A decrease An increase of \$650.7 million in borrowings of long term debt, net of payments, including payments related to debt issuance costs and a premium on debt extinguishment in the 2022 period. The increase is primarily driven by a voluntary prepayment on the term loan and redemption of senior unsecured notes of \$560 million in the 2022 period, with no comparable activity in 2023;

- An increase in payments related to ownership transactions with non-controlling interest holders of \$25.0 million, partially offset by an increase in distributions to non-controlling interest holders of \$15.8 million;
- Decreased payments of \$11.7 million for debt issuance costs, \$5.1 million for preferred dividends and \$8.0 million related to other financing activities; \$11.6 million.

Discussion of the operating, investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022 was previously disclosed beginning on page 46 45 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, which was filed on March 1, 2022 March 1, 2023, under "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources" and is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Debt

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the carrying value of our total indebtedness was \$2.622 billion \$2.775 billion, which includes unamortized fair value discount of \$2.1 million \$1.6 million and unamortized deferred financing costs and issuance discount of \$10.2 million \$27.1 million.

Term Loan and Revolving Revolver

On December 19, 2023, the Company entered into a Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2022 Agreement (the "Credit Agreement"), we had which provided for a \$1.4 billion senior secured term loan borrowings with a carrying value of \$1.370 billion, consisting of outstanding aggregate principal of \$1.372 billion and unamortized fair value discount of \$2.1 million (the "Term Loan"). The Term Loan matures on August 31, 2026. In connection with 2025 Notes Redemption (defined below), the Term Loan is no longer subject to accelerated maturity. In December 2022, we made and a voluntary prepayment of \$150.0 million without premium or penalty. As a result of the prepayment, the Term Loan is no longer subject to quarterly amortization payments prior to maturity. The Term Loan bears interest at a rate per annum equal to (x) LIBOR plus a margin of 3.75% per annum (LIBOR shall be subject to a floor of 0.75%) or (y) an alternate base rate (which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) 0.5% per annum above the federal funds effective rate and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1.00% per annum (the alternate base rate shall be subject to a floor of 1.75%)) plus a margin of 2.75% per annum.

As of December 31, 2022, we have a \$703.8 million revolving credit facility providing for revolving borrowings of up to \$350.0 million (the "Revolver" and, together with the Term Loan, the "Senior Secured "New Credit Facilities"). The Revolver will mature Term Loan was fully drawn on February 1, 2026. As of December 31, 2022 December 19, 2023, our availability on and the Revolver was \$342.0 million (including proceeds were used to repay in full the amounts outstanding letters of credit of \$8.0 million). The Revolver bears interest at a non-default rate per annum equal to (x) SOFR (plus a customary SOFR adjustment) plus a margin of up to 3.25% per annum or (y) an alternate base rate (which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) 0.5% per annum above the federal funds effective rate and (iii) one-month SOFR (plus a customary SOFR adjustment) plus 1.00% per annum) plus a margin of up to 2.25% per annum. In addition, we are required to pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum in respect of unused commitments under the Revolver.

The Revolver may be utilized for working capital, capital expenditures then existing senior secured term loan due 2026 and general corporate purposes, revolving credit facilities and pay fees and expenses in connection with the New Credit Facilities. Subject to certain conditions and requirements set forth in the credit agreement, Credit Agreement, we may request one or more additional incremental term loan facilities or one or more increases in the commitments under the Revolver. In connection with entering the New Credit Facilities, we terminated the then-existing senior secured credit facilities, originally dated as of August 31, 2017 and, as amended thereafter.

As of December 31, 2023, we had Term Loan borrowings with a carrying value of \$1.398 billion, consisting of outstanding aggregate principal of \$1.400 billion and unamortized fair value discount of \$1.6 million. The Term Loan matures on December 19, 2030 and amortizes in equal quarterly installments of 0.25% of the aggregate original principal amount of the Term Loan, beginning on or around the last business day of the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2024. The Term Loan bears interest at a rate per annum equal to (x) the forward-looking term rate based on Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("Term SOFR") plus 3.50% per annum or (y) an alternate base rate, which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate plus, (ii) 0.5% per annum above the federal funds effective rate and (ii) Term SOFR plus 1.00% per annum, subject to a 1.00% floor) (the "Base Rate") plus 2.50% per annum.

As of December 31, 2023, our availability on the Revolver. On January 13, 2023, the Company entered into an amendment to the Revolver was \$694.3 million (including outstanding letters of credit agreement governing of \$9.5 million). The Revolver may be utilized for working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. The Revolver matures on December 19, 2028. Interest on any loans drawn under the Revolver shall bear interest at a rate per annum equal to provide (x) Term SOFR plus 3.25% per annum or (y) the Base Rate plus 2.25% per annum. In addition, we are required to pay a \$203.8 million increase commitment fee ranging from 0.50% to 0.25% per annum, depending on our first lien net leverage ratio, in the outstanding respect of unused commitments under the Revolver.

See Note 5. "Long-Term Debt" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for a further discussion of the Senior Secured New Credit Facilities.

Senior Unsecured Notes

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we have \$320.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes due April 15, 2027 (the "2027 Unsecured Notes"), which bear interest at the rate of 10.000% per year, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. In December 2022, we redeemed \$225.0 million of the 2027 Unsecured Notes. The redemption price was equal to 105.000% of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we have \$185.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes due July 1, 2025 (the "2025 Unsecured Notes"), which bear interest at the rate of 6.750% per year, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year. In December 2022, the Company redeemed \$185.0 million of the 2025 Unsecured Notes (the "2025 Notes Redemption"). The redemption price was equal to 100.000% of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest.

See Note 5. "Long-Term Debt" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for a further discussion of the senior unsecured notes.

Other Debt

We and certain of our subsidiaries have other debt consisting of outstanding bank indebtedness of \$171.3 million \$205.2 million, which is collateralized by the real estate and equipment owned by the surgical facilities to which the loans were made, and right-of-use finance lease obligations of \$585.7 million \$693.6 million for which we are liable to various vendors for several property and equipment leases classified as finance leases.

Capital Resources

Net working capital was approximately \$372.0 million at December 31, 2023 compared to \$427.6 million at December 31, 2022 compared to \$409.3 million at December 31, 2021. The increase decrease is primarily due to a decrease in cash, as discussed above, and increases in accounts receivable, inventories payable and other current assets as well as a decrease in deferred

In addition to cash flows from operations and available cash, other sources of capital include amounts available on our Revolver as well as anticipated continued access to the capital markets.

As noted in Note 8. "Earning Per Share" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report, in 2022, we completed a public offering and concurrent private placement pursuant to which the Company sold 36,038,469 shares of common stock, resulting in net proceeds of \$857.7 million. We used a portion of the proceeds to repay \$560.0 million of outstanding long-term debt in December 2022 (see Note 5. "Long-Term Debt" for further discussion).

The following table summarizes our material cash requirements by period as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 (in millions):

		Payments Due by Period					Payments Due by Period				
		Total					Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years
		Payments Due by Period									
Long-term debt obligations, including interest ⁽¹⁾											
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years						
		Total	year	years	4-5 years	5 years					
Long-term debt obligations, including interest ⁽¹⁾											
Long-term debt obligations, including interest ⁽¹⁾	Long-term debt obligations, including interest ⁽¹⁾	\$	4,053.6	\$266.6	\$677.4	\$1,963.1	\$1,146.5				
Operating lease obligations, including interest ⁽²⁾	Operating lease obligations, including interest ⁽²⁾										
			456.1	61.9	111.7	90.4	192.1				
Total contractual obligations	Total contractual obligations	\$	4,509.7	\$328.5	\$789.1	\$2,053.5	\$1,338.6				

(2) This reflects our future operating lease payments. We enter into operating leases in the normal course of business. Substantially all of our operating lease agreements have fixed payment terms based on the passage of time. Some lease agreements provide us with the option to renew the lease. Our future operating lease obligations would change if we exercised these renewal options and if we entered into additional operating lease agreements. These obligations are explained further in Note 6. "Leases" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Operating lease obligations do not include common area maintenance, insurance or tax payments for which we are also obligated to pay.

Based on our current level of operations, we believe cash flows from operations, available cash, available capacity on our Revolver and continued anticipated access to capital markets, will be adequate to meet our short-term (i.e., 12 months) and long-term (beyond 12 months) liquidity needs.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excluding grant funds are not measurements of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income, operating income or any other measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. The items excluded from these non-GAAP metrics are significant components in understanding and evaluating our financial performance. We believe such adjustments are appropriate, as the magnitude and frequency of such items can vary significantly and are not related to the assessment of normal operating performance. Our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excluding grant funds may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. We use Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

excluding grant funds as measures of financial performance. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excluding grant funds are key measures used by our management to assess operating performance, make business decisions and allocate resources.

The following table reconciles Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA excluding grant funds to income (loss) before income taxes, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure (in millions and unaudited):

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:	Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:			
Income (loss) before income taxes		\$ 110.3	\$ 81.2	\$ (18.8)
Income before income taxes				
Income before income taxes				
Income before income taxes				
Plus (minus):	Plus (minus):			
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests				
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests				
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests				
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(141.6)	(141.6)	(117.4)
Depreciation and amortization	Depreciation and amortization	114.8	98.8	94.8
Interest expense, net	Interest expense, net	234.9	221.0	201.8
Equity-based compensation expense	Equity-based compensation expense	18.4	17.4	13.2
Transaction, integration and acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	Transaction, integration and acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	48.6	46.1	38.2
Loss on disposals and deconsolidations, net		11.1	2.2	5.7
Litigation settlements and other litigation costs ⁽²⁾		(24.7)	5.6	6.4
Net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations				

Litigation settlements and regulatory change impact (2)				
Loss on debt extinguishment	Loss on debt extinguishment	14.9	9.1	—
Undesignated derivative activity (3)	Undesignated derivative activity (3)	(8.0)	—	—
Hurricane-related impacts (4)		1.5	(0.2)	—
Impairment charges		—	—	33.5
Gain on escrow release (5)		—	—	(0.8)
Other (4)				
Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 380.2	\$339.6	\$256.6
Less: Impact of grant funds (6)		(1.7)	(25.3)	(31.1)
Less: Impact of grant funds (5)				
Adjusted EBITDA excluding grant funds	Adjusted EBITDA excluding grant funds	\$ 378.5	\$314.3	\$225.5

(1) This amount includes transaction and integration costs of \$47.5 million \$61.7 million, \$39.8 million \$47.5 million and \$23.2 million \$39.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively. This amount further includes start-up costs related to de novo surgical facilities of \$1.1 million \$3.2 million, \$6.3 million \$1.1 million and \$15.0 million \$6.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively.

(2) This amount includes a net litigation settlements loss of \$10.6 million and a net gain of \$29.3 million and a loss of \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively, with no comparable costs in 2021. This amount also includes other litigation costs of \$4.6 million \$2.5 million, \$5.6 million \$4.6 million and \$5.2 million \$5.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and 2020, respectively. Additionally, the year ended December 31, 2023, includes \$4.4 million related to the impact of recent changes in Florida law regarding the use of letters of protection.

(3) This amount includes the reclassification of \$7.5 million of unrealized gains out of accumulated OCI into income related to the de-designation of a portion of one of the Company's interest rate caps, caps for the year ended December 31, 2022. This amount further includes fair value changes of undesignated derivatives, derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, with no comparable activity in 2021.

(4) Reflects This amount includes estimates for the net impact of the May 2023 cyber event and losses from a divested business for the year ended December 31, 2023. Amounts presented for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 reflect losses incurred, net of insurance proceeds received, at related to certain surgical facilities that were closed following Hurricane Ian in September 2022 and Hurricane Ida, in September 2021, respectively.

(5) Included in other income in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, with no comparable gain in 2022 and 2021.

(6) Represents the impact of grant funds recognized, net of amounts attributable to non-controlling interests.

We use Credit Agreement EBITDA as a measure of liquidity and to determine our compliance under certain covenants pursuant to our Senior Secured New Credit Facilities. Credit Agreement EBITDA is determined on a trailing twelve-month basis. We have included it because we believe that it provides investors with additional information about our ability to incur and service debt and make capital expenditures. Credit Agreement EBITDA is not a measurement of liquidity under GAAP, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for any other measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. The items excluded from Credit Agreement EBITDA are significant components in understanding and evaluating our liquidity. Our calculation of Credit Agreement EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

When we use the term "Credit Agreement EBITDA," we are referring to Adjusted EBITDA, as defined above, further adjusted for acquisitions and synergies. These adjustments do not relate to our historical financial performance and instead relate to estimates compiled by management and calculated in conformance with the definition of "Consolidated EBITDA" used in the credit agreements governing our credit facilities.

The following table reconciles Credit Agreement EBITDA to cash flows from operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure (in millions and unaudited):

	Year Ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023	
Cash flows from operating activities	\$	158.8 293.8
<i>Plus (minus):</i>		
Non-cash interest expense, net		(25.9) (25.0)
Non-cash lease expense		(34.8) (35.2)
Deferred income taxes		(21.9) 1.7
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions received		1.8 2.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures		160.7 63.5
Income tax expense		23.3 (0.3)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(141.6) (147.2)
Interest expense, net		234.9 193.0
Transaction, integration and acquisition costs		48.6 64.9
Litigation settlements and other litigation costs		(24.7) 17.5
Undesignated derivative activity		(8.0) 0.6
Hurricane-related impacts Other (1)		8.6 1.5
Acquisitions and synergies (1) (2)		94.0 73.6
Credit Agreement EBITDA	\$	474.2 511.7

(1) This amount includes estimates for the impact of a cyber event, losses from divested business and hurricane-related impacts.

(2) Represents impact of acquisitions as if each acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2022 January 1, 2023. Further this includes revenue and cost synergies from other business initiatives and de novo facilities and an adjustment for the effects of adopting the new lease accounting standard, as defined in the credit agreement governing the Senior Secured New Credit Facilities.

Inflation

Inflation and changing prices have not significantly affected our operating results or the markets in which we operate.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are subject to market risk primarily from exposure to changes in interest rates based on our financing, investing and cash management activities. We utilize a balanced mix of maturities along with both fixed rate and variable rate debt to manage our exposures to changes in interest rates. Additionally, we periodically enter into interest rate swap and cap agreements to manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Our interest rate swap and cap agreements involve the exchange of fixed and variable rate interest payments between two parties, based on common notional principal amounts and maturity dates. The notional amounts of the swap agreements represent balances used to calculate the exchange of cash flows and are not our assets or liabilities. Our credit risk related to these agreements is considered low because the swap agreements are with creditworthy financial institutions. The interest payments under these agreements are settled on a net basis. These derivatives have been recognized in the financial statements at their respective fair values. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives, which are designated as cash flow hedges, are included in other comprehensive income.

Our variable rate debt instruments are primarily indexed to the prime rate or LIBOR, SOFR. Without derivatives, interest rate changes would result in gains or losses in the market value of our fixed rate debt portfolio due to differences in market interest rates and the rates at the inception of the debt agreements. Based on our indebtedness and the effectiveness of our interest rate swap and cap agreements at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we do not expect changes in interest rates to have a material effect on our net earnings or cash flows in 2023, 2024.

For more information regarding our interest rate swap and cap agreements, please refer to Note 7. "Derivatives and Hedging Activities" to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 included elsewhere herein.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Information with respect to this Item is contained in our consolidated financial statements beginning on Page E-1 of this Annual Report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures conducted as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate "internal control over financial reporting" (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and disposition of assets; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with management and board authorizations; and providing reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements prepared for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. Because of the inherent limitations in any internal control, no matter how well designed, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. The assessment was based on criteria established in the framework *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. Their attestation report is included below in this Item 9A.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Surgery Partners, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Surgery Partners, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, of the Company and our report dated **March 1, 2023** **February 26, 2024**, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made

only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, TN

March 1, 2023

February 26, 2024

Item 9B. Other Information

None. From time to time, certain of our executive officers and directors have, and we expect they will in the future, enter into, amend and terminate written trading arrangements pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise. During the three months ended December 31, 2023, none of the Company's directors or officers adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information called for by Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement of the Company relating to the 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Definitive Proxy Statement"), which the Company intends to file within 120 days after the close of its fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information called for by Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information called for by Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information called for by Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information called for by Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to the Definitive Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) Financial Statements

Our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto are set forth starting on page E-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial schedules have been omitted either because they are not applicable or because the required information is provided in our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto, starting on page E-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits:

No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Surgry Partners, Inc., dated October 30, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 3, 2017).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Surgry Partners, Inc., dated August 31, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 1, 2017).
4.1	Description of Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 1934 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 1, 2023).
4.2	Indenture, dated June 30, 2017, among SP Finco, LLC and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 6, 2017).
4.3	First Supplemental Indenture, by and among Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee, and certain other parties thereto, dated August 31, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 1, 2017).
4.4	Indenture by and among Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the guarantors from time to time party thereto and Wilmington Trust, National Association, dated April 11, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 12, 2019).
4.5	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated July 30, 2020, among Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the guarantors party thereto and Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 31, 2020).
10.1	Office Lease Agreement dated November 17, 2015 between Highwoods Realty Limited Partnership and Surgory Partners, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 11, 2016).
10.2	First Amendment to Lease Agreement, dated August 29, 2016, between Highwood Realty Limited Partnership and Surgory Partners, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 10, 2016).
10.3	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement, dated April 26, 2017, between Highwoods Realty Limited Partnership and Surgory Partners, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 10, 2017).
10.4	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement by and among Surgory Partners, Inc., certain stockholders of Surgory Partners, Inc. and certain other parties thereto, dated August 31, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 1, 2017).
10.5	Amendment and Joinder to Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated December 22, 2022, by and among Surgory Partners, Inc., BCPE Seminole Holdings LP, BCPE Seminole Holdings III, L.P. and BCPE Seminole Holdings IV, L.P. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 22, 2022).
10.6	Credit Agreement, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Jefferies Finance LLC and the other guarantors and lenders party thereto, dated August 31, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 1, 2017).*
10.7	Incremental Term Loan Amendment, dated as of October 23, 2018 with Jefferies, SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc. and certain other parties thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 15, 2019).
10.8	Amendment to the Credit Agreement, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Jefferies Finance LLC and the other guarantors and lenders party thereto, dated March 25, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 25, 2019).
10.9	Third Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of April 16, 2020, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 22, 2020).
10.10	Second Incremental Term Loan Amendment, dated as of April 22, 2020, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Jefferies Finance LLC and the other guarantors and lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 22, 2020).
10.11	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 27, 2021, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Jefferies Finance LLC and the other guarantors and lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 10, 2021).

10.12	Sixth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of May 3, 2021, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the other Guarantors party thereto, Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 5, 2021).
10.13	Seventh Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of November 19, 2021, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the other Guarantors party thereto, Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 22, 2021).
10.14	Eighth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of August 18, 2022, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the other Guarantors party thereto, Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 8, 2022).
10.15	Ninth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of January 13, 2023, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the other Guarantors party thereto, Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto.
10.16	Tenth Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of June 8, 2023, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., the other Guarantors party thereto, Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 1, 2023).
10.17	Tax Receivable Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2015, among Surgery Partners, Inc., H.I.G. Surgery Centers, LLC and certain other stockholders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 13, 2015).
10.17 10.18	Amendment No. 1 to Income Tax Receivable Agreement, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and H.I.G. Surgery Centers, LLC (in its capacity as the Stockholders Representative), dated May 9, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 11, 2017).
10.18 10.19	Form of TRA Waiver and Assignment Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 16, 2018).
10.19 10.20 (a)	Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed September 14, 2015).
10.20 10.21 (a)	Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 5, 2020).
10.21 10.22 (a)	First Amendment to the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 4, 2021).
10.22 10.23 (a)	Surgery Partners, Inc. Cash Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed August 5, 2020).
10.23 10.24 (a)	Symbion, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, Effective May 1, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Amended, filed September 21, 2015).
10.24 10.25 (a)	Form of Non-Statutory Stock Option Agreement under the 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 13, 2015).
10.25 10.26 (a)	Form of Non-Employee Director Non-Statutory Stock Option Agreement under the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 13, 2015).
10.26 10.27 (a)	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 13, 2015).
10.27 10.28 (a)	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2015 Surgery Partners, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 15, 2016).
10.28 10.29 (a)	Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 5, 2016).
10.29 10.30 (a)	Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 3, 2017).
10.30 10.31 (a)	Form of Stock-Settled Stock Appreciation Right Agreement under the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 20, 2018).
10.31 10.32 (a)	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated March 11, 2022, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and Jennifer Baldock (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 3, 2022).
10.32 10.33 (a)	Employment Agreement, dated January 4, 2018, between Surgery Partners, Inc., Surgery Partners, LLC and Wayne DeVeydt (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 8, 2018).
10.33 10.34 (a)	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and between Surgery Partners, Inc., Surgery Partners, LLC and Wayne DeVeydt, dated January 13, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 13, 2020).
10.34 10.35 (a)	Employment Agreement, dated February 11, 2019, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc., Surgery Partners, LLC and J. Eric Evans (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 12, 2019).
10.35 10.36 (a)	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and between Surgery Partners, Inc., Surgery Partners, LLC and J. Eric Evans, dated January 13, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 13, 2020).
10.36 10.37 (a)	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated March 8, 2022, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and Anthony W. Taparo (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 3, 2022).
10.37 10.38 (a)	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated March 8, 2022, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and Bradley R. Owens (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed May 3, 2022).
10.38 10.39 (a)	Employment Agreement, dated January 7, 2022, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and David T. Doherty (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 10, 2022).

10.39 10.40 (a)	Employment Agreement, dated November 23, 2021, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and Marissa Brittenham (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2022).
10.40 10.41 (a)	Retirement and Consulting Agreement, dated February 25, 2022, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and George M. Goodwin (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2022).
10.41 10.42 (a)	Employment Agreement, dated July 25, 2022, by and between Surgery Partners, Inc. and Harrison Bane (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2023).
10.43	Credit Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2023, by and among SP Holdco I, Inc., Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., Jefferies Finance LLC and the other lenders party thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 20, 2023).
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Deloitte).
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
97	Surgery Partners, Inc. Executive Compensation Recovery Policy
101.INS	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	The cover page from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 , formatted in Inline XBRL (included in Exhibit 101).

(a) Management Contract or Compensatory Plan or Arrangement.

* Schedules and/or Exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The Company agrees to furnish a supplemental copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit to the SEC upon request.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Surgery Partners, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Surgery Partners, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022, and the** related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated **March 1, 2023** **February 26, 2024**, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the **U.S. US** federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the **audit audits** to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Accounts Receivable — Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Accounts receivable are recorded net of estimated price concessions at both surgical hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers. At surgical hospitals, the estimation process is based on historical **trend trends** of cash collections and contractual write-offs. The inputs used to determine the estimated price concessions are based on objective data. Management's determination of the estimate is complex and involves their assessment of the appropriateness and relevancy of the inputs and methodology to record accounts receivable at the net realizable value.

We identified surgical **hospitals hospitals** accounts receivable as a critical audit matter because of the significant estimates management makes to determine the price concession in estimating net accounts receivable at an amount equal to the actual consideration management expects to collect. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort when performing audit procedures to evaluate the methodology and application of the Company's estimated price concessions for the surgical hospitals.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to Company's estimated price concessions for the surgical hospitals included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over accounts receivable, including management's controls over the review of the price concessions and the verification of the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the assessment.
- We evaluated management's methodology and related assumptions, including cash collections, used in recording price concessions, by comparing actual results to management's historical estimates.
- We tested the underlying data related to the recognition of patient level charges and the subsequent activities, including cash collections and contractual write-offs.
- We **tested the mathematical accuracy of the estimates applied to period-end accounts receivable.**
- **We** developed independent estimates of the price concessions using historical collections by payor and location and compared the independent estimates to the price concession estimate developed by management to evaluate accounts receivable.
- We considered industry, economic, and company factors to determine the appropriateness of the net realizable value of accounts receivable.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, Tennessee

March 1, 2023

February 26, 2024

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

		December 31,	
		2022	2021
		December 31,	
		2023	2022
ASSETS	ASSETS		
Current assets:	Current assets:		
Current assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 282.9	\$ 389.9
Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable	456.3	430.2
Inventories	Inventories	71.4	61.1
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid expenses	31.4	25.6
Other current assets	Other current assets	79.0	39.3
Total current assets	Total current assets	921.0	946.1
Property and equipment, net	Property and equipment, net	876.6	629.7
Intangible assets, net	Intangible assets, net	42.3	43.7
Goodwill	Goodwill	4,137.1	3,911.8
Investments in and advances to affiliates	Investments in and advances to affiliates	190.3	88.7
Right-of-use operating lease assets	Right-of-use operating lease assets	279.1	324.1
Long-term deferred tax assets	Long-term deferred tax assets	91.5	114.4
Other long-term assets	Other long-term assets	144.2	59.1
Total assets	Total assets	\$ 6,682.1	\$ 6,117.6
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Current liabilities:	Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	Accounts payable	\$ 151.6	\$ 124.9
Accounts payable			
Accounts payable			
Accrued payroll and benefits	Accrued payroll and benefits	68.9	77.1

Medicare accelerated payments and deferred governmental grants		3.2	64.4
Other current liabilities	Other current liabilities	206.9	210.0
Current maturities of long-term debt	Current maturities of long-term debt	62.8	60.4
Total current liabilities	Total current liabilities	493.4	536.8
Long-term debt, less current maturities	Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,559.0	2,878.4
Right-of-use operating lease liabilities	Right-of-use operating lease liabilities	271.4	315.6
Other long-term liabilities	Other long-term liabilities	75.4	87.0
Non-controlling interests—redeemable	Non-controlling interests—redeemable	342.0	330.2
Non-controlling interests—redeemable			
Non-controlling interests—redeemable			
Stockholders' equity:	Stockholders' equity:		
Stockholders' equity:			
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized - 20,310,000; shares issued or outstanding - none	Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized - 20,310,000; shares issued or outstanding - none	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized - 300,000,000; shares issued and outstanding - 125,960,834 and 89,332,557, respectively		1.3	0.9
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized - 20,310,000; shares issued or outstanding - none			
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized - 20,310,000; shares issued or outstanding - none			
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized - 300,000,000; shares issued and outstanding - 126,593,727 and 125,960,834, respectively			
Additional paid-in capital	Additional paid-in capital	2,478.0	1,622.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		76.2	(31.5)
Accumulated other comprehensive income			
Retained deficit	Retained deficit	(557.3)	(502.7)

Total	Total		
Surgery	Surgery		
Partners,	Partners,		
Inc.	Inc.		
stockholders'	stockholders'		
equity	equity	1,998.2	1,089.0
Non-controlling	Non-controlling		
interests—non-	interests—non-		
redeemable	redeemable	942.7	880.6
Total	Total		
stockholders'	stockholders'		
equity	equity	2,940.9	1,969.6
Total	Total		
liabilities and	liabilities and		
stockholders'	stockholders'		
equity	equity	\$ 6,682.1	\$ 6,117.6

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts; shares in thousands)

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021
Revenues	Revenues	\$ 2,539.3	\$ 2,225.1	\$ 1,860.1
Revenues				
Revenues				
Operating	Operating			
expenses:	expenses:			
Salaries and benefits				
Salaries and benefits				
Salaries and	Salaries and	746.4	644.3	550.3
benefits	benefits			
Supplies	Supplies	709.7	636.4	538.4
Professional	Professional			
and medical	and medical			
fees	fees	269.2	230.0	191.4
Lease	Lease			
expense	expense	82.4	90.6	87.4
Other	Other			
operating	operating			
expenses	expenses	156.7	132.4	112.8
Cost of	Cost of			
revenues	revenues	1,964.4	1,733.7	1,480.3
General and	General and			
administrative	administrative			
expenses	expenses	102.2	104.0	97.1
Depreciation	Depreciation			
and	and			
amortization	amortization	114.8	98.8	94.8
Transaction	Transaction			
and	and			
integration	integration			
costs	costs	47.5	39.8	23.2

Grant funds	Grant funds	(2.4)	(37.9)	(46.2)
Loss on disposals and deconsolidations, net		11.1	2.2	5.7
Net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(12.5)	(11.3)	(10.8)
Litigation settlements	Litigation settlements	(29.3)	—	1.2
Loss on debt extinguishment	Loss on debt extinguishment	14.9	9.1	—
Impairment charges		—	—	33.5
Other income, net	Other income, net	(16.6)	(15.5)	(1.7)
		2,194.1	1,922.9	1,677.1
	2,415.3			
Operating income	Operating income	345.2	302.2	183.0
Interest expense, net	Interest expense, net	(234.9)	(221.0)	(201.8)
Income (loss) before income taxes		110.3	81.2	(18.8)
Income tax (expense) benefit		(23.3)	(10.5)	20.1
Income before income taxes				
Income tax benefit (expense)				
Net income	Net income	87.0	70.7	1.3
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(141.6)	(141.6)	(117.4)
Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	(54.6)	(70.9)	(116.1)
Less: Amounts attributable to participating securities	Less: Amounts attributable to participating securities	—	(10.3)	(39.5)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (54.6)	\$ (81.2)	\$ (155.6)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders - basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾		\$ (0.59)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (3.19)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾		91,952	72,427	48,776

Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:
Basic
Basic
Basic
Diluted ⁽¹⁾
Weighted average common shares outstanding:
Basic
Basic
Basic
Diluted ⁽¹⁾

(1) The impact of potentially dilutive securities for all periods were not considered because the effect would be anti-dilutive in those periods, anti-dilutive.

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Dollars in millions)

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2023	2022
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021
Net income	Net income	\$ 87.0	\$ 70.7	\$ 1.3
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net income				
Net income				
Other comprehensive income (loss) income, net of tax:				
Derivative activity, net of tax of \$0	Derivative activity, net of tax of \$0	107.7	29.5	(10.3)
Comprehensive income (loss)		194.7	100.2	(9.0)
Derivative activity, net of tax of \$0				
Derivative activity, net of tax of \$0				
Comprehensive income				
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	Less: Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(141.6)	(141.6)	(117.4)

Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	\$	53.1	\$(41.4)	\$(126.4)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.				

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Dollars in millions; shares in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Other	Retained	Non-Controlling	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Comprehensive (Loss)	Income	Deficit	Interests—Non-Redeemable	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2019	49,299	\$ 0.5	\$ 662.7	\$ (50.7)	\$ (315.7)	\$ 686.6	\$ 983.4	
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(116.1)	85.7	(30.4)	
Equity-based compensation	1,163	—	12.4	—	—	—	12.4	
Preferred dividends	—	—	(39.5)	—	—	—	(39.5)	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(10.3)	—	—	(10.3)	
Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net	—	—	(27.7)	—	—	67.5	39.8	
Distributions to non-controlling interests—non-redeemable holders	—	—	—	—	—	(73.1)	(73.1)	
Other	—	—	—	—	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	

	Common Stock	Additional	Accumulated	Other	Comprehensive (Loss)	Retained	Non-Controlling	
	Shares	Paid-in Capital	Income	Income	Deficit	Interests—Non-Redeemable	Total	
Balance as of December 31, 2020	50,462	0.5	607.9	(61.0)	(431.8)	766.5	882.1	
Net (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(70.9)	92.7	21.8	
Equity-based compensation	737	—	9.0	—	—	—	9.0	
Preferred dividends	—	—	(10.3)	—	—	—	(10.3)	
Preferred share conversion	22,609	0.2	439.5	—	—	—	439.7	
Equity offering	15,525	0.2	554.0	—	—	—	554.2	
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	29.5	—	—	29.5	
Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net	—	—	22.2	—	—	109.0	131.2	

Distributions to non-controlling interests—non-redeemable holders	Distributions to non-controlling interests—non-redeemable holders	—	—	—	—	—	(87.6)	(87.6)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	Balance as of December 31, 2021	89,333	0.9	1,622.3	(31.5)	(502.7)	880.6	1,969.6
Net (loss) income	Net (loss) income	—	—	—	—	(54.6)	97.1	42.5
Equity-based compensation	Equity-based compensation	590	—	22.5	—	—	—	22.5
Equity offering	Equity offering	36,038	0.4	857.3	—	—	—	857.7
Other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	107.7	—	—	107.7
Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net	Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net	—	—	(24.1)	—	—	68.7	44.6
Distributions to non-controlling interests—non-redeemable holders	Distributions to non-controlling interests—non-redeemable holders	—	—	—	—	—	(103.7)	(103.7)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	Balance as of December 31, 2022	125,961	\$ 1.3	\$ 2,478.0	\$ 76.2	\$ (557.3)	\$ 942.7	\$2,940.9
Net (loss) income								
Equity-based compensation								
Other comprehensive loss								
Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net								
Distributions to non-controlling interests—non-redeemable holders								
Balance as of December 31, 2023								

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020

		Year Ended				Year Ended December 31,			
		December 31,							
		2023		2022		2021			
Cash flows from operating activities:	Cash flows from operating activities:								
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Cash flows from operating activities:									
Net income									
Net income									
Net income	Net income	\$	87.0	\$	70.7	\$	1.3		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:								
Depreciation and amortization									
Depreciation and amortization									
Depreciation and amortization	Depreciation and amortization		114.8		98.8		94.8		
Non-cash lease expense	Non-cash lease expense		34.8		39.1		39.4		
Non-cash interest expense, net	Non-cash interest expense, net		25.9		22.0		4.5		
Equity-based compensation expense	Equity-based compensation expense		18.4		17.4		13.2		
Loss on disposals and deconsolidations, net			11.1		2.2		5.7		
Net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations									
Loss on debt extinguishment	Loss on debt extinguishment		14.9		9.1		—		
Deferred income taxes	Deferred income taxes		21.9		8.9		(21.9)		
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions received	Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions received		(1.8)		0.2		0.5		
Impairment charges			—		—		33.5		
Other non-cash income	Other non-cash income		(7.5)		—		—		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures:	Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures:								

Accounts receivable				
Accounts receivable				
Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable	(35.3)	(32.1)	(46.6)
Medicare accelerated payments and deferred governmental grants	Medicare accelerated payments and deferred governmental grants	(58.4)	(73.6)	135.2
DOJ settlement payments	DOJ settlement payments	—	(32.2)	(4.0)
Other operating assets and liabilities	Other operating assets and liabilities	(67.0)	(43.4)	(8.7)
Net cash provided by operating activities	Net cash provided by operating activities	158.8	87.1	246.9
Cash flows from investing activities:	Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchases of property and equipment				
Purchases of property and equipment				
Purchases of property and equipment	Purchases of property and equipment	(80.6)	(57.6)	(42.9)
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(146.4)	(285.8)	(104.6)
Proceeds from disposals of facilities and other assets	Proceeds from disposals of facilities and other assets	12.9	6.0	58.5
Purchases of equity investments	Purchases of equity investments	(95.1)	—	—
Proceeds from sales of equity investments	Proceeds from sales of equity investments	12.8	5.4	—
Other investing activities	Other investing activities	(11.5)	0.3	0.6
Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash used in investing activities	(307.9)	(331.7)	(88.4)
Cash flows from financing activities:	Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Principal payments on long-term debt				

Principal payments on long-term debt				
Principal payments on long-term debt	Principal payments on long-term debt	(862.0)	(343.2)	(216.3)
Borrowings of long-term debt	Borrowings of long-term debt	217.8	299.4	429.4
Payments of debt issuance costs				
Payment of premium on debt extinguishment	Payment of premium on debt extinguishment	(11.3)	—	—
Proceeds from equity offerings	Proceeds from equity offerings	882.9	581.8	—
Payments of equity offering costs	Payments of equity offering costs	(25.2)	(27.6)	—
Distributions to non-controlling interest holders	Distributions to non-controlling interest holders	(146.8)	(131.0)	(109.6)
Payments related to ownership transactions with non-controlling interest holders		(3.4)	(28.4)	(27.4)
Payments of debt issuance costs		—	(11.7)	(8.5)
Proceeds (payments) related to ownership transactions with non-controlling interest holders				
Payments of preferred dividends	Payments of preferred dividends	—	(5.1)	—
Other financing activities	Other financing activities	(9.9)	(17.9)	(0.9)
Net cash provided by financing activities		42.1	316.3	66.7
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities				
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(107.0)	71.7	225.2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	389.9	318.2	93.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 282.9	\$389.9	\$318.2
Supplemental cash flow information:	Supplemental cash flow information:			

Supplemental cash flow information:				
Supplemental cash flow information:				
Interest paid, net of interest income received				
Interest paid, net of interest income received				
Interest paid, net of interest income received	Interest paid, net of interest income received	218.7	194.3	203.6
Cash paid for income taxes	Cash paid for income taxes	1.8	1.5	1.7
Non-cash purchases of property and equipment	Non-cash purchases of property and equipment	29.9	22.3	27.7

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Summary of Accounting Policies

Organization

Surgery Partners, Inc., a Delaware corporation, acting through its subsidiaries, owns and operates a national network of surgical facilities and ancillary services. The surgical facilities, which include ambulatory surgery centers ("ASCs") and surgical hospitals, primarily provide non-emergency surgical procedures across many specialties, including, among others, orthopedics and pain management, gastroenterology, ophthalmology, gastroenterology and general surgery .surgery. The Company's surgical hospitals also provide services such as diagnostic imaging, laboratory, obstetrics, oncology, pharmacy, physical therapy and wound care. Ancillary services are comprised of multi-specialty physician practices, urgent care facilities and anesthesia services. Unless the context otherwise indicates, Surgery Partners, Inc. and its subsidiaries are referred to herein as "Surgery Partners," "we," "us," "our" or the "Company."

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company owned or operated a portfolio of 146 162 surgical facilities, comprised of 127 144 ASCs and 19 18 surgical hospitals in 31 33 states. The Company owns these facilities in partnership with physicians and, in some cases, health care systems in the markets and communities it serves. The Company owned a majority interest in 93 90 of the these surgical facilities and consolidated 118 of the 123 surgical facilities for financial reporting purposes.

Basis of Presentation

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and footnotes. Examples include, but are not limited to, estimates of accounts receivable allowances, professional and general liabilities and the estimate of deferred tax assets or liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, as well as interests in partnerships and limited liability companies controlled by the Company through its ownership of a majority voting interest or other rights granted to the Company by contract to manage and control the affiliate's business. All significant intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Revenues

The Company's revenues generally relate to contracts with patients in which the performance obligations are to provide health care services. The Company recognizes revenues in the period in which its obligations to provide health care services are satisfied and reports the amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to receive. The contractual relationships with patients, in most cases, also involve a third-party payor (e.g., Medicare, Medicaid and private insurance organizations, including plans offered through the health insurance exchanges) and the transaction prices for the services provided are dependent upon the terms provided by or negotiated with the third-party payors. The payment arrangements with third-party payors for the services provided to the related patients typically specify payments at amounts less than the Company's standard charges. The Company continually reviews the contractual estimation process to consider and incorporate updates to laws and regulations and the frequent changes in managed care contractual terms resulting from contract renegotiations and renewals.

A The following table presents a summary of revenues by service type as a percentage of total revenues follows: revenues:

Year Ended December 31,				
		2022	2021	2020
Year Ended December				
	31,	Year Ended December 31,		
2023		2023	2022	2021

[illegible]

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

Patient service revenues are recognized as performance obligations are satisfied. Performance obligations are based on the nature of services provided. Typically, the Company recognizes revenue at a point in time in which services are rendered and the Company has no obligation to provide further patient services. As the Company primarily performs outpatient procedures, performance obligations are generally satisfied same day and revenue is recognized on the date of service.

Currently, several states utilize supplemental Medicaid reimbursement programs for the purpose of providing reimbursement to providers to increase base rates to the levels that Medicare would have paid for the same service or for payments that offsets a portion of the cost of providing care to Medicaid and indigent patients. These programs are designed with input from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS") and are funded with a combination of state and federal resources, including, in certain instances, fees or taxes levied on the providers. We account for payments under these supplemental programs as variable consideration and estimate the amount using the most likely amount method. The Company recognizes this variable consideration only when it is deemed probable that a significant reversal of the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when uncertainties associated with the variable consideration are resolved. The Company reassesses its variable consideration related to these supplemental reimbursement programs when new information becomes available, such as when there are program changes or receipt of final payments. Reimbursement under these programs, including the recognition of variable consideration, is reflected in patient service revenues. Taxes or other program-related costs are reflected in other operating expenses.

Other service revenues. Other service revenues include management and administrative service fees derived from the non-consolidated facilities that the Company accounts for under the equity method, management of surgical facilities in which it does not own an interest, and management services provided to physician practices for which the Company is not required to provide capital or additional assets and other non-patient services. The management agreements typically require the Company to provide recurring management services over a multi-year period, which are billed and collected on a monthly basis. The fees derived from these management arrangements are based on a predetermined percentage of the revenues of each facility or practice and are recognized in the period in which management services are rendered and billed. For the year ended December 31, 2020, other service revenues also includes optical service revenues, which consisted of handling charges billed to the members of the Company's optical products purchasing organization. The Company sold its optical products purchasing organization on December 31, 2020.

		Year Ended December 31,											
		2022		2021		2020							
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%						
		Year Ended December 31,											
		2023								2023			
		Amount						Amount		%		Amount	
Patient service revenues:	Patient service revenues:												
Private insurance	Private insurance												
Private insurance	Private insurance	\$	1,288.0	51.5 %	\$1,110.1	50.6 %	\$ 989.9	53.9 %	\$1,418.6	52.5	52.5 %	\$1,288.0	51.5
Government	Government		1,059.2	42.3 %	949.9	43.3 %	708.5	38.6 %	1,128.1	41.8	41.8 %	1,059.2	42.3
Self-pay	Self-pay		65.9	2.6 %	61.1	2.8 %	58.5	3.2 %	68.1	2.5	2.5 %	65.9	2.6
Other (1)	Other (1)		89.0	3.6 %	73.9	3.3 %	79.2	4.3 %	85.6	3.2	3.2 %	89.0	3.6
Total patient service revenues	Total patient service revenues		2,502.1	100.0 %	2,195.0	100.0 %	1,836.1	100.0 %	2,700.4	100.0	100.0 %	2,502.1	100.0
Other service revenues (2)	Other service revenues (2)		37.2		30.1		24.0						
Total revenues	Total revenues	\$	2,539.3		\$2,225.1		\$1,860.1						
Total revenues	Total revenues												

(1) Other is comprised of anesthesia service agreements, auto automobile liability, letters of protection and other payor types.

(2) Includes amounts attributable to related parties of \$18.4 million, \$15.7 million \$9.3 million and \$9.9 \$9.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and 2020, respectively.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable from third-party payors are recorded net of estimated implicit price concessions, which are estimated based on the historical trend of the Company's surgical hospitals' cash collections and contractual write-offs, and for the Company's surgical facilities in general, established fee schedules, relationships with payors and procedure statistics. While changes in estimated reimbursement from third-party payors remain a possibility, the Company expects that any such changes would be minimal and, therefore, would not have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Accounts receivable consists of receivables from federal and state agencies (under the Medicare and Medicaid programs), private insurance organizations, employers and patients. Management recognizes that revenues and receivables from government agencies are significant to the Company's operations, but it does not believe that there is significant credit risk associated with these government agencies. Concentration of credit risk with respect to other payors is limited because of the large number of such payors.

The Company recognizes that final reimbursement of accounts receivable is subject to final approval by each third-party payor. However, because the Company has contracts with its third-party payors and also verifies insurance coverage of the patient before medical services are rendered, the amounts that are pending approval from third-party payors are not considered significant. Amounts are classified outside of self-pay if the Company has an agreement with the third-party payor or has verified a patient's coverage prior to services rendered. The Company's policy is to collect co-payments and deductibles prior to providing medical services. Patient services of the Company are primarily non-emergency, which allows the surgical facilities to control the procedures for which third-party reimbursement is sought and obtained. The Company does not require collateral from self-pay patients.

The Company's collection policies and procedures are based on the type of payor, size of claim and estimated collection percentage for each patient account. The Company analyzes accounts receivable at each of its surgical facilities to ensure the proper collection and aged category. Collection efforts include direct contact with third-party payors or patients, written correspondence and the use of legal or collection agency assistance, as required.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets when impairment indicators are present or when circumstances indicate that impairment may exist. The evaluation is performed at the lowest level of identifiable cash flow. The Company performs an impairment test by preparing an expected undiscounted cash flow projection. If the projection indicates that the recorded amount of the long-lived asset is not expected to be recovered, the carrying value is reduced to estimated fair value. The cash flow projection and fair value represents management's best estimate, using appropriate and customary assumptions, projections and methodologies, at the date of evaluation. For discussion on impairment for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, refer to Note 4. "Goodwill and Intangible Assets."

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company records all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value and any financing elements treated as debt instruments are recorded at amortized cost. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the criteria necessary to apply hedge accounting. Hedge accounting generally provides for the matching of the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging instrument with the recognition of the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk in a fair value hedge or the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge. The Company may enter into derivative contracts that are intended to economically hedge certain of its risk, risks, even though hedge accounting does not apply or the Company elects not to apply hedge accounting.

The Company made an accounting policy election to measure the credit risk of its derivative financial instruments that are subject to master netting agreements on a net basis by counterparty portfolio.

Non-Controlling Interests

The physician limited partners and physician minority members of the entities that the Company controls are responsible for the supervision and delivery of medical services. The governance rights of limited partners and minority members are restricted to those that protect their financial interests. Under certain partnership and operating agreements governing these partnerships and limited liability companies, the Company could be removed as the sole general partner or managing member for certain events such as material breach of the partnership or operating agreement, gross negligence or bankruptcy. These protective rights do not preclude consolidation of the respective partnerships and limited liability companies.

Ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries held by parties other than the Company are identified and generally presented in the consolidated financial statements within the equity section but separate from the Company's equity. However, in instances in which certain redemption features that are not solely within the control of the Company are present, classification of non-controlling interests outside of permanent equity is required. Consolidated net income attributable to the Company and to the non-controlling interests are identified and presented on the consolidated statements of operations; changes in ownership interests in which the Company retains a controlling interest are accounted for as equity transactions assuming the Company continues to consolidate related entities. Certain transactions with non-controlling interests are classified within financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of surgical facilities in which the Company has sufficient ownership and rights to allow the Company to consolidate the surgical facilities. Similar to its investments in non-consolidated affiliates, the Company regularly engages in the purchase and sale of ownership interests with respect to its consolidated subsidiaries that do not result in a change of control.

Non-Controlling Interests — Redeemable. Each partnership and limited liability company through which the Company owns and operates its surgical facilities is governed by a partnership or operating agreement, respectively. In certain circumstances, the applicable partnership or operating agreements for the Company's surgical facilities provide that the facilities will purchase all of the physician limited partners' or physician minority members', as applicable, ownership if certain adverse regulatory events occur, such as it becoming illegal for the physician(s) to own an interest in a surgical facility, refer patients to a surgical facility or receive cash distributions from a surgical facility. The Company believes the likelihood of an event occurring that would trigger such purchases was remote as of December 31, 2023. The non-controlling interests—redeemable are reported outside of stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets.

A summary of activity related to the redeemable non-controlling interests—redeemable interests for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 is as follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 330.2	\$ 306.8
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests—redeemable	44.5	48.9
Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net—redeemable	10.4	17.9
Distributions to non-controlling interest —redeemable holders	(43.1)	(43.4)
Balance at end of period	\$ 342.0	\$ 330.2

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 342.0	\$ 330.2
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests—redeemable	37.8	44.5
Acquisition and disposal of shares of non-controlling interests, net—redeemable	(9.3)	10.4
Distributions to non-controlling interest —redeemable holders	(43.1)	(43.1)
Balance at end of period	\$ 327.4	\$ 342.0

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with remaining stated maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalent balances at high credit quality financial institutions.

Inventories

Inventories, which consist primarily of medical and drug supplies, are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates in which the Company exerts significant influence but does not control or otherwise consolidate are accounted for using the equity method. Equity method investments are initially recorded at cost, unless there is a deconsolidation where the investments are a result of the Company losing no longer having control of a previously controlled entity but still retaining a non-controlling interest. The Company had two such deconsolidations during the year ended December 31, 2022 but none during the year ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2023. These investments are included as investments in and advances to affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company's share of the profits and losses from these investments is reported in income from equity investments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Company monitors its investments for other-than-temporary impairment by considering factors such as current economic and market conditions and the operating performance of the investees and records reductions in carrying values when necessary.

Medicare Accelerated Payments and Deferred Governmental Grants

The Company received grant funds distributed under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act") and other governmental assistance programs, including approximately \$2 million and \$27 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. programs. The recognition of amounts received is conditioned upon attestation with terms and conditions that funds will be were used for COVID-19 related healthcare expenses or lost revenues. Amounts received, but not During the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized as a reduction to operating expenses, are reflected as a component of Medicare accelerated payments and deferred governmental grants in the consolidated balance sheets. Any currently unrecognized amounts may be recognized grant funds as a reduction in operating expenses in subsequent periods if the underlying conditions for recognition are met. The Company estimates amount of \$1.1 million, \$2.4 million of and \$37.9 million, respectively. There were no remaining unrecognized grant funds received qualified for recognition as a reduction in operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 of December 31, 2023. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized \$37.9 million and \$46.2 million, respectively, as a reduction in operating expenses. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, approximately \$3 million and \$4 million, respectively, of unrecognized grant funds received was were reflected as a component of other current liabilities within the consolidated balance sheets.

The In addition, the Company previously received accelerated payments under the Medicare Accelerated and Advance Payment Program. The payments received were deferred and included in the consolidated balance sheets. There were no remaining deferred accelerated payments as of December 31, 2023, and remaining deferred accelerated payments were minimal as of December 31, 2022. During each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company repaid approximately \$60 million was repaid in accordance with the terms of the program. These repayments are included as a component of the change in Medicare accelerated payments and deferred government grants in the consolidated statements of cash flows. As of December 31, 2022, the remaining deferred accelerated payments was minimal. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining deferred accelerated payments was approximately \$60 million, which was included as a component of Medicare accelerated payments and deferred governmental grants in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company does not expect to receive additional Medicare accelerated payments.

The CARES Act also provided for the deferral of the Company's portion of social security payroll taxes during 2020. Under the CARES Act, half of the deferred amount was paid in December 2021 and the remaining portion was paid in December 2022. There was no remaining deferred balance as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had deferred approximately \$8.5 million, which was included as a component of accrued payroll and benefits in the consolidated balance sheets.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability. The Company uses fair value measurements based on inputs classified into the following hierarchy:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, depending on the nature of the item being valued.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values under Level 3 calculations.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A summary of the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's long-term debt follows (in millions):

Carrying Amount				Carrying Amount		Fair Value			
December 31,				December 31,		December 31,			
2023		2023		2022		2023		2022	
Carrying Amount		Fair Value							
December 31,		December 31,							
2022	2021	2022	2021						
Senior secured term loan									

Senior secured term loan						
Senior secured term loan	Senior secured term loan	\$	1,370.0	\$1,530.7	\$1,359.7	\$1,530.7
6.750% senior unsecured notes due 2025	6.750% senior unsecured notes due 2025	\$	185.0	\$ 370.0	\$ 183.4	\$ 371.9
10.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027	10.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027	\$	320.0	\$ 545.0	\$ 326.8	\$ 577.0

The fair values in the table above were based on a Level 2 inputs using quoted prices for identical liabilities in inactive markets. The carrying amounts related to the Company's other long-term debt obligations, including finance lease obligations, approximate their fair values based on Level 3 inputs.

Variable Interest Entities

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of variable interest entities ("VIE") in which the Company is the primary beneficiary under the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification 810, "Consolidation". The Company has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact a VIE's economic performance. Additionally, the Company would absorb the majority of the expected losses from any of these entities should such expected losses occur. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, the Company's consolidated VIEs **include six** **consisted of seven** surgical facilities and five physician practices.

The total assets (excluding goodwill and intangible assets, net) of the consolidated VIEs included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, were **\$64.9 million** **\$65.3 million** and **\$48.1 million** **\$64.9 million**, respectively, and the total liabilities of the consolidated VIEs were **\$40.9 million** **\$41.2 million** and **\$20.1 million** **\$40.9 million**, respectively.

Professional and General and Workers' Compensation Insurance

The Company maintains general liability and professional liability insurance in excess of self-insured retentions through third party commercial insurance carriers in amounts that management believes is sufficient for the Company's operations, although, potentially, some claims may exceed the scope of coverage in effect. The professional liability insurance coverage is on a claims-made basis and the general liability insurance is on an occurrence basis. The Company also maintains workers' compensation insurance, subject to a self-insured retention.

The Company expenses the costs under the self-insured retention exposure for general and professional liability and workers' compensation claims which relate to (i) claims made during the policy period, which are offset by insurance recoveries and (ii) an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported that are expected to be reported after the policy period expires. Reserves and provisions are based upon actuarially determined estimates using individual case-basis valuations and actuarial analysis. Reserves for professional, general and workers' compensation claim liabilities are determined with no regard for expected insurance recoveries and are presented gross on the consolidated balance sheets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280), Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which requires enhanced disclosures of significant segment expenses. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The amendments in this ASU must be applied retrospectively to all periods presented and early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740), Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which establishes new requirements for the categorization and disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation as well as for disaggregation of income taxes paid. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The amendments in this ASU may be applied prospectively or retrospectively to all periods presented and early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Acquisitions, Disposals and Dispositions Deconsolidations

The Company accounts for all transactions that represent business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting, where the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity are recognized and measured at their fair values on the date the Company obtains control in the acquiree. The fair values assigned to certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed that are not finalized for reporting periods following the acquisition date are estimated on a preliminary basis and are subject to adjustment as new facts and circumstances emerge that were present at the date of acquisition. Such adjustments are recorded as soon as practical and within the measurement period (defined as the date through which all information required to identify and measure the consideration transferred, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interests has been obtained, limited to one year from the acquisition date). Goodwill is determined as the excess of the fair value of the consideration conveyed plus the fair value of any non-controlling interests in the acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired.

Acquisitions

During the year ended **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023**:

- The Company acquired a controlling interest in five surgical facilities, four physician practices and an in-development denovo surgical facility for aggregate cash consideration of \$55.5 million, net of cash acquired, and non-cash consideration of \$1.3 million, which consisted of a non-controlling interest in one of the Company's existing surgical facilities. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company preliminarily recognized non-controlling interests of \$38.7 million and goodwill of \$84.7 million.

- The Company acquired a controlling interest in six surgical facilities and an in-development de novo surgical facility, which were previously accounted for as equity method investments, for aggregate cash consideration of \$24.3 million, net of cash acquired. The Company also amended the operating agreement of a previously non-controlled surgical facility resulting in the Company obtaining a controlling interest in the facility. These transactions resulted in the consolidation of the previously non-consolidated entities. The previously held non-controlling interests were remeasured and recorded at fair value as of the dates of the transactions. The fair value measurement utilizes Level 3 inputs, which includes unobservable data. The acquisition date fair value of the previously held non-controlling interests was \$38.7 million. As a result of increasing its ownership interest, the Company recognized a net loss of \$9.3 million included in net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023. The net loss was determined based on the difference between the fair value of the Company's previously held non-controlling interests in the entities and the carrying values immediately prior to the transactions. In connection with the consolidation of these facilities, the Company preliminarily recognized non-controlling interests of \$84.5 million and goodwill of \$142.5 million.
- The Company acquired a non-controlling interest in five surgical facilities and two in-development de novo surgical facilities for aggregate cash consideration of \$50.3 million. The non-controlling interests were accounted for as equity method investments and recorded as a component of investments in and advances to affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company also paid cash consideration of \$21.0 million to acquire management rights from the prior management service provider related to four of the aforementioned surgical facilities. Management rights agreements are accounted for and recorded as a component of intangible assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The cash paid to acquire the management rights is presented as a component of other investing activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

During the year ended December 31, 2022:

- The Company acquired a controlling interest in seven surgical facilities, two of which were merged into existing surgical facilities, and a physician practice for aggregate cash consideration of \$146.4 million, net of cash acquired, non-cash consideration of \$5.6 million and assumed debt of \$39.4 million. The non-cash consideration consisted of a non-controlling interest in two of the Company's existing surgical facilities. In connection with the acquisitions, the Company preliminarily recognized non-controlling interests of \$89.1 million and goodwill of \$271.7 million.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- The Company acquired a non-controlling interest in seven surgical facilities and seven in-development de novo surgical facilities for aggregate cash consideration of \$95.1 million. The non-controlling interests were accounted for as equity method investments and recorded as a component of investments in and advances to affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the:

- The Company acquired controlling interests in eight surgical facilities, two of which were merged into existing facilities, and two physician practices for aggregate cash consideration of \$285.8 million, net of cash acquired. In connection with the acquisitions, the Company preliminarily recognized non-controlling interests of \$185.9 million and goodwill of \$446.1 million. During the year ended December 31, 2022, no significant changes were made to the purchase price allocation of assets and liabilities, existing at the date of acquisition, related to individual acquisitions completed in 2021.

Other Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company acquired non-controlling interests in seven surgical facilities and seven in-development de novo surgical facilities for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$95.1 million. The non-controlling interests were accounted for as equity method investments and recorded as a component of investments in and advances to affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Disposals and Deconsolidations

During the year ended December 31, 2023:

- The Company sold its interests in six surgical facilities for aggregate net cash proceeds of \$30.4 million, a portion of which was held in escrow pursuant to the purchase agreements for such transactions. In connection with these transactions, the Company recognized a pre-tax gain of \$26.9 million included in net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.
- The Company disposed of its non-controlling interests in a surgical facility and an in-development de novo surgical facility, which were previously accounted for as equity method investments, for cash proceeds of \$1.5 million. In connection with these transactions, the Company recognized a pre-tax loss of \$13.7 million included in net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the:

- The Company sold its interests in two surgical facilities, one of which was previously accounted for as an equity method investment, for net cash proceeds of \$25.7 million. In connection with the sales, the Company recognized a pre-tax loss of \$4.5 million included in net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations net in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the • The Company contributed its interests in two surgical facilities as non-cash consideration for non-controlling interests in two new separate entities. As a result of these transactions, the Company lost control of the previously controlled surgical facilities but retains a non-controlling interest in each, resulting in the deconsolidation of the previously consolidated entities. The remaining non-controlling interests were accounted for as equity method investments, and initially measured and recorded at fair value as of the dates of the transactions. The fair value measurement utilizes Level 3 inputs, which includes unobservable data, to measure the fair value of the retained non-controlling interests. The fair value determination was based on a combination of multiple valuation methods, which included discounted cash flow and market value approach, which incorporates estimates of future earnings and market valuation multiples for certain guideline companies. The fair value of the investments of \$9.8 million was recorded as a component of investments in and advances to affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Further, based on the valuation, the transactions resulted in a pretax net loss on deconsolidations of \$5.6 million, which is included in net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations net, in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. The net loss was determined based on the difference between the fair value of the Company's retained interests in the entities and the carrying values of both the tangible and intangible assets of the entities immediately prior to the transactions.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the:

- The Company sold its interests in three surgery centers, one physician practice and certain other assets for combined net cash proceeds of \$6.0 million. In connection with the sales, the Company recognized a net pre-tax gain of \$4.0 million included in net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations net in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company sold its interests in three surgery centers, one of which was previously accounted for as an equity method investment, sold certain assets related to its anesthesia business, certain imaging assets and its optical products purchasing organization for combined net cash proceeds of \$58.5 million. In connection with the sales, the Company recognized a net pre-tax gain of \$5.2 million included in loss on disposals and deconsolidations, net in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020. Additionally, the Company closed its diagnostic laboratory and recognized a net pre-tax loss of \$3.5 million included in loss on disposals deconsolidations, net in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020.

3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost or, if obtained through acquisition, at fair value determined on the date of acquisition. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 20 to 40 years for buildings and building improvements, three to five years for computers and software and five to seven years for furniture and equipment. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the assets. Routine maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred, while expenditures that increase capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized.

The Company also leases certain facilities and equipment under finance leases. Assets held under finance leases are stated at the present value of lease payments at the inception of the related lease. Such assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the lease term or the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A summary of property and equipment follows (in millions):

		December 31,		December 31,	
		2023		2022	
		December 31,			
		2022	2021		
Land					
Land					
Land	Land	\$	11.1	\$	11.2
Buildings and improvements	Buildings and improvements		164.0		131.3
Furniture and equipment	Furniture and equipment		26.7		24.4
Computer and software	Computer and software		96.6		86.4
Medical equipment	Medical equipment		263.1		221.0
Right-of-use finance lease assets	Right-of-use finance lease assets		631.3		393.6
Construction in progress	Construction in progress		58.1		34.1
Property and equipment, at cost	Property and equipment, at cost		1,250.9		902.0
Less: Accumulated depreciation	Less: Accumulated depreciation		(374.3)		(272.3)
Property and equipment, net	Property and equipment, net	\$	876.6	\$	629.7

The increase in right-of-use finance lease assets includes the impact of the modification of certain existing facility real estate leases that were previously classified as operating leases. See Note 6. "Leases" for further discussion.

Depreciation expense was \$112.1 million \$112.8 million, \$94.5 million \$112.1 million and \$90.5 million \$94.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively.

4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the fair value of the consideration provided in an acquisition over the fair value of net assets acquired and is not amortized.

The Company tests its goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if certain indicators arise. The Company tests for goodwill impairment at the reporting unit level, which is defined as one level below an operating segment. During 2022, 2023, the Company identified two reporting units, which include the following: 1) Surgical Facilities and 2) Ancillary Services. Prior to 2021, the Company had a third reporting unit, Alliance, which was a component of the Optical Services operating segment. On December 31, 2020, the Company sold the remaining assets of the Optical Services operating segment.

The Company compares the carrying value of the net assets of the reporting unit to the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. To determine the fair value of the reporting units, the Company obtained valuations at the reporting unit level prepared by third-party valuation specialists which typically utilizes a combination of the income and market approaches.

As of October 1, 2022 October 1, 2023, prior to its annual impairment testing, all of the Company's goodwill was allocated to the Surgical Facilities reporting unit. As of the October 1, 2022 October 1, 2023 valuation, the fair value for the Surgical Facilities reporting unit was substantially in excess of its carrying value. A detailed evaluation of potential impairment indicators was performed, which specifically considered recent increases changes in interest rates, inflation risk and market volatility. While the Company believes that all assumptions utilized in the testing were appropriate, they may not reflect actual outcomes that could occur. Future estimates of fair value could be adversely affected if the actual outcome of one or more of the Company's assumptions changes materially in the future, including a material decline in the Company's stock price and the fair value of its long-term debt, lower than expected surgical case volumes, higher market interest rates or increased operating costs. Such changes impacting the calculation of fair value could result in a material impairment charge in the future.

In 2023, 2022 and 2021, there were no non-cash impairment charges.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, as a result of its impairment testing, the Company recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$28.6 million and \$4.9 million related to the Ancillary Services and Alliance reporting units, respectively. The fair values were determined using the adjusted book value for the Ancillary Services reporting unit and the discounted cash flow model for the Alliance reporting unit. The discounted cash flow model is projected based on a year-by-year assessment that considers historical results, estimated market conditions, internal projections, and relevant publicly available statistics. Determining fair value requires the exercise of significant judgment, including assumptions about appropriate discount rates, perpetual growth rates and the amount and timing of expected future cash flows. The significant judgments are typically based upon Level 3 inputs, generally defined as unobservable inputs representing the Company's own assumptions. The cash flows employed in the discounted cash flow analysis are based on the Company's most recent budgets and business plans aligned with provided guidance and, when applicable, various growth rates are assumed for years beyond the current business plan period. Discount rate assumptions are based on an assessment of the risk inherent in the future cash flows of the respective reporting units. The variables within the discount rate, many of which are outside of the Company's control, provide the best estimate of all assumptions applied within the discounted cash flow model. There can be no assurance that operations will achieve the future cash flows reflected in the projections.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A summary of the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill follows (in millions):

		December 31,		December 31,	
		2023		2022	
		December 31,			
		2022		2021	
Balance at beginning of period					
Balance at beginning of period					
Balance at beginning of period	Balance at beginning of period	\$	3,911.8	\$	3,468.0
Acquisitions, including post acquisition adjustments	Acquisitions, including post acquisition adjustments		269.7		447.0
Disposals and deconsolidations	Disposals and deconsolidations		(44.4)		(3.2)
Balance at end of period	Balance at end of period	\$	4,137.1	\$	3,911.8

A summary of the Company's acquisitions, disposals and deconsolidations for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 is included in Note 2. "Acquisitions and Dispositions."

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Intangible Assets

The Company has indefinite-lived intangible assets related to the certificates of need held in jurisdictions where certain of its surgical facilities are located, Medicare licenses and certain management rights agreements. The Company tests these intangible assets for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if certain indicators arise. The Company also has finite-lived intangible assets related to physician guarantee agreements, non-compete agreements and management rights agreements. Physician guarantees are amortized into salaries and benefits costs

in the consolidated statements of operations over the commitment period of the contract, generally **three to** four years. Non-compete agreements and management rights agreements are amortized into depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statements of operations over the service lives of the agreements, typically ranging from two to five years for non-compete agreements and 15 years for the management rights agreements.

A summary of the components of intangible assets follows (in millions):

		December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
		December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
		Gross Carrying Amount			Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
		Amount			Amount	Amount	Net
Finite-lived intangible assets:	Finite-lived intangible assets:						
Finite-lived intangible assets:							
Finite-lived intangible assets:							
Management rights agreements							
Management rights agreements							
Management rights agreements	Management rights agreements	\$ 23.9	\$ (10.2)	\$ 13.7	\$ 24.8	\$ (9.4)	\$ 15.4
Other	Other	28.5	(14.9)	13.6	19.6	(10.1)	9.5
Total finite-lived intangible assets	Total finite-lived intangible assets	52.4	(25.1)	27.3	44.4	(19.5)	24.9
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	Indefinite-lived intangible assets	15.0	—	15.0	18.8	—	18.8
Total intangible assets	Total intangible assets	\$ 67.4	\$ (25.1)	\$ 42.3	\$ 63.2	\$ (19.5)	\$ 43.7

Amortization expense for intangible assets was **\$6.4 million** **\$7.6 million**, **\$6.9 million** **\$6.4 million** and **\$4.8 million** **\$6.9 million** for of the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021** **2022** and **2020**, **2021**, respectively.

Total estimated amortization expense for the next five years and thereafter related to intangible assets follows (in millions):

2023		\$	7.2
2024	2024		6.0
2025	2025		2.1
2026	2026		1.8
2027	2027		1.1
2028			
Thereafter	Thereafter		9.1
Total	Total	\$	27.3

5. Long-Term Debt

A summary of long-term debt follows (in millions):

		December 31,	
		2023	2022

Senior secured term loan ⁽¹⁾	\$	1,398.4	\$	1,370.0
Senior secured revolving credit facility		—		—
6.750% senior unsecured notes due 2025		185.0		185.0
10.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027		320.0		320.0
Notes payable and other secured loans		205.2		171.3
Finance lease obligations		693.6		585.7
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts		(27.1)		(10.2)
Total debt		2,775.1		2,621.8
Less: current maturities		73.3		62.8
Total long-term debt	\$	2,701.8	\$	2,559.0

(1) Includes unamortized fair value discount of \$1.6 million and \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. Long-Term Debt

A summary of long-term debt follows (in millions):

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Senior secured term loan ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,370.0	\$ 1,530.7
Senior secured revolving credit facility	—	—
6.750% senior unsecured notes due 2025	185.0	370.0
10.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027	320.0	545.0
Notes payable and other secured loans	171.3	145.0
Finance lease obligations	585.7	364.6
Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs	(10.2)	(16.5)
Total debt	2,621.8	2,938.8
Less: Current maturities	62.8	60.4
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,559.0	\$ 2,878.4

(1) Includes unamortized fair value discount of \$2.1 million and \$3.0 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively

Senior Secured New Credit Facilities

The On December 19, 2023, the Company has entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement" "Credit Agreement") providing, which provided for a \$1.545 \$1.4 billion senior secured term loan (the "Term Loan") and a \$350.0 million senior secured \$703.8 million revolving credit facility (the "Revolver" and, together with the Term Loan, the "Senior Secured New Credit Facilities"). The Revolver may be utilized for working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. Subject to certain conditions and requirements set forth in the Credit Agreement, the Company may request one or more additional incremental term loan facilities or one or more increases in the commitments under the Revolver. During 2022,

In connection with entering the New Credit Facilities, the Company entered into an amendment terminated the then-existing senior secured credit facilities, originally dated as of August 31, 2017 and, as amended thereafter (the "2017 Credit Agreement"). Proceeds from the 2023 Term Loan were used to repay in full the amounts previously outstanding under the 2017 Credit Agreement which increased and pay fees and expenses in connection with the outstanding commitments under the Revolver. New Credit Facilities.

The Term Loan will mature matures on August 31, 2026 December 19, 2030. In connection with 2025 Notes Redemption (defined below), the Term Loan is no longer subject to accelerated maturity. Voluntary prepayments of the Term Loan are permitted, in whole or in part, with prior notice, without premium or penalty (except LIBOR breakage costs and a call premium in the case of certain repricing events within a specified period of time after May 3, 2021). During 2022, the Company made a voluntary prepayment of \$150.0 million without premium or penalty. As a result of the prepayment, the Term Loan is no longer subject to quarterly amortization payments prior to maturity. In connection with prepayment, the Company wrote-off a portion of unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts, resulting in a debt extinguishment loss of \$1.0 million, included in loss on debt extinguishment in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Term Loan bears interest at a rate per annum equal to (x) LIBOR the forward-looking term rate based on Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("Term SOFR") plus a margin of 3.75% 3.50% per annum (LIBOR shall be subject to a floor of 0.75%) or (y) an alternate base rate (which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate plus, (ii) 0.5% 0.50% per annum above the federal funds effective rate and (iii) one-month LIBOR Term SOFR plus 1.00% per annum, (the alternate base rate shall be subject to a floor of 1.75%) 1.00% floor) (the "Base Rate") plus a margin of 2.75% 2.50% per annum.

The Term Loan amortizes in equal quarterly installments of 0.25% of the aggregate original principal amount outstanding on the Term Loan, which will commence on or around the last business day of the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2024. Subject to the right of reinvestment and certain other exceptions, the Term Loan requires mandatory prepayments upon the occurrence of certain events as defined in the Credit Agreement. Commencing in the year ended December 31, 2024, the Term Loan is also subject to an annual mandatory prepayment in an amount equal to a percentage of excess cash flow as determined based on the first lien net leverage ratio as of the last day of the applicable fiscal year.

The Revolver matures on February 1, 2026 December 19, 2028. Interest on any loans drawn under the Revolver shall bear interest at a rate per annum equal to (x) Term SOFR plus 3.25% per annum or (y) the Base Rate plus 2.25% per annum. In addition, the Company is required to pay a commitment fee ranging from 0.50% to 0.25% per annum, depending on the Company's first lien net leverage ratio, in respect of unused commitments under the Revolver. The Revolver may be utilized for working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's availability on the Revolver was \$694.3 million (including outstanding letters of credit of \$9.5 million).

With respect to the Revolver, the Company is required to comply with a maximum consolidated total first lien net leverage ratio of 9.50:5.00:1.00, which covenant will be tested quarterly on a trailing four quarter basis only if, as of the last day of the applicable fiscal quarter the Revolver is drawn in an aggregate amount greater than 35% 40% of the total commitments under the Revolver. Such financial maintenance covenant is subject to an equity cure. The Revolver bears interest at a non-default rate per annum equal to (x) SOFR (plus a customary SOFR adjustment) plus a margin of up to 3.25% per annum or (y) an alternate base rate (which will be the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) 0.5% per annum above the federal funds effective rate and (iii) one-month SOFR (plus a customary SOFR adjustment) plus 1.00% per annum) plus a margin of up to 2.25% per annum. The margin applicable to the Revolver may be reduced depending on the first lien leverage ratio of the Company as defined in the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Company is required to pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum in respect of unused commitments under the Revolver. As of both December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no outstanding borrowings on the Revolver. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's availability on the Revolver was \$342.0 million (including outstanding letters of credit of \$8.0 million).

The Senior Secured New Credit Facilities are guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by SP Holdco I, Inc. and each of Surgery Center Holdings, Inc.'s current and future wholly-owned domestic restricted subsidiaries (subject to certain exceptions) (the "Subsidiary Guarantors") and are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of Surgery Center Holdings, Inc.'s, SP Holdco I, Inc.'s and the Subsidiary Guarantors' assets (subject to certain exceptions).

The New Credit Agreement Facilities includes customary negative covenants restricting or limiting the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries, to, among other things, sell assets, alter its business, engage in mergers, acquisitions and other business combinations, declare dividends or redeem or repurchase equity interests, incur additional indebtedness or guarantees, make loans and investments, incur liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, prepay certain junior debt, and modify or waive certain material agreements and organizational

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

documents, in each case, subject to customary and other agreed upon exceptions. The New Credit Agreement Facilities also contains contain customary affirmative covenants and events of default. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with the covenants contained in the Credit Agreement.

In connection with the aforementioned financing transactions, the Company recorded debt issuance costs and discount of \$34.5 million, and a debt extinguishment loss of \$15.5 million, included in loss on debt extinguishment in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023. The loss includes the partial write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts related to the prior existing term loans, and a portion of debt issuance costs incurred with entering the New Credit Facilities.]

Prior to the New Credit Facilities, the 2017 Credit Agreement provided for a \$1.545 billion senior secured term loan (the "2017 Term Loan") and a \$350.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. During 2022, the Company made a voluntary prepayment of \$150.0 million without premium or penalty. In connection with prepayment, the Company wrote-off a portion of unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts, resulting in a debt extinguishment loss of \$1.0 million, included in loss on debt extinguishment in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

During 2021, in connection with certain amendments to the 2017 Credit Agreement, the Company recorded a debt extinguishment loss of \$9.1 million, included in loss on debt extinguishment in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021, related to the partial write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts and a portion of debt issuance costs incurred with the amendments.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

6.750% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2025

Effective June 30, 2017, the Company issued \$370.0 million in gross proceeds of senior unsecured notes due July 1, 2025 (the "2025 Unsecured Notes"). The 2025 Unsecured Notes bear interest at the rate of 6.750% per year, payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year. The 2025 Unsecured Notes are a senior unsecured obligation of Surgery Center Holdings, Inc. and are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of Surgery Center Holdings, Inc.'s existing and future domestic wholly-owned restricted subsidiaries that guarantees the Senior Secured New Credit Facilities (subject to certain exceptions).

The Company may redeem the 2025 Unsecured Notes, in whole or in part, at any time, at 100.0% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

In December 2022, the Company redeemed \$185.0 million of the 2025 Unsecured Notes (the "2025 Notes Redemption"). The redemption price was equal to 100.0% of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest of \$6.2 million.

If Surgery Center Holdings, Inc. experiences a change in control under certain circumstances, it must offer to purchase the 2025 Unsecured Notes at a purchase price equal to 101.0% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the date of repurchase.

The 2025 Unsecured Notes contain customary affirmative and negative covenants, which, among other things, limit the Company's ability to incur additional debt, pay dividends, create or assume liens, effect transactions with its affiliates, guarantee payment of certain debt securities, sell assets, merge, consolidate, enter into acquisitions and effect sale and leaseback transactions.

10.000% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2027

Effective April 11, 2019 and July 30, 2020, the Company issued \$430.0 million and \$115.0 million, respectively, in an aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes due April 15, 2027 (the "2027 Unsecured Notes"). The 2027 Unsecured Notes bear interest at the rate of 10.000% per annum, payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year. The 2027 Unsecured Notes are a senior unsecured obligation of Surgery Center Holdings, Inc. and are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by each of Surgery Center Holdings, Inc.'s existing and future domestic wholly-owned restricted subsidiaries that guarantees the Senior Secured New Credit Facilities (subject to certain exceptions).

The Company may redeem the 2027 Unsecured Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after April 15, 2022, at the redemption prices set forth below (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of notes to be redeemed), plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the date of redemption:

April 15, 2022 to April 14, 2023	105.000 %
April 15, 2023 to April 14, 2024	102.500 %
April 15, 2024 and thereafter	100.000 %

In December 2022, the Company redeemed \$225.0 million of the 2027 Unsecured Notes. The redemption price was equal to 105.0% of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest of \$4.7 million. In connection with the redemption, the Company recorded a debt extinguishment loss of \$13.9 million, included in loss on debt extinguishment in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. The loss includes the redemption premium paid and the write-off a portion of unamortized debt issuance costs.

If Surgery Center Holdings, Inc. experiences a change of control under certain circumstances, it must offer to purchase the 2027 Unsecured Notes at a purchase price equal to 101.0% of the aggregate principal amount of notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the date of repurchase.

The 2027 Unsecured Notes contain customary affirmative and negative covenants, which, among other things, limit the Company's ability to incur additional debt, pay dividends, create or assume liens, effect transactions with its affiliates, guarantee payment of certain debt securities, sell assets, merge, consolidate, enter into acquisitions and effect sale and leaseback transactions.

Other Debt

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have outstanding indebtedness under notes payable and other secured loans, which is collateralized by the real estate and equipment owned by the surgical facilities to which the loans were made, and right-of-use finance lease obligations for which the Company is liable to various vendors for several property and equipment leases classified as finance leases. The

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

various bank indebtedness agreements contain covenants to maintain certain financial ratios and also restrict encumbrance of assets, creation of indebtedness, investing activities and payment of distributions. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with its covenants contained in the credit agreements.

The increase in finance lease obligations is primarily a result of the modification of certain existing facility real estate leases that were previously classified as operating leases. See Note 6. "Leases" for further discussion.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Maturities

A summary of maturities for the Company's long-term debt, excluding unamortized debt issuance costs and the unamortized fair value discount discussed above, for the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 follows (in millions):

2023		\$	62.8
2024	2024		49.7
2025	2025		227.7
2026	2026		1,404.4
2027	2027		348.5
2028			
Thereafter	Thereafter		541.0
Total	Total	\$	2,634.1

6. Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Right-of-use assets represent the right to use the underlying assets for the lease term and the lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the leases. Right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments over the lease term, which includes only payments that are fixed and determinable at the time of commencement. When readily determinable, the Company uses the interest rate implicit in a lease to determine the present value of future lease payments. For leases where the implicit rate is not readily determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. The Company calculates its incremental borrowing rate on a periodic basis using a third-party financial model that estimates the rate of interest the Company would have to pay to borrow an amount equal to the total lease payments on a collateralized basis over a term similar to the lease. The Company applies its incremental borrowing rate using a portfolio approach. The right-of-use asset also includes any lease payments made prior to commencement and is recorded net of any lease incentives received. Lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise such options.

The Company's operating leases are primarily for real estate, including medical office buildings, and corporate and other administrative offices. The Company's finance leases are primarily for medical equipment and information technology and telecommunications assets. The Company's finance leases also include certain land, buildings and improvements as discussed in Note 3. "Property and Equipment." Real estate lease agreements typically have initial terms of ten years and may include one or more options to renew. Certain leases also include options to purchase the leased property. The useful life of assets and leasehold improvements are limited by the expected lease term, unless there is a transfer of title or purchase option reasonably certain of exercise. The majority of the Company's medical equipment leases have a bargain purchase option that is reasonably certain of exercise, so these assets are depreciated over their useful life. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees, restrictions or covenants.

Certain of the Company's lease agreements require the Company to pay common area maintenance, repairs, property taxes and insurance costs, which are variable amounts based on actual costs incurred during each applicable period. Certain lease agreements also include escalating rent payments that are not fixed at commencement but are based on an index that is determined in future periods over the lease term based on changes in the Consumer Price Index or other measure of cost inflation. These variable components of lease payments are expensed as incurred and are not included in the determination of the right-of-use asset or lease liability.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the components of the Company's right-of-use assets and liabilities related to leases and their classification in the consolidated balance sheets at **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023 and **2021** 2022 (in millions):

		Classification in Consolidated Balance Sheets	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Classification in Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Classification in Consolidated Balance Sheets			December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets:	Assets:			
Assets:				
Assets:				
Operating lease assets				
Operating lease assets				
Operating lease assets	Operating lease assets	Right-of-use operating lease assets	\$ 279.1	\$ 324.1
Finance lease assets	Finance lease assets	Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	529.6	329.6
Total leased assets	Total leased assets		\$ 808.7	\$ 653.7
Liabilities:	Liabilities:			
Liabilities:				
Liabilities:				
Operating lease liabilities:	Operating lease liabilities:			
Operating lease liabilities:				
Current Current				
Current	Current	Other current liabilities	\$ 36.5	\$ 40.1
Long-term	Long-term	Right-of-use operating lease liabilities	271.4	315.6
Total operating lease liabilities	Total operating lease liabilities		307.9	355.7
Finance lease liabilities:	Finance lease liabilities:			
Current	Current	Current maturities of long-term debt	20.9	19.0
Current Current				
Long-term	Long-term	Long-term debt, less current maturities	564.8	345.6

Variable and short-term lease costs	Variable and short-term lease costs	18.5	17.8
Total lease costs	Total lease costs	\$ 165.5	\$ 146.7

During the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021**, 2022, the Company incurred lease costs of **\$19.6** **\$19.5** million and **\$25.8** **\$19.6** million, respectively, under operating lease agreements with physician investors who are related parties. During the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021**, 2022, the Company paid rent of **\$26.3** **\$26.4** million and **\$17.4** **\$26.3** million, respectively, under finance lease agreements with physician investors and a lessor who are related parties. One of the Company's surgical facilities has a non-controlling ownership interest in the lessor. Payments are allocated to principal adjustments of the finance lease liability and interest expense. **The change from prior year is primarily a result of the modification of certain existing facility real estate leases that were reclassified from operating to finance as discussed above.**

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021**, 2022 (dollars in millions):

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:	Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:	Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	Operating cash outflows from operating leases		
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	Operating cash outflows from operating leases	\$ 63.2	\$ 74.3
Operating cash outflows from finance leases	Operating cash outflows from finance leases	41.7	26.5
Financing cash outflows from finance leases	Financing cash outflows from finance leases	24.6	20.1

Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:	Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:	Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases	Operating leases		
Operating leases	Operating leases		
Operating leases	Operating leases	57.3	68.7
Finance leases	Finance leases	180.2	73.4

Operating Leases					Finance Leases					
	Operating Leases		Finance Leases			Operating Leases		Finance Leases		
2023					2023					
2023					2023					
2023	2023	\$	61.9	\$	68.7	2023	\$	61.9	\$	68.7
2024	2024		58.6		64.3	2024		58.6		64.3
2025	2025		53.1		62.2	2025		53.1		62.2
2026	2026		49.3		60.2	2026		49.3		60.2
2027	2027		41.1		58.5	2027		41.1		58.5
Thereafter	Thereafter		192.1		1,099.4	Thereafter		192.1		1,099.4
Total lease payments	Total lease payments		456.1		1,413.3	Total lease payments		456.1		1,413.3
Less: imputed interest	Less: imputed interest		(148.2)		(827.6)	Less: imputed interest		(148.2)		(827.6)
Total lease obligations	Total lease obligations	\$	307.9	\$	585.7	Total lease obligations	\$	307.9	\$	585.7

The Company's objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, the Company primarily uses interest rate swaps and interest rate caps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. During 2022, 2023 and 2021, 2022, such derivatives have been used to hedge the variable cash flows associated with existing variable-rate debt.

The key terms of interest rate swaps and interest rate caps outstanding are presented below:

Description	Description	Effective Date	Notional Amount (in millions)		Status	Maturity Date		Effective Date		Notional Amount (in millions)		Status		Notional Amount (in millions)		Status	Maturity Date
			(in millions)							(in millions)				(in millions)			
Pay-fixed swap	Pay-fixed swap	May 7, 2021	\$ 435.0	Active	\$ 435.0	Active	March 31, 2025	Pay-fixed swap	May 7, 2021	\$ 435.0	Active	Active		\$435.0	Active	Active	March 31, 2025
Pay-fixed swap	Pay-fixed swap	May 7, 2021	330.0	Active	330.0	Active	March 31, 2025	Pay-fixed swap	May 7, 2021	330.0	Active	Active		330.0	Active	Active	March 31, 2025
Pay-fixed swap	Pay-fixed swap	May 7, 2021	435.0	Active	435.0	Active	March 31, 2025	Pay-fixed swap	May 7, 2021	435.0	Active	Active		435.0	Active	Active	March 31, 2025
Interest rate cap	Interest rate cap	September 30, 2021	159.1	Active	166.8	Active	March 31, 2025	Interest rate cap	September 30, 2021	151.4	Active	Active		159.1	Active	Active	March 31, 2025
Interest rate cap	Interest rate cap	September 30, 2021	159.1	Active	166.8	Active	March 31, 2025	Interest rate cap	September 30, 2021	8.7	Active	Active		159.1	Active	Active	March 31, 2025
Pay-fixed swap	Pay-fixed swap	November 30, 2018	165.0	Active	165.0	Active	November 30, 2023	Pay-fixed swap	November 30, 2018	—	Matured	Matured		165.0	Active	Active	November 30, 2023
Pay-fixed swap	Pay-fixed swap	November 30, 2018	120.0	Active	120.0	Active	November 30, 2023	Pay-fixed swap	November 30, 2018	—	Matured	Matured		120.0	Active	Active	November 30, 2023
Pay-fixed swap	Pay-fixed swap	June 28, 2019	150.0	Active	150.0	Active	November 30, 2023	Pay-fixed swap	June 28, 2019	—	Matured	Matured		150.0	Active	Active	November 30, 2023
Receive-fixed swap	Receive-fixed swap	April 30, 2021	(165.0)	Active	(165.0)	Active	November 30, 2023	Receive-fixed swap	April 30, 2021	—	Matured	Matured		(165.0)	Active	Active	November 30, 2023
Receive-fixed swap	Receive-fixed swap	April 30, 2021	(120.0)	Active	(120.0)	Active	November 30, 2023	Receive-fixed swap	April 30, 2021	—	Matured	Matured		(120.0)	Active	Active	November 30, 2023
Receive-fixed swap	Receive-fixed swap	April 30, 2021	(150.0)	Active	(150.0)	Active	November 30, 2023	Receive-fixed swap	April 30, 2021	—	Matured	Matured		(150.0)	Active	Active	November 30, 2023
			\$1,518.2		\$1,533.6												
			\$														

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company had nine three interest rate swaps with a total net notional amount of \$1.2 billion. Of the nine The interest rate swaps three are pay-fixed, receive 1-Month LIBOR SOFR (subject to a minimum of 0.75%) interest rate swaps designated in cash

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

flow hedging relationships with a total notional amount of \$1.2 billion and a termination date of March 31, 2025.

The remaining six matured interest rate swaps are were undesignated and consist consisted of three pay-fixed, receive received 1-Month LIBOR SOFR (subject to a minimum of 1.00%) interest rate swaps and three pay 1-Month LIBOR SOFR (subject to a minimum of 1.00%), receive-fixed interest rate swaps. The interest rate swaps with a termination date of matured effective November 30, 2023. The pay-floating, receive-fixed swaps are were designed to economically offset the undesignated pay-fixed, receive-floating swaps. The Company's interest rate derivative agreements were indexed to LIBOR prior to permanent cessation on June 30, 2023 and automatically transitioned to SOFR in accordance with their respective fallback provisions.

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company had two interest rate caps designated in cash flow hedging relationships with a total notional amount of \$318.2 million, of which, \$170.0 million is designated in a cash flow hedging relationship and \$148.2 million is undesignated. \$160.1 million. The interest rate caps each have a termination date of March 31, 2025. In connection with the voluntary prepayment on the 2017 Term Loan in 2022 (see Note 5. "Long-Term Debt"), the Company de-designated a portion of one of its interest rate caps. The amount of unrealized gains recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI") related to the de-designated notional amount at the time of the de-designation was \$7.5 million. This amount was reclassified from accumulated OCI into income and is included as a component of other income in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. No cash was exchanged between the Company and the counterparties due to the de-designation, therefore the non-cash transactions had no impact on the consolidated statements of cash flows. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company partially terminated the previously de-designated portion of one of its interest rate caps. In connection with the termination, the Company received \$8.6 million, which is included as a component of operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The pay-fixed, receive floating interest rate swaps did not meet the requirements to be considered derivatives in their entirety as a result of the financing component. Accordingly, the swaps are considered hybrid instruments, consisting of a financing element treated as a debt instrument and an embedded at-market derivative that was designated as a cash flow hedge.

Within the Company's consolidated balance sheets, the financing elements treated as debt instruments described above are carried at amortized cost and the embedded at-market derivatives and the undesignated swaps are recorded at fair value. The cash flows related to the portion treated as debt are classified as financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows while the portion treated as an at-market derivative are classified as operating activities. Cash settlements related to the undesignated swaps will offset and are classified as operating activities in the consolidated cash flows. Within the Company's consolidated balance sheets, the interest rate caps, including the undesignated portion, are recorded at fair value. The cash flows related to the interest rate caps, including the undesignated portion, are classified as operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Our The Company's interest rate swap agreements, excluding the portion treated as debt, are recognized at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and are valued using pricing models that rely on market observable inputs such as yield curve data, which are classified as Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the interest rate caps are determined using the market standard methodology of discounting the future expected cash receipts that would occur if variable interest rates rise above the strike rate of the caps. The variable interest rates used in the calculation of projected receipts on the caps are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observable market interest rate curves and volatilities. The interest rate caps are classified using Level 2 inputs within the fair value hierarchy.

For derivatives designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk, the gain or loss on the derivative is recorded in accumulated OCI and subsequently reclassified into interest expense in the same period(s) during which the hedged transaction affects earnings, as documented at hedge inception in accordance with the Company's accounting policy election. Amounts reported in

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

accumulated OCI related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate debt. Over the next 12 months, the Company estimates that an additional \$30.4 million \$53.8 million will be reclassified as an a decrease to interest expense.

The following table presents the fair values of our derivatives and their location on the consolidated balance sheets (in millions):

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Location		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
December 31, 2023					
Location		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
Location		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
Interest rate caps					
Interest rate caps					
Interest rate caps	Interest rate caps	Other long-term assets	\$ 9.0 \$ —	\$ — \$ —	\$ —
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps	Other long-term assets	8.5 —	12.5 —	—
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps	Other long-term liabilities	— 8.5	— 12.4	—
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships				
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships					
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships					
Interest rate caps					
Interest rate caps					
Interest rate caps	Interest rate caps	Other long-term assets	10.4 —	2.9 —	—
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps	Other long-term assets	85.5 —	8.2 —	—
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps	Other long-term liabilities	— 31.9	— 45.8	—
(1)					
Total	Total	\$113.4 \$ 40.4	\$ 23.6 \$ 58.2		

(1) The balance is related to the financing component of the pay-fixed, receive floating interest rate swaps.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following table presents the pre-tax and post-tax effect of the interest rate swaps and caps on the Company's accumulated OCI and consolidated statement of operations (in millions):

		Year Ended December 31,			
Location		2022	2021	2020	
Location		Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
Location		2023	2022	2021	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
	Other				
Gain recognized in income	income	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.1)	\$	—
(Gain) loss recognized in income					
(Gain) loss recognized in income					
(Gain) loss recognized in income					
Gain reclassified from accumulated OCI into income ⁽¹⁾	Gain reclassified from accumulated OCI into income ⁽¹⁾	Other income	\$ (7.5)	\$ —	\$ —
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships	Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships				
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships					
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships					
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI (effective portion)	Gain (loss) recognized in OCI (effective portion)	\$104.9	\$ 4.8	\$ (30.5)	
Loss reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion) ⁽²⁾	Interest expense, net	\$ 10.3	\$ 24.7	\$ 20.2	
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI (effective portion)					
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI (effective portion)					
(Gain) loss reclassified from accumulated OCI into income (effective portion) ⁽²⁾					

(1) Gain reclassified from accumulated OCI upon de-designation of a portion of one of the Company's interest rate caps.

(2) Includes amortization of accumulated OCI related to de-designated and terminated interest rate swaps of \$19.6 million, \$21.4 million and \$14.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. There was no comparable amortization in 2020.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

8. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding in each period and dilutive stock options, unvested shares and warrants, to the extent such securities exist and have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. The Company computes basic and diluted earnings per share using the two-class method. The two-class method of computing earnings per share is an earnings allocation method that determines earnings per share for common shares and participating securities according to their participation rights in dividends and undistributed earnings.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of basic and diluted earnings per share follows (dollars in millions, except per share amounts; shares in thousands):

		Year Ended December 31,					
		2022	2021	2020			
		Year Ended December 31,					
		2023	2023	2022	Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021			
Numerator:	Numerator:						
Numerator:							
Numerator:							
Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.							
Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.							
Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	Net loss attributable to Surgery Partners, Inc.	\$ (54.6)	\$ (70.9)	\$ (116.1)			
Less: Amounts allocated to participating securities (1)	Less: Amounts allocated to participating securities (1)	—	(10.3)	(39.5)			
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (54.6)	\$ (81.2)	\$ (155.6)			
Denominator:	Denominator:						
Weighted average shares outstanding- basic and diluted (2)	Weighted average shares outstanding- basic and diluted (2)	91,952	72,427	48,776			
Denominator:							
Denominator:							
Weighted average common shares outstanding:							
Weighted average common shares outstanding:							
Weighted average common shares outstanding:							
Basic							
Basic							
Basic							
Diluted (2)							

Basic and diluted loss per share ⁽²⁾				
	\$	(0.59)	\$ (1.12)	\$ (3.19)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Basic				
Basic				
Basic				
Diluted ⁽²⁾				
Dilutive securities outstanding not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their effect is antidilutive:	Dilutive securities outstanding not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their effect is antidilutive:			
Dilutive securities outstanding not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their effect is antidilutive:				
Dilutive securities outstanding not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their effect is antidilutive:				
Stock options				
Stock options				
Stock options	Stock options	1,459	1,920	712
Restricted shares	Restricted shares	679	1,452	981

(1) Includes dividends accrued for the Series A Preferred Stock. The Series A Preferred Stock does not participate in undistributed losses and was converted to common stock during the second quarter of 2021. There were no participating securities for the year years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(2) The impact of potentially dilutive securities for all periods were not considered because the effect would be anti-dilutive in each of those periods, anti-dilutive.

Public Offerings

On November 21, 2022, the Company effected a public offering of 23,469,388 shares (the "November 2022 Firm Shares") of the Company's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at a price to the public of \$24.50 per share. In addition, the Company granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional 3,520,408 shares of common stock and undertook a concurrent private placement to sell up to 9,183,673 shares of common stock at the same price per share as the November 2022 Firm Shares. On November 23, 2022, the Company completed the public offering pursuant to which the Company sold 26,854,796 shares of common stock (including the November 2022 Firm Shares and 3,385,408 of the option shares), resulting in gross proceeds of \$657.9 million. In connection with the offering, the Company incurred underwriting discounts, commissions and other related costs of \$23.0 million, which were recognized as a direct reduction of proceeds received. On December 22, 2022, the Company completed the private placement pursuant to which the Company sold 9,183,673 shares of common stock, resulting in additional gross proceeds of \$225.0 million.

On January 27, 2021, the Company entered into an underwriting agreement relating to a public offering of 7,500,000 shares (the "January 2021 Firm Shares") of the Company's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at a price to the public of \$30.25 per share. In addition, the Company granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional 1,125,000 shares of common stock at the same price per share as the January 2021 Firm Shares. On February 1, 2021, the Company completed the public offering pursuant to which the Company sold 8,625,000 shares of common stock (including the January 2021 Firm Shares and the option shares), resulting in gross proceeds of \$260.9 million. In connection with the offering, the Company incurred underwriting discounts, commissions and other related costs of \$12.7 million, which were recognized as a direct reduction of proceeds received.

On November 8, 2021, the Company entered into an underwriting agreement relating to a public offering of 6,000,000 shares (the "November 2021 Firm Shares") of the Company's common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, at a price to the public of \$46.50 per share. In addition, the Company granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to an additional 900,000 shares of common stock at the same price per share as the November 2021 Firm Shares. On November 12, 2021, the Company completed the public offering pursuant to which the Company sold 6,900,000 shares of common stock (including the November 2021 Firm Shares and the option shares), resulting in gross proceeds of \$320.9 million. In connection with the offering, the Company incurred underwriting discounts, commissions and other related costs of \$14.9 million, which were recognized as a direct reduction of proceeds received.

Share Repurchase Authorization

On December 15, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$50.0 million of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock from time to time. The timing and size of repurchases will be determined based on market conditions and other factors. The authorization does not obligate the repurchase of any shares and the Company may repurchase shares of common stock at any time without prior notice. The share repurchases will be made in accordance with applicable securities laws in open market or privately negotiated transactions. The authorization does not have a specified expiration date, and the share repurchase program may be suspended, recommenced or discontinued at any time or from time to time without prior notice. At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company had \$46.0 million of repurchase authorization available under the December 2017 authorization. The authorization does not obligate the Company to repurchase any shares, and the Company does not intend to make further repurchases.

9. Income Taxes

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Any change in tax rates that could impact deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized in the same period the change occurs. If a net operating loss ("NOL") and/or interest limitation ("163(j)") carryforward exists, the Company makes a determination as to whether that NOL and/or 163(j) carryforward will be utilized in the future. A valuation allowance is established for certain NOL and 163(j) carryforwards when their recoverability is deemed to be uncertain. The carrying value of the net deferred tax assets assumes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions, based on estimates and assumptions. If these estimates and related assumptions change in the future, the Company may be required to adjust its deferred tax valuation allowances.

The Company, or one or more of its subsidiaries, files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations for years prior to 2019 2020 or state income tax examinations for years prior to 2018, 2019.

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. The partnerships, limited liability companies, and certain non-consolidated physician practice corporations also file separate income tax returns. The Company's allocable portion of each partnership's and limited liability company's income or loss is included in taxable income of the Company. The remaining income or loss of each partnership and limited liability company is allocated to the other owners.

The Company made income tax payments of \$1.8 million \$1.4 million, \$1.5 million \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million \$1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and 2020, respectively.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Income tax expense (benefit) is comprised of the following (in millions):

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		Year Ended		
		December 31,		
		2023	2023	2022
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021
Current:	Current:			
Current:				
Current:				
Federal				
Federal				
Federal	Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.2)
State	State	1.5	1.5	1.9
Deferred:	Deferred:			
Federal	Federal	17.5	7.9	(22.2)
Federal				
Federal				
State	State	4.3	1.1	0.4
Total income tax				
expense (benefit)		\$ 23.3	\$10.5	\$ (20.1)

Total
income
tax
(benefit)
expense

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes as reported in the consolidated statements of operations and the amount of income tax expense (benefit) computed by multiplying consolidated income (loss) in each year by the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% (2022, 2021 and 2020) follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Tax expense (benefit) at U.S.federal statutory rate	\$ 23.2	\$ 17.1	\$ (4.0)
State income tax, net of U.S. federal tax benefit	6.0	2.3	2.4
Change in federal valuation allowance	29.1	20.9	4.1
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(30.2)	(29.9)	(24.8)
Stock option compensation	(2.5)	(1.7)	1.2
Differences related to divested facilities	(1.4)	(2.6)	(0.7)
Tax return reconciling differences	(1.0)	1.3	—
Change in effective tax rate	(0.5)	—	(0.8)
Tax Receivable Agreement liability	0.4	0.7	0.9
Goodwill impairment	—	—	4.3
Litigation settlement	—	—	(3.7)
Adjustments to unrealized attributes	—	2.3	—
Other	0.2	0.1	1.0
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 23.3</u>	<u>\$ 10.5</u>	<u>\$ (20.1)</u>

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Tax expense at U.S.federal statutory rate	\$ 28.4	\$ 23.2	\$ 17.1
State income tax, net of U.S. federal tax benefit	0.9	6.0	2.3
Change in federal valuation allowance	21.5	29.1	20.9
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(30.9)	(30.2)	(29.9)
Stock option compensation	0.1	(2.5)	(1.7)
Differences related to divested facilities	(18.9)	(1.4)	(2.6)
Tax return reconciling differences	(1.0)	(1.0)	1.3
Change in effective tax rate	—	(0.5)	—
Tax Receivable Agreement liability	—	0.4	0.7
Adjustments to unrealized attributes	—	—	2.3
Other	(0.4)	0.2	0.1
Total income tax (benefit) expense	<u>\$ (0.3)</u>	<u>\$ 23.3</u>	<u>\$ 10.5</u>

The components of temporary differences and the approximate tax effects that give rise to the Company's net deferred tax asset are as follows (in millions):

December 31,		
2022	2021	
December 31,		December 31,
2023	2022	2022

Deferred tax assets:	Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax assets:			
Deferred tax assets:			
Medical malpractice liability			
Medical malpractice liability			
Medical malpractice liability	Medical malpractice liability	\$ 4.1	\$ 3.6
Accrued vacation and incentive compensation	Accrued vacation and incentive compensation	3.1	3.0
Net operating loss carryforwards	Net operating loss carryforwards	146.0	152.1
Allowance for bad debts	Allowance for bad debts	2.9	3.0
Amortization of intangible assets		—	1.2
Capital loss carryforwards			
Deferred financing costs			
Deferred financing costs			
Deferred financing costs	Deferred financing costs	5.1	8.3
Section 163(j) interest	Section 163(j) interest	137.7	99.4
Interest rate derivative liability	Interest rate derivative liability	10.5	15.0
TRA liability	TRA liability	0.1	0.6
Right of use	Right of use	52.5	51.1
Software development costs	Software development costs	1.0	—
Other deferred assets	Other deferred assets	9.2	11.1
Total gross deferred tax assets	Total gross deferred tax assets	372.2	348.4
Less: Valuation allowance	Less: Valuation allowance	(114.7)	(113.0)
Total deferred tax assets	Total deferred tax assets	257.5	235.4
Deferred tax liabilities:	Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation on property and equipment	Depreciation on property and equipment	(2.0)	(2.6)
Depreciation on property and equipment			

Depreciation on property and equipment			
Basis differences of partnerships and joint ventures	Basis differences of partnerships and joint ventures	(87.4)	(73.0)
Right of use	Right of use	(44.4)	(44.2)
Amortization of intangible assets	Amortization of intangible assets	(1.3)	—
Interest rate derivative asset	Interest rate derivative asset	(29.5)	—
Other deferred liabilities	Other deferred liabilities	(1.4)	(1.2)
Total deferred tax liabilities	Total deferred tax liabilities	(166.0)	(121.0)
Net deferred tax assets	Net deferred tax assets	\$ 91.5	\$114.4

The Company had federal NOL carryforwards of \$540.9 million \$533.6 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, of which \$446.2 million \$438.9 million expire between 2030 and 2037. The remaining federal NOL carryforwards, which were generated after 2017, do not expire. The Company had state NOL

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

carryforwards of \$581.1 million \$588.7 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, which expire between 2023 2024 and 2042. The Company had Section 163(j) interest limitation carryforwards of \$555.8 million \$652.8 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, which do not expire.

The Company recorded a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 totaling \$114.7 million \$150.1 million and \$113.0 million \$114.7 million, respectively, which represents an increase of \$1.7 million \$35.4 million. The valuation allowance continues to be provided for certain deferred tax assets for which the Company believes it is more likely than not that the tax benefits will not be realized, which are primarily Section 163(j) interest carryforwards and certain state NOL carryforwards. The current year change in the Company's valuation allowance is comprised of an increase of \$35.7 \$27.1 million recorded to income tax expense offset by a decrease and an increase of \$34.0 \$8.3 million attributable to changes in deferred taxes on the Company's interest rate derivatives, which was recorded to other comprehensive income.

The Company has evaluated the realizability of its deferred tax assets based on sources of positive and negative evidence, and determined that it is more likely than not that its federal NOL carryforwards, as well as certain state NOL carryforwards, will be realized. The determination was made based upon projections of future book and taxable income. If the Company's expectations for future operating results on a consolidated basis or at the state jurisdiction level vary from actual results due to changes in health care regulations, general economic conditions, or other factors, the Company may need to adjust the valuation allowance, for all or a portion of its deferred tax assets. The Company's income tax expense and/or other comprehensive income in future periods will be reduced or increased to the extent of offsetting decreases or increases, respectively, in its valuation allowance in the period when the change in circumstances occurs. These changes could have a significant impact on the Company's future earnings.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 is as follows (in millions):

December 31,			
2022	2021		
December 31,		December 31,	
2023	2023	2022	2022

Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year	Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year	\$	0.1	\$0.1
Additions for tax provisions of current year		—	—	
Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year				
Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year				
Reductions for tax positions of prior years				
Unrecognized tax benefits at end of year	Unrecognized tax benefits at end of year	\$	0.1	\$0.1

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in its provision for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, the Company had **approximately \$0.1 million** of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax **positions**. **positions of approximately zero and \$0.1 million, respectively.** The total amount of accrued liabilities related to uncertain tax positions that would affect the Company's effective tax rate, if recognized, is zero and \$0.1 million as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022, respectively.** The reserves are included in long-term taxes payable in the consolidated balance sheet as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023.**

10. Equity-Based Compensation

Transactions in which the Company receives employee and non-employee services in exchange for the Company's equity instruments or liabilities that are based on the fair value of the Company's equity securities or may be settled by the issuance of these securities are accounted for using a fair value method. The Company's policy is to recognize compensation expense using the straight line method over the relevant vesting period for units that vest based on time.

Equity-based awards are granted pursuant to the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2020 ("2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan"). Under this plan, the Company can grant stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, unrestricted stock, stock units, performance awards, cash awards and other awards convertible into or otherwise based on shares of its common stock. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, 11,815,700 shares were authorized to be granted under the 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan and **5,072,239** **4,270,905** were available for future equity grants.

Restricted and Performance Share-Based Awards

During the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, the Company granted **257,291** **505,787** and **232,097** **257,291** restricted stock awards ("RSAs") to certain officers, employees and non-employee directors in accordance with the 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan, respectively. Vesting and payment of these RSAs are generally subject to continuing service of the employee or non-employee director over the ratable vesting periods beginning one year from the date of grant to three or five years after the date of grant. The fair values of these RSAs were determined based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading date immediately prior to the grant date.

During the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, the Company granted **203,549** **334,275** and **182,964** **203,549** performance-based restricted stock units ("PSUs") subject to the achievement of a combination of performance conditions, respectively. In addition to the achievement of the performance conditions, these PSUs are generally subject to the continuing service of the employee over the ratable vesting period from the earned date continuing for two years. For these PSUs, the number of shares payable at the end of the performance periods ranges from 0% to **150%** **300%** of the targeted units based on the Company's actual performance and/or market conditions results as compared to the targets. These PSUs are not considered outstanding until earned. During the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, **74,123** and **146,937** and **776,988** of the PSUs previously granted were deemed to have been earned, respectively.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Restricted and Performance Share-Based Activity

A summary of non-vested restricted share-based activity for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021, 2022**, and **2020** **2021** follows:

	Unvested Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	775,886	\$ 13.78
Granted/Earned	1,387,059	6.87
Forfeited/Cancelled	(162,635)	13.77
Vested	(552,943)	12.78
	Unvested Shares	Unvested Shares
		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value

Outstanding at	Outstanding at		
December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020	1,447,367	\$ 9.75
Granted/Earned	Granted/Earned	1,009,085	39.90
Forfeited/Cancelled	Forfeited/Cancelled	(77,844)	47.40
Vested	Vested	(723,212)	42.88
Outstanding at	Outstanding at		
December 31, 2021	December 31, 2021	1,655,396	\$ 11.55
Granted/Earned	Granted/Earned	404,287	47.38
Forfeited/Cancelled	Forfeited/Cancelled	(116,485)	39.65
Vested	Vested	(947,785)	51.28
Outstanding at	Outstanding at		
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	995,413	\$ 23.87
Granted/Earned			
Forfeited/Cancelled			
Vested			
Outstanding at			
December 31, 2023			

Stock Options

No stock options were granted during the years ended **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023**, **2021, 2022** and **2020, 2021**. Options to purchase shares are granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the day of grant, based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading date immediately prior to the grant date. The estimated fair value of options is amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the options' vesting period.

Option Valuation

In applying the Monte Carlo simulation model to value the stock options, the Company used the following assumptions:

- **Risk-free interest rate.** The risk-free interest rate is used as a component of the fair value of stock options to take into account the time value of money. For the risk-free interest rate, the Company uses the implied yield on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equal to the expected life, in years, of the options granted.
- **Expected volatility.** Volatility, for the purpose of share-based compensation, is a measurement of the amount that a share price has fluctuated. Expected volatility involves reviewing historical volatility and determining what, if any, change the share price will have in the future. The Company used historical stock price information of certain peer group companies for a period of time equal to the expected option life period to determine estimated volatility.
- **Expected life, in years.** A clear distinction is made between the expected life of an option and the contractual term of the option. The expected life of an option is considered the amount of time, in years, that an option is expected to be outstanding before it is exercised. Whereas, the contractual term of the stock option is the term an option is valid before it expires.
- **Expected dividend yield.** Since issuing dividends will affect the fair value of a stock option, GAAP requires companies to estimate future dividend yields or payments. The Company has not historically issued dividends and does not intend to issue dividends in the future. As a result, the Company does not apply a dividend yield component to its valuation.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Stock Option Activity

A summary of stock option activity for the years ended **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023**, **2021, 2022**, and **2020, 2021** follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term (years)		Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term (years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	2,769,187	\$ 13.02	9.0				
Outstanding at December 31, 2020				Outstanding at December 31, 2020	2,760,515	\$ 12.88	8.0
Granted	Granted	—					
Exercised	Exercised	(4,199)	20.24				

		December 31,	
		2022	2021
		December 31,	
		2023	2022
Right-of-use operating lease liabilities	Right-of-use operating lease liabilities	\$ 36.5	\$ 40.1
Right-of-use operating lease liabilities			
Right-of-use operating lease liabilities			
Amounts due to patients and payors	Amounts due to patients and payors	31.9	26.0
Cost report liabilities			
Acquisition escrow	Acquisition escrow	28.8	1.2
Cost report liabilities		23.5	26.4
Interest payable	Interest payable	19.4	29.2
Tax receivable agreement liability		1.3	19.7
Accrued expenses and other	Accrued expenses and other	65.5	67.4
Total	Total	\$ 206.9	\$210.0

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Professional, General and Workers' Compensation and Cyber Liability Risks

The Company is subject to claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of business, including claims relating to patient treatment, employment practices and personal injuries. The Company maintains professional, general and workers' compensation and cyber liability insurance in excess of self-insured retentions, through third party commercial insurance carriers. Although management believes the coverage is sufficient for the Company's operations, some claims may potentially exceed the scope of coverage in effect. Plaintiffs in these matters may request punitive or other damages that may not be covered by insurance. The Company is not aware of any such proceedings that are reasonably possible to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Total professional, general and workers' compensation claim liabilities as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 were \$20.8 million \$18.2 million and \$19.8 million \$20.8 million, respectively. Expected insurance recoveries of \$12.7 million \$10.2 million and \$8.7 million \$12.7 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively, are included as a component of other current assets and other long-term assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

In May 2023, we experienced a cybersecurity incident that temporarily disrupted certain facilities in our Idaho market. We estimate that this incident had an adverse pre-tax impact of approximately \$8 million as of December 31, 2023. This estimate includes lost revenue from the associated business interruption and other related expenses. We have filed a claim with the insurance carrier related to this incident. No insurance recoveries were recognized as of December 31, 2023.

Laws and Regulations

Laws and regulations governing the Company's business, including those relating to the Medicare and Medicaid programs, are complex and subject to interpretation. These laws and regulations govern every aspect of how the Company's surgical facilities conduct their operations, from licensing requirements to how and whether the Company's facilities may receive payments pursuant to the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government agency review and interpretation as well as legislative changes to such laws. Noncompliance with such laws and regulations may subject the Company to significant regulatory sanctions including fines, penalties, and exclusion from the Medicare, Medicaid and other federal health care programs. From time to time, governmental regulatory agencies will conduct inquiries of the Company's practices, including, but not limited to, the Company's compliance with federal and state fraud and abuse laws, billing practices and relationships with physicians.

Government Settlement

On April 14, 2020, Logan Laboratories, LLC ("Logan Labs"), a toxicology laboratory based in Tampa, Florida, that provides urine testing services and Tampa Pain Relief Centers, Inc. ("Tampa Pain" and, together with Logan Labs, the "Companies"), a pain management medical practice based in Tampa, Florida, both indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, entered into a settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with the United States of America, acting through the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") and on behalf of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services ("OIG"), the Defense Health Agency, acting on behalf of the TRICARE Program, the Office of Personnel Management, as the administrator of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, the Office of Workers Compensation Programs of the United States Department of Labor, which administers federal workers compensation claims for federal employees, including the United States Postal Service, and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and certain other parties to resolve the pending DOJ investigation.

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Companies paid \$30.7 million plus accrued interest on April 1, 2021, representing the final payment related to the resolution of the DOJ investigation.

Stockholder Litigation

On December 4, 2017, a purported Company stockholder filed an action in the Delaware Court of Chancery (the "Delaware Action"). That action is captioned Witmer v. H.I.G. Capital, L.L.C., et al., C.A. No. 2017-0862. The plaintiff in the Delaware Action asserted claims

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

against (i) certain current and former members of the Company's Board of Directors (together, the "Directors"); (ii) H.I.G. Capital, LLC and certain of its affiliates (collectively, "H.I.G."); and (iii) Bain Capital Private Equity, L.P. and certain of its affiliates (collectively, "Bain Capital" and, together with the Directors and H.I.G., the "Defendants"). The parties to the Delaware Action negotiated a final stipulation of

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

settlement (the "Settlement Stipulation"), which governs the terms of the settlement of the Delaware Action, and which they filed with the Court of Chancery on November 22, 2021. On February 11, 2022, the Court of Chancery approved the settlement of the Delaware Action as memorialized in the Settlement Stipulation. That decision became final and non-appealable on March 14, 2022. The case is now closed. Pursuant to the settlement, the Company received \$32.8 million in March 2022, which was included in litigation settlements in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Acquired Facilities

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries or controlled partnerships and limited liability companies, has acquired and will continue to acquire surgical facilities with prior operating histories. Such facilities may have unknown or contingent liabilities, including liabilities for failure to comply with health care laws and regulations, such as billing and reimbursement laws and regulations, the federal physician self-referral law, or Stark Law, the statute commonly known as the federal Anti-Kickback statute, the federal False Claims Act, and similar fraud and abuse laws. Although the Company attempts to assure that no such liabilities exist, obtain indemnification from prospective sellers covering such matters and institute policies designed to conform centers to its standards following completion of acquisitions, there can be no assurance that the Company will not become liable for past activities that may later be asserted to be improper by private plaintiffs or government agencies. There can be no assurance that any such matter will be covered by indemnification or, if covered, that the liability sustained will not exceed contractual limits or the financial capacity of the indemnifying party.

The Company cannot predict whether federal or state statutory or regulatory provisions will be enacted that would prohibit or otherwise regulate relationships which the Company has established or may establish with other health care providers or have materially adverse effects on its business or revenues arising from such future actions. Management believes, however, that it will be able to adjust the Company's operations so as to be in compliance with any statutory or regulatory provision as may be applicable.

Potential Physician Investor Liability

A majority of the physician investors in the partnerships and limited liability companies which operate the Company's surgical facilities carry general and professional liability insurance on a claims-made basis. Each partnership or limited liability company may, however, be liable for damages to persons or property arising from occurrences at the surgical facilities. Although the various physician investors and other surgeons generally are required to obtain general and professional liability insurance with tail coverage that extends beyond the period of any claims-made policies, such individuals may not be able to obtain coverage in amounts sufficient to cover all potential liability. Since most insurance policies contain exclusions, the physician investors will not be insured against all possible occurrences. In the event of an uninsured or underinsured loss, the value of an investment in the partnership interests or limited liability company membership units and the amount of distributions could be adversely affected.

Tax Receivable Agreement

On May 9, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement to amend that certain Income Tax Receivable Agreement, dated September 30, 2015 (as amended, the "TRA"), by and between the Company, and the other parties referred to therein, which amendment became effective on August 31, 2017. Pursuant to the amendment to the TRA, the Company agreed to make payments to H.I.G. Capital, LLC and certain of its affiliates (collectively, "H.I.G."), the Company's former controlling shareholder, in its capacity as the stockholders representative pursuant to a fixed payment schedule. The amounts payable under the TRA are calculated as the product of (i) an annual base amount and (ii) the maximum corporate federal income tax rate for the applicable year plus three percent. The amounts payable under the TRA are related to the Company's projected realized tax savings over the next five years and are not dependent on the Company's actual tax savings over such period. The calculation of amounts payable pursuant to the TRA is thus dependent on the maximum corporate federal income tax rate. To the extent that the Company is unable to make payments under the TRA, such payments will be deferred and will accrue interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 500 basis points until paid. If the terms of credit agreements and other debt documents cause the Company to be unable to make payments under the TRA and such terms are not materially more restrictive than those existing as of September 30, 2015, such payments will be deferred and will accrue interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 300 basis points until paid.

Assuming the Company's tax rate is 24%, calculated as the maximum corporate federal tax rate plus three percent, throughout the remaining term of the TRA, the Company estimates the total remaining amounts payable under the TRA was approximately \$1.9 million and \$22.0 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As a result of the amendment to the TRA, the Company was required to value the liability under the TRA by discounting the fixed payment schedule using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The carrying value of the liability under the TRA, reflecting a discount, was \$1.6 million and \$19.7 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The current portion of the liability was \$1.3 million and \$19.7 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is included as a component of other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The long-term portion is included as a component of other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. Segment Reporting

The Company currently operates in two major lines of business that are also the Company's reportable operating segments - the operation of surgical facilities and the operation of ancillary services. The Surgical Facility Services segment includes the operation of ASCs, surgical hospitals and anesthesia services. The Ancillary Services segment consists of multi-specialty physician practices. Prior to 2021, the Ancillary Services segment also included a diagnostic laboratory, which was closed during the third quarter of 2020. The Optical Services segment for the year ended December 31, 2020 reflected in the table below consisted of an optical products group purchasing organization, which was sold on December 31, 2020. The "All other" line item primarily consists of amounts attributable to the Company's corporate general and administrative functions.

The following tables present financial information for each reportable segment (in millions):

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021
Revenues:	Revenues:			
Surgical Facility Services	Surgical Facility Services	\$ 2,470.4	\$ 2,157.8	\$ 1,793.4
Surgical Facility Services				
Surgical Facility Services				
Ancillary Services	Ancillary Services	68.9	67.3	63.6
Optical Services		—	—	3.1
Total	Total	\$ 2,539.3	\$ 2,225.1	\$ 1,860.1
Adjusted EBITDA:	Adjusted EBITDA:			
Adjusted EBITDA:				
Surgical Facility Services				
Surgical Facility Services				
Surgical Facility Services	Surgical Facility Services	\$ 473.6	\$ 422.0	\$ 339.3
Ancillary Services	Ancillary Services	(2.3)	1.7	(3.4)
Optical Services		—	—	1.4
All other	All other	(91.1)	(84.1)	(80.7)
Total	Total	\$ 380.2	\$ 339.6	\$ 256.6
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:	Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:			
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:				
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:				
Income (loss) before income taxes				
Income (loss) before income taxes				
Income (loss) before income taxes	Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 110.3	\$ 81.2	\$ (18.8)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests				
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests				
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(141.6)	(141.6)	(117.4)

Interest expense, net	Interest expense, net	234.9	221.0	201.8
Depreciation and amortization	Depreciation and amortization	114.8	98.8	94.8
Equity-based compensation expense	Equity-based compensation expense	18.4	17.4	13.2
Transaction, integration and acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	Transaction, integration and acquisition costs ⁽¹⁾	48.6	46.1	38.2
Loss on disposals and deconsolidations, net		11.1	2.2	5.7
Litigation settlements and other litigation costs ⁽²⁾		(24.7)	5.6	6.4
Net loss on disposals, consolidations and deconsolidations				
Litigation settlements and regulatory change impact ⁽²⁾				
Loss on debt extinguishment	Loss on debt extinguishment	14.9	9.1	—
Undesignated derivative activity ⁽³⁾	Undesignated derivative activity ⁽³⁾	(8.0)	—	—
Hurricane-related impacts ⁽⁴⁾		1.5	(0.2)	—
Impairment charges		—	—	33.5
Gain on escrow release ⁽⁵⁾		—	—	(0.8)
Other ⁽⁴⁾				
Adjusted EBITDA	Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 380.2	\$ 339.6	\$ 256.6

(1) This amount includes transaction and integration costs of \$47.5 million \$61.7 million, \$39.8 million \$47.5 million and \$23.2 million \$39.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively. This amount further includes start-up costs related to de novo surgical facilities of \$1.1 million \$3.2 million, \$6.3 million \$1.1 million and \$15.0 million \$6.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively.

(2) This amount includes a net litigation settlements loss of \$10.6 million and a net gain of \$29.3 million and a loss of \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2020, 2022, respectively, with no comparable costs in 2021. This amount also includes other litigation costs of \$4.6 million \$2.5 million, \$5.6 million \$4.6 million and \$5.2 million \$5.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and 2020, respectively. Additionally, the year ended December 31, 2023, includes \$4.4 million related to the impact of recent changes in Florida law regarding the use of letters of protection.

(3) This amount includes the reclassification of \$7.5 million of unrealized gains out of accumulated OCI into income related to the de-designation of a portion of one of the Company's interest rate caps. This caps for the year ended December 31, 2022. This amount further includes fair value changes of undesignated derivatives, derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, with no comparable activity in 2021.

(4) Reflects This amount includes estimates for the net impact of the May 2023 cyber event and losses from a divested business for the year ended December 31, 2023. Amounts presented for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 reflect losses incurred, net of insurance proceeds received, at related to certain surgical facilities that were closed following Hurricane Ian in September 2022 and Hurricane Ida, in September 2021, respectively.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(5) Included in other income in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, with no comparable gain in 2022 and 2021.

December 31,	
2023	2022

Assets:			
Surgical Facility Services	\$	6,347.4	\$ 6,001.1
Ancillary Services		36.3	41.7
All other		493.0	639.3
Total assets	\$	6,876.7	\$ 6,682.1

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Assets:		
Surgical Facility Services	\$ 6,001.1	\$ 5,552.8
Ancillary Services	41.7	47.5
All other	639.3	517.3
Total assets	\$ 6,682.1	\$ 6,117.6

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
		Year Ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	
Cash purchases of property and equipment:	Cash purchases of property and equipment:			
Surgical Facility Services	Surgical Facility Services			
Surgical Facility Services	Surgical Facility Services	\$ 74.3	\$55.0	\$38.7
Ancillary Services	Ancillary Services	1.1	0.5	0.4
All other	All other	5.2	2.1	3.8
Total cash purchases of property and equipment	Total cash purchases of property and equipment	\$ 80.6	\$57.6	\$42.9

15. Subsequent Events

On January 3, 2023, During January 2024, the Company terminated purchased a portion controlling interest in two ASCs and nine physician practices for \$58.6 million. The Company funded the cash purchase price with available resources. As of one the date of its interest rate caps. In connection with the termination, this filing, the Company received \$8.6 million from has not completed its preliminary estimation of the counterparty.

On January 13, 2023, the Company entered into an amendment fair values assigned to the Credit Agreement to provide an increase a \$203.8 million increase in the outstanding commitments under the Revolver, assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

By: /s/ J. Eric Evans
J. Eric Evans
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 1, 2023 February 26, 2024

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURES	TITLE	DATE
<u>/s/ J. Eric Evans</u> J. Eric Evans	Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ David T. Doherty</u> David T. Doherty	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Wayne S. DeVeydt</u> Wayne S. DeVeydt	Chairman of the Board	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ T. Devin O'Reilly</u> T. Devin O'Reilly	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Teresa DeLuca</u> Teresa DeLuca	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ John A. Deane</u> John A. Deane	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Brent Turner</u> Brent Turner	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Andrew Kaplan</u> Andrew Kaplan	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Clifford G. Adlerz</u> Clifford G. Adlerz	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Blair E. Hendrix</u> Blair E. Hendrix	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>
<u>/s/ Patricia A. Maryland, Dr.PH</u> Patricia A. Maryland, Dr.PH	Director	<u>March 1, 2023</u> <u>February 26, 2024</u>

Exhibit 4.1

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES

**REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Surgery Partners, Inc. (referred to in this exhibit as "we," "us," "our" or the "Company") has one class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended: our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. All references to "common stock" refer only to common stock issued by us and not to any common stock issued by any subsidiary.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (our "Certificate of Incorporation") currently authorizes us to issue up to 300,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 20,310,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share.

The discussion set forth below summarizes the most important terms of our common stock. Because it is only a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. For a complete description, you should refer to our Certificate of Incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws (our "Bylaws"), copies of which are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as exhibits to previous SEC filings.

Common Stock

Dividend Rights. Subject to preferences that may apply to shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, holders of outstanding shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available at the times and in the amounts as the board of directors may from time to time determine.

Voting Rights. Each outstanding share of common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of securityholders. Holders of shares of our common stock have no cumulative voting rights.

Preemptive Rights. Our common stock is not entitled to preemptive or other similar subscription rights to purchase any of our securities.

Conversion or Redemption Rights. Our common stock is not convertible or redeemable.

Liquidation Rights. Upon our liquidation, the holders of our common stock will be entitled to receive pro rata our assets which are legally available for distribution, after payment of all debts and other liabilities and subject to the prior rights of any holders of preferred stock then outstanding.

Listing. Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "SRGY".

Transfer Agent and Registrar. The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

Registration Rights

On August 31, 2017, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") with certain securityholders of the Company and certain other parties thereto, including Bain Capital. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, among other things, and subject to certain limitations, we agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to effect the registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, of the registrable shares held by the parties to the Registration Rights Agreement. We also agreed to provide, with certain exceptions, certain piggyback registration rights with respect to such registrable shares, as described in the Registration Rights Agreement. Additionally, in connection with the private issuance and sale of our common stock to certain affiliates of Bain Capital on December 22, 2022 (the "Private Placement"), the Registration Rights Agreement was amended to extend the registration rights granted thereunder to the shares purchased in the Private Placement.

Anti-Takeover Effects of our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws contain certain provisions that are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of the board of directors and which may have the effect of

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delaying, deterring or preventing a future takeover or change in control of the Company unless such takeover or change in control is approved by the board of directors.

These provisions include:

Classified Board. Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that our board of directors is divided into three classes of directors, with the classes as nearly equal in number as practicable possible. As a result, approximately one-third of our board of directors is elected each year. The classification of directors has the effect of making it more difficult for

securityholders to change the composition of our board. Our Certificate of Incorporation also provides that, subject to any rights of holders of preferred stock to elect additional directors under specified circumstances, the number of directors will be fixed exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by our board of directors.

Action by Written Consent; Special Meetings of Securityholders. Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that securityholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of securityholders and cannot be taken by written consent in lieu of a meeting. Our Certificate of Incorporation also provides that, except as otherwise required by law, special meetings of the securityholders can only be called pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the board of directors. Except as described above, securityholders will not be permitted to call a special meeting or to require the board of directors to call a special meeting.

Removal of Directors. Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that our directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of at least 75% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock, voting together as a single class. This requirement of a supermajority vote to remove directors could enable a minority of our securityholders to prevent a change in the composition of our board.

Advance Notice Procedures. Our Bylaws establish an advance notice procedure for securityholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of our securityholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to the board of directors. Securityholders at an annual meeting may only consider proposals or nominations specified in the notice of meeting or brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors or by a securityholder who was a securityholder of record on the record date for the meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has given our Secretary timely written notice, in proper form, of the securityholder's intention to bring that business before the meeting. Although the Bylaws do not give the board of directors the power to approve or disapprove securityholder nominations of candidates or proposals regarding other business to be conducted at a special or annual meeting, the Bylaws may have the effect of precluding the conduct of certain business at a meeting if the proper procedures are not followed or may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company.

Super Majority Approval Requirements. The General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "DGCL") generally provides that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless either a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws requires a greater percentage. Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that the affirmative vote of holders of at least 75% of the total votes eligible to be cast in the election of directors will be required to amend, alter, change or repeal any provisions of our Bylaws and specified provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation. This requirement of a supermajority vote to approve amendments to our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws could enable a minority of our securityholders to exercise veto power over any such amendments.

Authorized but Unissued Shares. Our authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock are available for future issuance without securityholder approval. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock could render it more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of a majority of our common stock by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Business Combinations with Interested Securityholders. We have elected in our Certificate of Incorporation not to be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, an antitakeover law. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination, such as a merger, with a person or group owning 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested securityholder, unless (with certain exceptions) the business combination or the transaction in which the person became an interested securityholder is approved in a prescribed manner. Accordingly, we are not subject to any anti-takeover effects of Section 203. However, our Certificate of Incorporation contains provisions that have the same effect as Section 203.

NINTH AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT

This NINTH AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT (this "**Amendment**"), dated as of January 13, 2023, by and among Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "**Borrower**"), SP Holdco I, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("**Holdings**"), the other Guarantors party hereto, each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender (as defined below) party hereto, Jefferies Finance LLC, as administrative agent for the Lenders (in such capacity, the "**Administrative Agent**") and as collateral agent for the Secured Parties (in such capacity, the "**Collateral Agent**" or, as Administrative Agent or Collateral Agent, "**Agent**"), Jefferies Finance LLC, as an Issuing Bank, and KKR Corporate Lending LLC, as an Issuing Bank.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the Borrower, Holdings, Guarantors, Lenders and Agent, among others, are parties to that certain Credit Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2017, as amended pursuant to that certain Incremental Term Loan Amendment, dated as of October 23, 2018, among the Borrower, Holdings, the other Guarantors party thereto, the Agent and the Lenders party thereto, that certain Incremental Revolving Loan Amendment, dated as of March 25, 2019, among the Borrower,

Holdings, the other Guarantors party thereto, the Agent and the Lenders party thereto, that certain Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 16, 2020, among the Borrower, Holdings, the Agent and the Lenders party thereto, that certain Second Incremental Term Loan Amendment, dated as of April 22, 2020, among the Borrower, Holdings, the other Guarantors party thereto, the Agent and the Lenders party thereto, that certain Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 27, 2021, among the Borrower, Holdings, the other Guarantors party thereto, the Agent and the Lenders party thereto, that certain Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 3, 2021, among the Borrower, Holdings, the other Guarantors party thereto, the Agent and the Lenders party thereto, that certain Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of November 19, 2021, that certain Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 18, 2022, and as the same may be further amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time prior to the date hereof (the "Credit Agreement"; the Credit Agreement, as amended pursuant to this Amendment, the "Amended Credit Agreement");

WHEREAS, pursuant to, and in accordance with Section 2.19 of the Credit Agreement (i) the Borrower has requested that each Person party hereto (the "2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders") whose name is set forth on Schedule 2.01 hereto under the heading "2023 Incremental Revolving Lender" provide a Revolving Commitment Increase, to become effective as of the Ninth Amendment Effective Time (as defined below), in an aggregate principal amount equal to the amount set forth opposite such 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender's name under the heading "2023 Incremental Revolving Commitment" on Schedule 2.01 hereto (the "2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments"), which 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments will constitute the same Class as the Revolving Commitments in effect immediately prior to giving effect to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments (the "Existing Revolving Commitments") and shall have the terms set forth herein and in the Amended Credit Agreement and (ii) each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender and the Administrative Agent have agreed, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein, that each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender will provide its respective 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments to the Borrower immediately upon the Ninth Amendment Effective Time;

WHEREAS, this Amendment constitutes an Incremental Amendment under and as defined in Section 2.19 of the Credit Agreement;

WHEREAS, Agent and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders are willing, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth below, to enter into the increases, amendments, modifications and agreements set forth in this Amendment; and

WHEREAS, Agent and the Borrower have agreed to remove "2," from the definition of "Interest Period" in the Credit Agreement pursuant to Section 10.08(c) of the Credit Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual agreements herein contained and other good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound hereby, agree as follows:

1. **Defined Terms**. Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms used herein shall have the respective meanings ascribed thereto in the Amended Credit Agreement.

2. **Incremental Amendment**. Subject to the satisfaction of the conditions precedent set forth in Section 6 below, the Borrower, the Guarantors, the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders, each Issuing Bank and Agent hereby agree as follows:

(a) The Borrower is requesting 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments in the aggregate principal amount of \$203,750,000 from the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders pursuant to, and on the terms set forth in, Section 2.19 of the Credit Agreement, effective as of the Ninth Amendment Effective Time. The full principal amount of such 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments is being incurred in reliance on clause (i)(y)(A) of the first proviso of Section 2.19(a) under the Credit Agreement.

(b) Each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender agrees, severally and not jointly, to provide to the Borrower its 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments as a Revolving Commitment Increase under the Amended Credit Agreement commencing as of the Ninth Amendment Effective Time in an amount equal to such 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender's 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments as set forth on Schedule 2.01 hereto, and to make Revolving Loans to the Borrower under the Amended Credit Agreement, in each case, at any time and from time to time on and after the Ninth Amendment Effective Time until the earlier of the Revolving Maturity Date and the termination of the Revolving Commitment of such 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender in accordance with the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement, in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding not to exceed such 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender's 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitment. Concurrent with the Ninth Amendment Effective Time, after giving effect to the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments, (x) in accordance with Section 2.19(g) of the Credit Agreement, each Revolving Lender holding Revolving Commitments immediately prior to such Revolving Commitment Increase (each such Revolving Lender, an "Existing Revolving Lender") that has Revolving Exposure with respect to Revolving Loans that are outstanding under its Existing Revolving Commitments

as of immediately prior to the Ninth Amendment Effective Time (the “Existing Revolving Loans”), will, pursuant to Section 2.19(g), assign to each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender, and each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender shall purchase from such Existing Revolving Lender, at the principal amount thereof, such interests in the Existing Revolving Loans outstanding as of immediately prior to the Ninth Amendment Effective Time as shall be necessary in order that, after giving effect to all such assignments and purchases under this clause (x), and taking into account all Credit Extensions of Revolving Loans made as of the Ninth Amendment Effective Time, such Existing Revolving Loans will be held by Existing Revolving Lenders and 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders ratably in accordance with their Revolving Commitments after giving effect to the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments and (y) the LC Exposure of each Revolving Lender shall be based on such Revolving Lender’s Pro Rata Share (for the avoidance of doubt, determined after giving effect to the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments) of the aggregate LC Exposure. The Administrative Agent and each Issuing Bank hereby consent to each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender to the extent required pursuant to Section 2.19 and/or Section 10.04 under the Credit Agreement.

(c) The Existing Revolving Commitments and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Commitments (and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the Existing Revolving Commitments and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Loans).

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(d) For the avoidance of doubt, (i) the loans made pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be “Loans” and “Revolving Loans”, (ii) each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender shall be deemed to be a “Lender” and a “Revolving Lender” and (iii) the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be a “Incremental Revolving Commitment”, a “Revolving Commitment Increase” and a “Revolving Commitment”.

(e) For the avoidance of doubt, the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments, and the Revolving Loans made in connection therewith, shall have the same terms as the Existing Revolving Commitments and the Revolving Loans made in connection therewith, as applicable, and shall bear interest and Commitment Fees, as applicable, as provided for in the Amended Credit Agreement with respect to Revolving Loans and Revolving Commitments, respectively. The parties hereto hereby agree that, notwithstanding anything in the Amended Credit Agreement to the contrary, the Administrative Agent is hereby authorized to take all actions as it may reasonably deem to be necessary to ensure that the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments constitute a Revolving Commitment Increase.

(f) This Amendment shall constitute notice to the Administrative Agent by the Borrower requesting the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments pursuant to Section 2.19(a) of the Credit Agreement, and, for the avoidance of doubt, shall satisfy such notice requirement set forth in Section 2.19(a) of the Credit Agreement.

3. **Amendments to Credit Agreement.** Effective as of the Effective Date, the Credit Agreement is hereby amended to delete the stricken text (indicated textually in the same manner as the following example: ~~stricken text~~) and to add the double-underlined text (indicated textually in the same manner as the following example: double-underlined text) as set forth in the pages of the Credit Agreement attached as Exhibit A hereto.

4. **Joinder.** Each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender acknowledges and agrees that, effective as of the Effective Date, such 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender commits to provide its 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitment from and after the Ninth Amendment Effective Time, as set forth on Schedule 2.01 attached hereto on the terms set forth herein and in the Amended Credit Agreement and subject to the conditions set forth herein and, from and after the Ninth Amendment Effective Time, shall be a “Revolving Lender” and “Lender” under, and for all purposes of, the Amended Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents and shall be subject to and bound by the terms thereof (and shall perform all the obligations of and shall have all the rights of a Lender thereunder).

5. **Representations and Warranties.** In order to induce the other parties hereto to enter into this Amendment in the manner provided herein, each of Holdings, the Borrower and each Guarantor represents and warrants to the other parties hereto that:

(a) each of the representations and warranties set forth in Article 5 of the Credit Agreement and in each other Loan Document are true and correct in all material respects on and as of the Effective Date (immediately after giving effect to this Amendment and the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments) with the same effect as though made on and as of the Effective Date, other than representations and warranties that relate solely to an earlier date, in which case such representations and warranties are true and correct in all material respects as of such earlier date (provided, that any such representation and warranty that is qualified by “materiality,” “material adverse effect” or similar language is true and correct in all respects (after giving effect to any such qualification therein) as of such respective dates); and

(b) as of the date hereof and immediately after giving effect to this Amendment and the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments, no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing.

6. **Condition to Effectiveness.** The effectiveness of this Amendment is subject solely to the satisfaction of the following conditions (the time at which all such conditions are so satisfied is referred to herein as the “Ninth Amendment Effective Time” and, the date upon which the Ninth Amendment

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Effective Time occurs, the “Effective Date” (provided that, the Effective Date shall be deemed to be the date that the certificate set forth in Section 6(b) below is delivered to the Administrative Agent if as of the date such certificate is delivered each of the conditions set forth in this Section 6 (other than Section 6(b) below has been satisfied)):

- a. The Administrative Agent shall have received counterparts of this Amendment duly executed by Holdings, the Borrower, each Subsidiary Guarantor, the Administrative Agent, the Collateral Agent, each Issuing Bank and each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender.
- b. The Administrative Agent shall have received a certificate executed by a Responsible Officer of the Borrower, certifying that, as of the Effective Date, immediately after giving effect to the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments contemplated hereby, (x) each of the representations and warranties made by the Loan Parties set forth in this Amendment, in Article 5 of the Credit Agreement and in all other Loan Documents are true and correct in all material respects on and as of the Effective Date, other than representations and warranties that relate solely to an earlier date, in which case such representations and warranties are true and correct in all material respects as of such earlier date (provided that any such representation and warranty that is qualified by “materiality,” “material adverse effect” or similar language is true and correct in all respects (after giving effect to any such qualification therein) as of such respective dates) and (y) no Event of Default exists or would result from the Revolving Commitment Increase pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments contemplated hereby.
- c. Holdings and the Borrower shall have paid on or prior to the Effective Date to the Administrative Agent and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders, as applicable, all expenses payable to them in connection with this Amendment, in each case, to the extent invoiced at least two Business Days prior to the Effective Date (except as otherwise reasonably agreed by the Borrower).
- d. The Administrative Agent shall have received, on behalf of itself, the Collateral Agent and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders, an opinion of (i) Ropes & Gray LLP, counsel for the Loan Parties, and (ii) each local counsel for the Loan Parties listed on Schedule 4.02(d) to this Amendment (or other local counsel reasonably acceptable to the Administrative Agent), in each case, with respect to this Amendment and dated on the Effective Date and addressed to the Administrative Agent, the Collateral Agent and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders and in customary form and substance (it being understood that, without limitation, any such opinion in form and substance consistent with the corresponding opinion provided in connection with the Eighth Amendment shall be deemed to be in customary form and substance).
- e. The Administrative Agent shall have received (x) a certificate as to the good standing of each Loan Party as of a recent date, (y) a certificate of a Responsible Officer of each Loan Party dated on the Effective Date certifying (A) that attached thereto is a copy of the certificate or articles of incorporation or organization or certificate of formation, including all amendments thereto, of each Loan Party, certified as of a recent date by the Secretary of State of the state of its organization, or, in the alternative, certifying that such certificate or articles of incorporation or organization or certificate of formation has not been amended since the most recent delivery thereof to the Administrative Agent prior to the Effective Date, (B) that attached thereto is a true and complete copy of the by-laws or operating (or limited liability company) or partnership agreement of such Loan Party as in effect on the Effective Date and at all times since the date of the resolutions described in clause (C) below (or that the by-laws or operating (or limited liability company) or partnership agreement of such Loan Party has not been amended or otherwise modified since the most recent delivery thereof to the Administrative Agent prior to the Effective Date), (C) that attached thereto is a true and complete copy of resolutions duly adopted by the board of directors (or equivalent

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governing body) of such Loan Party authorizing the execution, delivery and performance of this Amendment and, in the case of the Borrower, the borrowings and/or incurrence of the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments and the Revolving Loans contemplated thereby, and that such resolutions have not been modified, rescinded or amended and are in full force and effect as of the Effective Date and (D) as to the incumbency and specimen signature of each officer executing any Loan Document or any other document delivered in connection herewith on behalf of such Loan Party and (z) a certificate of another officer as to the incumbency and specimen signature of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary executing the certificate pursuant to clause (y) above, in each case under this Section 6(e), unless otherwise agreed by the Administrative Agent.

f. The Administrative Agent shall have received a solvency certificate, substantially in the form set forth in Exhibit H to the Credit Agreement, from the chief financial officer, chief operating officer or other officer with similar responsibilities of the Borrower, dated as of the Effective Date and giving effect to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments as of the Effective Date.

g. The Administrative Agent shall have received Notes executed by the Borrower in favor of each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender that has requested a Note at least three Business Days in advance of the Effective Date.

h. The Administrative Agent shall have received all documentation and other information about the Borrower and the Guarantors required under applicable "know your customer" and anti-money laundering rules and regulations, including the USA PATRIOT Act, that has been reasonably requested in writing at least three days prior to the Effective Date.

i. The Borrower shall have paid to each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender in respect of its 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitment, a fee in an amount equal to 0.50% of the amount of such 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender's 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitment.

7. Acknowledgement.

(a) The Borrower and each Guarantor hereby confirm that, as of the Effective Date, each Loan Document to which it is a party or otherwise bound and all Collateral encumbered thereby will continue to guarantee or secure, as the case may be, to the fullest extent possible in accordance with the Loan Documents the payment and performance of all Obligations and Secured Obligations under each of the Loan Documents to which it is a party (in each case as such terms are defined in the applicable Loan Document).

(b) The Borrower and each Guarantor acknowledge and agree that, as of the Effective Date, any of the Loan Documents to which it is a party or otherwise bound shall continue in full force and effect and that all of its obligations thereunder shall be valid and enforceable and shall not be impaired or limited by the execution or effectiveness of this Amendment.

(c) Each of the Borrower and each Guarantor hereby acknowledges that it has reviewed the terms and provisions of this Amendment and consents to the amendment of the Credit Agreement effected pursuant to this Amendment and acknowledges and agrees that, effective as of the Effective Date, each 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender (and any assignee thereof) is a "Lender" and a "Secured Party" for all purposes under the Loan Documents to which the Borrower or such Guarantor is a party.

(d) Each Guarantor acknowledges and agrees that (i) notwithstanding the conditions to effectiveness set forth in this Amendment, such Guarantor is not required by the terms of the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document to consent to the amendments to the Credit

Agreement effected pursuant to this Amendment and (ii) nothing in the Credit Agreement, this Amendment or any other Loan Document shall be deemed to require the consent of such Guarantor to any future amendments to the Credit Agreement.

(e) The parties hereto agree and acknowledge that, for all purposes under the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents, this Amendment constitutes an Incremental Amendment contemplated by Section 2.19 of the Credit Agreement.

(f) Each of the Borrower and each Guarantor hereby (i) acknowledges and agrees that all of its obligations under the Guarantees set out in the Amended Credit Agreement and any other guaranties in the Loan Documents to which it is a party are reaffirmed and remain in full force and effect on a continuous basis, (ii) reaffirms each Lien granted by each Loan Party to the Collateral Agent for the benefit of the Secured Parties and reaffirms the

Guarantees made pursuant to the Amended Credit Agreement, (iii) acknowledges and agrees that the grants of security interests by and the Guarantees of the Loan Parties contained in the Amended Credit Agreement and the other Collateral Documents are, and shall remain, in full force and effect after giving effect to this Amendment, and (iv) agrees that, effective as of the Effective Date, the Obligations include, among other things and without limitation, the prompt and complete payment and performance by the Borrower when due and payable (whether at the stated maturity, by acceleration or otherwise) of principal and interest on, the Revolving Loans made pursuant to the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments under the Amended Credit Agreement. Nothing contained in this Amendment shall be construed as substitution or novation of the obligations outstanding under the Credit Agreement or the other Loan Documents, which shall remain in full force and effect, except to any extent modified hereby.

8. GOVERNING LAW AND WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL.

(a) THIS AMENDMENT AND ANY CLAIMS, CONTROVERSY, DISPUTE OR CAUSE OF ACTION (WHETHER SOUNDING IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE) BASED UPON, ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AMENDMENT AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED HEREBY SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK WITHOUT GIVING EFFECT TO ANY CHOICE OF LAW PRINCIPLES THAT WOULD APPLY THE LAWS OF ANOTHER JURISDICTION.

(b) EACH PARTY HERETO HEREBY WAIVES, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY RIGHT IT MAY HAVE TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY LEGAL PROCEEDING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AMENDMENT AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED HEREBY (WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE). EACH PARTY HERETO (A) CERTIFIES THAT NO REPRESENTATIVE, AGENT OR ATTORNEY OF ANY OTHER PARTY HAS REPRESENTED, EXPRESSLY OR OTHERWISE, THAT SUCH OTHER PARTY WOULD NOT, IN THE EVENT OF LITIGATION, SEEK TO ENFORCE THE FOREGOING WAIVER AND (B) ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT AND THE OTHER PARTIES HERETO HAVE BEEN INDUCED TO ENTER INTO THIS AMENDMENT, BY, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE MUTUAL WAIVERS AND CERTIFICATIONS IN THIS SECTION 8(B).

9. **Counterparts.** This Amendment may be executed in counterparts (and by different parties hereto on different counterparts), each of which shall constitute an original, but all of which when taken together shall constitute a single contract. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page to this Amendment by facsimile or other electronic imaging transmission shall be as effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Amendment. For purposes hereof, the words "execution," "execute," "executed," "signed," "signature" and words of like import shall be deemed to include electronic signatures, the electronic matching of assignment terms and contract formulations on electronic platforms, or the keeping of records in electronic form, each of which shall be of the same legal effect, validity or enforceability as a manually executed signature or the use of a paper-based recordkeeping system, as the case may be, to the extent and as provided for in any applicable law, including the Federal

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Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, the New York State Electronic Signatures and Records Act, or any other similar state laws based on the Uniform Electronic Transaction Act.

10. Reference to and Limited Effect on the Credit Agreement and the Other Loan Documents.

(a) On and after the Effective Date, (x) each reference in the Credit Agreement to "this Agreement", "hereunder", "hereof", "herein" or words of like import referring to the Credit Agreement, and (B) each reference in the other Loan Documents to the "Credit Agreement", "thereunder", "thereof", "therein" or words of like import referring to the Credit Agreement shall mean and be a reference to the Credit Agreement after giving effect to this Amendment.

(b) Except as specifically amended by this Amendment, the Credit Agreement and each of the other Loan Documents shall remain in full force and effect and are hereby ratified and confirmed.

(c) The execution, delivery and performance of this Amendment shall not constitute a waiver of any provision of, or operate as a waiver of any right, power or remedy of the Agent or Lender under, the Credit Agreement or any of the other Loan Documents.

(d) Each of Holdings, the Borrower and each other Guarantor hereby (i) ratifies, confirms and reaffirms its liabilities, its payment and performance obligations (contingent or otherwise) and its agreements under the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents and (ii) acknowledges, ratifies and confirms that such liabilities, obligations and agreements constitute valid and existing Obligations under the Credit Agreement, in each case, to the extent Holdings, the Borrower or such Guarantor, as applicable, is a party thereto. In addition, each of Holdings, the Borrower and each Guarantor hereby ratifies, confirms and reaffirms (i) the liens and security interests granted, created and perfected under the Collateral Documents and any other Loan Documents and

(ii) that each of the Collateral Documents to which it is a party remain in full force and effect notwithstanding the effectiveness of this Amendment. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, each of Holdings, the Borrower and each other Guarantor further agrees (A) that any reference to "Obligations" contained in any Collateral Documents shall include, without limitation, the "Obligations" as such term is defined in the Credit Agreement (as amended by this Amendment from and after the Effective Date) and (B) that the related guarantees and grants of security contained in such Collateral Documents shall include and extend to such Obligations. This Amendment shall not constitute a modification of the Credit Agreement, except as specified under Section 2 hereto, or a course of dealing with Agent or any Lender at variance with the Credit Agreement such as to require further notice by Agent or any Lender to require strict compliance with the terms of the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents in the future, except as expressly set forth herein. This Amendment contains the entire agreement among Holdings, the Borrower, the other Guarantors, and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders contemplated by this Amendment. Neither Holdings nor the Borrower nor any other Guarantor has any knowledge of any challenge to Agent's or any Lender's claims arising under the Loan Documents or the effectiveness of the Loan Documents. Agent and Lenders reserve all rights, privileges and remedies under the Loan Documents. Nothing in this Amendment is intended, or shall be construed, to constitute a novation or an accord and satisfaction of any of the Obligations or to modify, affect or impair the perfection, priority or continuation of the security interests in, security titles to or other Liens on any Collateral for the Obligations.

(e) This Amendment is a Loan Document (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement).

11. **Expenses.** The Borrower and Holdings agree, jointly and severally, to pay on demand all reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Agent and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders in connection with the preparation, negotiation and execution of this Amendment (whether incurred before or after the Effective Date), including, without limitation, all Attorney Costs of Agent, in each case, to the extent required under Section 10.05 of the Credit Agreement.

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12. **Severability.** In the event any one or more of the provisions contained in this Amendment should be held invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions contained herein and therein shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby (it being understood that the invalidity of a particular provision in a particular jurisdiction shall not in and of itself affect the validity of such provision in any other jurisdiction). The parties shall endeavor in good-faith negotiations to replace the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions with valid provisions the economic effect of which comes as close as possible to that of the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions.

13. **Headings.** Section headings used herein are for convenience of reference only, are not part of this Amendment and shall not affect the construction of, or to be taken into consideration in interpreting, this Amendment.

[Signature pages follow]

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be duly executed and delivered by their respective proper and duly authorized officers as of the day and year first written above.

SURGERY CENTER HOLDINGS, INC.,
as Borrower

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

SP HOLDCO I, INC.,
as Holdings

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

SUBSIDIARY GUARANTORS:

AMBULATORY RESOURCE CENTRES INVESTMENT COMPANY, LLC
AMBULATORY RESOURCE CENTRES OF WASHINGTON, LLC
AMBULATORY RESOURCE CENTRES OF WILMINGTON, LLC
ANESTHESIOLOGY PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, INC.
APS OF HAMMOND, LLC
APS OF JONESBORO, LLC
ARC DEVELOPMENT, LLC
ARC FINANCIAL SERVICES, LLC
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL HOLDING COMPANY, LLC
COMMUNITY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY, LLC
HAMMOND ANESTHESIA SERVICES, LLC
IDAHO FALLS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, LLC
JENKINS COUNTY HOSPITAL, LLC
JONESBORO ANESTHESIA SERVICES, LLC
LOGAN LABORATORIES, LLC
NATIONAL SURGICAL HOSPITALS, LLC
NEOSPINE SURGERY, LLC
NOVAMED ACQUISITION COMPANY, LLC
NOVAMED MANAGEMENT OF KANSAS CITY, LLC
NOVAMED MANAGEMENT SERVICES, LLC
NOVAMED OF BETHLEHEM, LLC
NOVAMED OF LAREDO, INC.
NOVAMED OF LEBANON, LLC
NOVAMED OF SAN ANTONIO, LLC
NOVAMED OF TEXAS, LLC
NOVAMED OF WISCONSIN, LLC
NOVAMED, LLC
NSH CALIFORNIA, LLC
NSH DURHAM, INC.

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

NSH EL PASO INC.
NSH EL PASO SPECIALTY HOSPITAL, INC.
NSH GEORGIA, LLC
NSH LOUISIANA, LLC
NSH MANAGEMENT OF ARIZONA, LLC
NSH MANAGEMENT OF CALIFORNIA, LLC
NSH MESA, LLC
NSH MICHIGAN, INC.
NSH NORTH IDAHO, LLC
NSH SAN ANTONIO SURGICAL HOSPITAL, LLC
NSH TEXAS, LLC
NSH WISCONSIN, LLC
PSC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LLC
PSC OPERATING COMPANY, LLC
QUAHOG HOLDING COMPANY, LLC
RIVERSIDE BILLING AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY, LLC
SARC/ASHEVILLE, LLC
SARC/FT. MYERS, INC.
SARC/GEORGIA, INC.
SARC/KENT, LLC
SARC/LARGO ENDOSCOPY, LLC
SARC/LARGO, INC.
SARC/PROVIDENCE, LLC
SARC/ST. CHARLES, INC.
SCREVEN COUNTY FAMILY HEALTH CENTER, LLC
SCREVEN COUNTY HOSPITAL, LLC
SGRY HOLDINGS, LP
SGRY, LLC
SMBI DOCS, LLC
SMBI GREAT FALLS, LLC
SMBI HAVERTOWN, LLC
SMBI IDAHO, LLC
SMBI LHH, LLC
SMBI PORTSMOUTH, LLC
SMBI STLWSC, LLC
SMBIMS BIRMINGHAM, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

SMBIMS DURANGO, LLC
SMBIMS FLORIDA I, LLC
SMBIMS KIRKWOOD, LLC
SMBIMS STEUBENVILLE, INC.
SMBIMS WICHITA, LLC
SMBISS BEVERLY HILLS, LLC
SMBISS CHESTERFIELD, LLC

SMBISS ENCINO, LLC
SMBISS IRVINE, LLC
SP LOUISIANA, LLC
SP MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
SP NORTH DAKOTA, LLC
SP PRACTICE MANAGEMENT, LLC
SURGERY CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS ACQUISITION COMPANY, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF CORAL GABLES, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF LAKE MARY, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF LAKE WORTH, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF MERRITT ISLAND, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF MILLENIA, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF PARK PLACE, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF SARASOTA, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS OF WEST KENDALL, L.L.C.
SURGERY PARTNERS OF WESTCHASE, LLC
SURGERY PARTNERS, LLC
SYMBION AMBULATORY RESOURCE CENTRES, LLC
SYMBIONARC SUPPORT SERVICES, LLC
SYMBION HOLDINGS, LLC
TAMPA PAIN RELIEF CENTER, INC.
TEXARKANA SURGERY CENTER GP, LLC
THE CENTER FOR SPECIAL SURGERY, LLC
UNIPHY HEALTHCARE OF JOHNSON CITY VI, LLC
VASC, LLC
VILLAGE SURGICENTER, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

GREAT FALLS CLINIC, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Authorized Signatory

GREAT FALLS CLINIC SURGERY CENTER, L.L.C.

By: CMSC, LLC, as its sole member

By: Montana Health Partners, LLC, as sole member of CMSC, LLC

By: SMBI Great Falls, LLC, as sole member of Montana Health Partners, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

MONTANA HEALTH PARTNERS, LLC

By: SMBI Great Falls, LLC, as its sole member

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock

Name: Jennifer B. Baldock

Title: Secretary and Vice President

CMSC, LLC

By: Montana Health Partners, LLC, as its sole member

By: SMBI Great Falls, LLC, as sole member of Montana Health Partners, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock

Name: Jennifer B. Baldock

Title: Secretary and Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

RIVERSIDE SPINE & PAIN PHYSICIANS, LLC

By: Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., as its sole member

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock

Name: Jennifer B. Baldock

Title: Secretary and Vice President

SP NEW YORK MANAGEMENT, LLC

By: Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., as its sole member

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock

Name: Jennifer B. Baldock

Title: Secretary and Vice President

NUEHEALTH EQUITY II, LLC

By: Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., as its sole member

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock

Name: Jennifer B. Baldock

Title: Secretary and Vice President

NUEHEALTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES II, LLC

By: Surgery Center Holdings, Inc., as its sole member

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock

Name: Jennifer B. Baldock

Title: Secretary and Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

SP INTERMOUNTAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Secretary and Vice President

SPACE COAST SURGERY CENTER, LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer B. Baldock
Name: Jennifer B. Baldock
Title: Manager

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

JEFFERIES FINANCE LLC,
as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent

By: /s/ Peter Cucchiara
Name: Peter Cucchiara
Title: Senior Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

JEFFERIES FINANCE LLC,
as an Issuing Bank

By: /s/ Peter Cucchiara
Name: Peter Cucchiara
Title: Senior Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

KKR CORPORATE LENDING LLC,
as an Issuing Bank

By: /s/ John Knox
Name: John Knox
Title: CFO

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/ Joon Hur
Name: Joon Hur
Title: Executive Director

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

BARCLAYS BANK PLC,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/Edward Pan
Name: Edward Pan
Title: Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/ Patrick Clifford
Name: Patrick Clifford
Title: Vice President

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/ Scott MacVicar
Name: Scott MacVicar
Title: Authorized Signatory

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

MIZUHO BANK, LTD.,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/ Tracy Rahn
Name: Tracy Rahn
Title: Executive Director

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/ Eugent Stunson
Name: Eugent Stunson
Title: Director

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

FIFTH THIRD BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as a 2023 Incremental Revolving Lender

By: /s/ Thomas Avery
Name: Thomas Avery
Title: Executive Director

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

[Signature Page to Ninth Amendment]

Schedule 2.01

2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments

2023 Incremental Revolving Lender	2023 Incremental Revolving Commitment
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$20,000,000.00
Barclays Bank PLC	\$20,000,000.00
Bank of America, N.A.	\$50,000,000.00
Royal Bank of Canada	\$16,250,000.00
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	\$16,250,000.00
Wells Fargo Bank, National Association	\$56,250,000.00
Fifth Third Bank, National Association	\$25,000,000.00
Total	\$203,750,000.00

Schedule 4.02(d)

Local Counsel Opinions

State	Counsel Information
Florida	McDermott Will & Emery LLP 333 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 4500 Miami, FL 33131-4336
Montana	Gordon Rees Scully Mansukhani, LLP 201 W. Main Street Suite 101 Missoula, MT 59802
Tennessee	Waller Lansden Dortch & Davis, LLP 511 Union Street, Suite 2700 PO Box 198966 Nashville, TN 37219-8966

Exhibit A

[Attached hereto]

CREDIT AGREEMENT

dated as of August 31, 2017 among
SP HOLDCO I, INC.,
as Holdings,

SURGERY CENTER HOLDINGS, INC.,
as the Borrower,

THE OTHER GUARANTORS PARTY HERETO FROM TIME TO TIME, THE LENDERS PARTY HERETO
and

JEFFERIES FINANCE LLC,
as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent

JEFFERIES FINANCE LLC
and
KKR CAPITAL MARKETS LLC,
as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners

otherwise modified or renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, refinanced, repaid, increased or extended from time to time in accordance therewith.

"2022 Incremental Revolving Commitments" shall have the meaning set forth in the Eighth Amendment.

"2022 Incremental Revolving Lenders" shall have the meaning set forth in the Eighth Amendment.

["2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments" shall have the meaning set forth in the Ninth Amendment.](#)

["2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders" shall have the meaning set forth in the Ninth Amendment.](#)

"2025 Unsecured Notes" shall mean the 6.750% senior unsecured notes due 2025 issued by the Initial Issuer on June 30, 2017 (and assumed by the Borrower in connection with the Initial Issuer Merger) in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$370,000,000.

"2025 Unsecured Notes Indenture" shall mean that certain Indenture, dated as of June 30, 2017, by and among the Initial Issuer (and assumed by the Borrower in connection with the Initial Issuer Merger), the Guarantors (as defined therein) party thereto from time to time and Wilmington Trust, National Association, a national banking association, as trustee (in such capacity, the "2025 Unsecured Notes Trustee"), governing the 2025 Unsecured Notes and the related note guarantees, as amended and supplemented by that certain first supplemental indenture, dated as of August 31, 2017, by and among the Borrower, the Guaranteeing Subsidiaries (as defined therein) and the 2025 Unsecured Notes Trustee, and as further amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented or otherwise modified or renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, refinanced, repaid, increased or extended from time to time in accordance therewith.

"2027 Unsecured Notes" shall mean, collectively, (x) the 10.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027 issued by the Borrower on April 11, 2019 in an aggregate principal amount of \$430,000,000 and (y) the 10.000% senior unsecured notes due 2027 issued by the Borrower on July 30, 2020 in an aggregate principal amount of \$115,000,000.

"2027 Unsecured Notes Indenture" shall mean that certain Indenture, dated as of April 11, 2019, by and among the Borrower, the Guarantors (as defined therein) party thereto from time to time and Wilmington Trust, National Association, a national banking association, as trustee (in such capacity, the "2027 Unsecured Notes Trustee"), governing the 2027 Unsecured Notes and the related note guarantees, as amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented or otherwise modified or renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, refinanced, repaid, increased or extended from time to time in accordance therewith.

"ABR", when used in reference to any Loan or Borrowing, refers to whether such Loan, or the Loans comprising such Borrowing, are bearing interest at a rate determined by reference to the Alternate Base Rate.

"Accounting Change" shall mean any change in accounting principles implemented after the Closing Date required by the promulgation of any rule, regulation, pronouncement or opinion by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or, if applicable, the SEC.

Term Loans from the Initial Term Loan Class and the 2021 New Term Loan Class for all purposes hereof, including for any purposes of any determination of Required Class Lenders and the application of repayments or prepayments to the Term Loan, (y) the 2021 Extended Term Loans and the 2021 Incremental Term Loans shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Term Loans for all purposes hereof (the "2021 New Term Loan Class"), including for any purposes of any determination of Required Class Lenders and the application of repayments or prepayments to the Term Loan and (z) the 2021 New Term Loans shall be deemed to be, and treated as, a separate and distinct Class of Term Loans from the Initial Term Loan Class for all purposes hereof, including for any purposes of any determination of Required Class Lenders and the application of repayments or prepayments to the Term Loan. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, from and after the Second Incremental Amendment Date, the Existing Revolving Commitments and the 2019 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Commitments (and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the Existing Revolving Commitments and the 2019 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Loans). Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, from and after the Fourth Incremental Amendment Time, the 2021 Extended Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Fifth Amendment) and the 2021 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Commitments (and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the 2021 Extended Revolving Commitments and the 2021 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Loans). Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, from and after the Seventh Amendment Effective Time, the Existing Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Seventh Amendment) and the November 2021 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Commitments (and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the Existing Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Seventh Amendment) and the November 2021 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Loans). Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, from and after the Eighth Amendment Effective Time, the Existing Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Eighth Amendment) and the 2022 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Commitments (and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the Existing Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Eighth Amendment) and the 2022 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Loans).

Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, from and after the Ninth Amendment Effective Time, the Existing Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Ninth Amendment) and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Commitments (and any Revolving Loans made pursuant to the Existing Revolving Commitments (as defined in the Ninth Amendment) and the 2023 Incremental Revolving Commitments shall be deemed to be, and treated as, part of a single Class of Revolving Loans).

"Closing Date" shall mean August 31, 2017.

"Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"Collateral" shall mean all of the "Collateral" as defined in any Collateral Document and shall also include the Mortgaged Properties.

"Collateral Agent" shall have the meaning assigned to such term in the introductory statement to this Agreement.

"Collateral and Guarantee Requirement" shall mean, at any time, the requirement that:

"Interest Payment Date" shall mean (a) with respect to any ABR Loan, the last Business Day of each March, June, September and December to occur during any period in which such Loan is outstanding, (b) with respect to any Term Benchmark Rate Loan, the last day of the Interest Period applicable to the Borrowing of which such Loan is a part and, in the case of a Term Benchmark Rate Loan with an Interest Period of more than three months' duration, each day prior to the last day of such Interest Period that occurs at intervals of three months' duration after the first day of such Interest Period, (c) with respect to any Revolving Loan, the Revolving Maturity Date (or such earlier date on which the Revolving Commitments are terminated) and, after such maturity (or termination as the case may be), on each date on which demand for payment is made and (d) with respect to any Term Loan, the Term Loan Maturity Date and, after such maturity, on each date on which demand for payment is made.

"Interest Period" shall mean, with respect to any Term Benchmark Rate Borrowing, the period commencing on the date of such Borrowing and ending on the numerically corresponding day in the calendar month that is 1, ~~2~~-3 or 6 months (or, if each affected Lender so agrees, twelve months) thereafter (or any shorter period agreed to by all applicable Lenders), as the Borrower may elect; *provided* that (a) if any Interest Period would end on a day other than a Business Day, such Interest Period shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day unless such next succeeding Business Day would fall in the next calendar month, in which case such Interest Period shall end on the next preceding Business Day, (b) any Interest Period that commences on the last Business Day of a calendar month (or on a day for which there is no numerically corresponding day in the last calendar month of such Interest Period) shall end on the last Business Day of the last calendar month and (c) no Interest Period for any Loan shall extend beyond the maturity date of such Loan. Interest shall accrue from and including the first day of an Interest Period to but excluding the last day of such Interest Period. For purposes hereof, the date of a Borrowing initially shall be the date on which such Borrowing is made and thereafter shall be the effective date of the most recent conversion or continuation of such Borrowing.

"Internally Generated Cash" shall mean cash of the Restricted Group not constituting (x) proceeds of the issuance of (or contributions in respect of) Equity Interests, (y) proceeds of Dispositions pursuant to Section 7.05(d), 7.05(j), 7.05(k), 7.05(m), 7.05(o) or 7.05(p) and Casualty Events or (z) proceeds of the incurrence of Indebtedness; *provided* that the proceeds of an incurrence of Revolving Loans or extensions of credit under any other revolving credit or similar facility shall be deemed to be "Internally Generated Cash".

"Investment" shall mean, as to any Person, any direct or indirect acquisition or investment by such Person, whether by means of (a) the purchase or other acquisition of Equity Interests or debt or other securities of another Person, (b) a loan, advance or capital contribution to, Guarantee or assumption of Indebtedness of, or purchase or other acquisition of any other debt or equity participation or interest in, another Person, including any partnership or joint venture interest in such other Person, or (c) the purchase or other acquisition (in one transaction or a series of transactions) of all or substantially all of the property and assets or business of another Person or assets constituting a business unit, line of business or division of such Person. For purposes of covenant compliance, the amount of any Investment shall be the amount actually invested, without adjustment for subsequent increases or decreases in the value of such Investment, reduced by any dividend, distribution, interest payment, return of capital, repayment or other amount received in cash by the Borrower or a Restricted Subsidiary in respect of such Investment.

"Investor Equity Investment" shall mean an equity investment by the Sponsor, along with additional co-investors designated by the Sponsor, on or prior to the Closing Date in Parent (which equity investment will be a preferred equity investment) in an aggregate amount up to \$320,000,000 or such lower amount permitted by that certain Investor Equity Purchase Agreement.

Casualty Event by a non-wholly owned Restricted Subsidiary, the pro rata portion of the Net Proceeds thereof (calculated without regard to this clause (ii)) attributable to minority interests and not available for distribution to or for the account of the Borrower or any wholly owned Restricted Subsidiary as a result thereof, (iii) taxes paid or reasonably estimated to be payable as a result thereof (*provided* that, if the amount of any such estimated taxes exceeds the amount of taxes actually required to be paid in cash in respect of such Disposition or Casualty Event, the aggregate amount of such excess shall constitute Net Proceeds at the time such taxes are actually paid), and (iv) the amount of any reasonable reserve established in accordance with GAAP against any adjustment to the sale price or any liabilities (other than any taxes deducted pursuant to clause (i) above) (x) related to any of the applicable assets and (y) retained by any member of the Restricted Group including, without limitation, pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and liabilities related to environmental matters or against any indemnification obligations (however, the amount of any subsequent reduction of such reserve (other than in connection with a payment in respect of any

such liability) shall be deemed to be Net Proceeds of such Disposition or Casualty Event occurring on the date of such reduction); *provided* that, if no Event of Default exists and the Borrower shall deliver a certificate of a Responsible Officer of the Borrower to the Administrative Agent promptly following receipt of any such proceeds setting forth the Borrower's good faith intention to use any portion of such proceeds to acquire, maintain, develop, construct, improve, upgrade or repair assets used or useful in the business of the Borrower or its Restricted Subsidiaries or to make Permitted Acquisitions or any other acquisition permitted under Section 7.02(i), Section 7.02(n) or Section 7.02(u) (or any subsequent investment made in a Person, division or line of business previously acquired), in each case, within 12 months of receipt of such proceeds, such portion of such proceeds shall not constitute Net Proceeds except to the extent not, within 12 months of such receipt, so used (*provided* that if any portion of such proceeds are not so used within such 12-month period but within such 12-month period are contractually committed with a third party that is not an Affiliate to be so used, such portion of such proceeds shall not constitute Net Proceeds to the extent so used within the later of such 12-month period and 180 days from the entry into such contractual commitment (*provided, however*, that upon the termination of such contract or if such Net Proceeds are not so used within the later of such 12-month period and 180 days from the entry into such contractual commitment, such remaining portion shall constitute Net Proceeds as of the date of such termination or expiry without giving effect to this proviso)) (it being understood that such proceeds shall constitute Net Proceeds notwithstanding any reinvestment notice if there is an Event of Default under Section 8.01(a), 8.01(f) or 8.01(g) at the time of a proposed reinvestment unless such proposed reinvestment is made pursuant to a binding commitment with a third party that is not an Affiliate and entered into at a time when no Event of Default under Section 8.01(a), 8.01(f) or 8.01(g) was continuing); *provided* that no proceeds realized in a Casualty Event or a single Disposition or series of related Dispositions shall constitute Net Proceeds unless (x) such proceeds shall exceed \$4,500,000 and (y) the aggregate net proceeds of Dispositions and Casualty Events exceed \$15,000,000 in any fiscal year (and thereafter only net cash proceeds of Dispositions and Casualty Events in excess of such amount shall constitute Net Proceeds under this clause (a)), and

(b) 100% of the cash proceeds from the incurrence, issuance or sale by any member of the Restricted Group of any Indebtedness, net of all taxes paid or reasonably estimated to be payable as a result thereof and fees (including investment banking fees and discounts), commissions, costs and other expenses, in each case incurred in connection with such issuance or sale; *provided* that, if the amount of any estimated taxes exceeds the amount of taxes actually required to be paid in cash, the aggregate amount of such excess shall constitute Net Proceeds at the time such taxes are actually paid.

For purposes of calculating the amount of Net Proceeds, fees, commissions and other costs and expenses payable to any member of the Restricted Group shall be disregarded.

"Ninth Amendment" shall mean the Ninth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 13, 2023, by and among the Borrower, the Guarantors, the 2023 Incremental Revolving Lenders, the Administrative Agent, the Collateral Agent, Jefferies Finance LLC, as an Issuing Bank, and KKR Corporate Lending LLC, as an Issuing Bank.

"Ninth Amendment Effective Time" shall have the meaning set forth in the Ninth Amendment.

"Non-Consenting Lender" has the meaning set forth in Section 3.07(b).

"Not Otherwise Applied" shall mean, with reference to any amount of net proceeds of any transaction or event, that such amount (a) was not required to be applied to prepay the Loans pursuant to Section 2.13(a), (b) was not previously applied in determining the permissibility of a transaction under the Loan Documents where such permissibility was (or may have been) contingent on receipt of such amount or utilization of such amount for a specified purpose, including, without limitation, pursuant to Section 7.02(n)(ii), 7.06(h) or 7.13(a)(iv), (c) was not previously applied to effect a transaction, to make a payment under Section 7.06(k) or to make a payment under any Loan Document, (d) did not constitute the proceeds of any Specified Equity Contribution and (e) was not previously applied under Section 7.03(bb) to incur Indebtedness (solely to the extent that the applicable Indebtedness (or any Permitted Refinancing thereof) remains outstanding under Section 7.03(bb) at the time of determination).

"Note" shall mean, as the context may require, a Term Note or a Revolving Note.

"November 2021 Incremental Revolving Commitments" shall have the meaning set forth in the Seventh Amendment.

"November 2021 Incremental Revolving Lenders" shall have the meaning set forth in the Seventh Amendment.

"NSH" shall mean National Surgical Hospitals, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

"Obligations" shall mean all (x) advances to, and debts, liabilities, obligations, covenants and duties of, any Loan Party and its Restricted Subsidiaries arising under any Loan Document or otherwise with respect to any Loan or Letter of Credit, whether direct or indirect (including those acquired by assumption), absolute or contingent, due or to become due, now existing or hereafter arising and including interest, fees and expenses that accrue after the commencement by or against any Loan Party or Restricted Subsidiary of any proceeding under any Debtor Relief Laws naming such Person as the debtor in such proceeding (or would accrue but for the operation of applicable Debtor Relief Laws), regardless of whether such interest, fees or expenses are allowed or allowable claims in such proceeding, (y) obligations of any Loan Party (other than Holdings) arising under any Secured Hedge Agreement and (z) obligations of any Loan Party (other than Holdings) arising in respect of any Secured Cash Management Services Obligation. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Obligations of the Loan Parties under the Loan Documents (and of their Restricted Subsidiaries to the extent they have obligations under the Loan Documents) (i) include (a) the obligation (including guarantee obligations) to pay principal, premium, interest, Letter of Credit commissions, reimbursement obligations, charges, expenses,

fees, Attorney Costs, indemnities and other amounts payable by any Loan Party under any Loan Document, and (b) the obligation of any Loan Party to reimburse any amount in respect of any of the foregoing that any Agent, Lender or Issuing Bank, in its sole discretion, may elect to pay or advance on behalf of such Loan Party, and (ii) shall not include any Excluded Swap Obligations.

"OFAC" shall have the meaning assigned to such term in the definition of "Blocked Person".

similar deposit, on account of the purchase, redemption, retirement, defeasance, acquisition, cancellation or termination of any such Equity Interest of Holdings, the Borrower or any Restricted Subsidiary, or on account of any return of capital to Holdings', the Borrower's or a Restricted Subsidiary's stockholders, partners or members (or the equivalent Persons thereof).

"Restricted Subsidiary" shall mean any Subsidiary of the Borrower other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

"Revolving Borrowing" shall mean a Borrowing comprised of Revolving Loans.

"Revolving Commitment" shall mean, with respect to each Lender, the commitment, if any, of such Lender to make Revolving Loans hereunder up to the amount set forth on Schedule 2.01 under the caption "Revolving Loan Commitment" or in the Assignment and Acceptance or Refinancing Amendment pursuant to which such Lender assumed its Revolving Commitment, as applicable, as the same may be (a) reduced from time to time pursuant to Section 2.09 and (b) reduced or increased from time to time pursuant to (i) assignments by or to such Lender pursuant to an Assignment and Acceptance, (ii) a Refinancing Amendment, (iii) an Extension Amendment or (iv) an Incremental Amendment. The aggregate principal amount of the Lenders' Revolving Commitments (x) immediately prior to the ~~Eighth~~^{Ninth} Amendment Effective Time was \$~~210,000,000~~^{350,000,000} and (y) as of the ~~Eighth~~^{Ninth} Amendment Effective Time was \$~~350,000,000~~^{553,750,000}.

"Revolving Exposure" shall mean, with respect to any Lender at any time, the aggregate principal amount at such time of all outstanding Revolving Loans of such Lender, plus the aggregate amount at such time of such Lender's LC Exposure.

"Revolving Extension" shall have the meaning assigned to such term in Section 2.21(b). "Revolving Extension Offer" shall have the meaning assigned to such term in Section 2.21(b). "Revolving Facility" shall mean the Revolving Commitments, each Class of Extended Revolving Commitments and each Class of Other Revolving Commitments and the Credit Extensions made thereunder.

"Revolving Lender" shall mean a Lender with a Revolving Commitment or an outstanding Revolving Loan.

"Revolving Loan" shall mean a Loan made by a Lender to the Borrower pursuant to Section 2.01(b). Each Revolving Loan shall either be an ABR Loan or a Term Benchmark Rate Loan.

"Revolving Maturity Date" shall mean (i) with respect to the Revolving Commitments and the Revolving Loans, February 1, 2026 (the "Extended Revolving Maturity Date"); *provided that* (I) the Revolving Maturity Date with respect to the Revolving Commitments and Revolving Loans shall be August 31, 2024 if, on or prior to August 31, 2024, the Term Loans with a maturity date earlier than the Extended Revolving Maturity Date have not either been (x) repaid in full, (y) replaced or refinanced with Indebtedness permitted hereunder (including, without limitation, pursuant to Section 2.20 or 2.21 of this Agreement) having a maturity date not earlier than the Extended Revolving Maturity Date or (z) otherwise amended or modified to have a maturity date not earlier than the Extended Revolving Maturity Date and (II) the Revolving Maturity Date with respect to the Revolving Commitments and Revolving Loans that have not been extended pursuant to Section 2.21 (after the Eighth Amendment Effective Time) shall be April 1, 2025 if, by April 1, 2025, at least \$185,000,000 of the 2025 Unsecured Notes have not either been repaid, repurchased or redeemed or refinanced with Indebtedness permitted

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Exhibit 10.41

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is hereby entered into effective as of July 25, 2022 (the "Effective Date"), between Surgery Partners, Inc. (the "Company") and Harrison Bane ("Executive").

1. Employment. The Company shall employ Executive, and Executive hereby accepts continued employment with the Company, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement for the period beginning on September 6, 2022 (the "Commencement Date") and ending on the Termination Date, as provided for in Section 4 (the "Employment Period").

2. Position and Duties.

(a) During the Employment Period, Executive shall serve as Group President. Executive shall have such responsibilities, duties and authorities, and will render such services for the Company and its Subsidiaries or Affiliates as the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") may from time to time direct. Executive will devote his/her best efforts, energies and abilities and his/her full business time, skill and attention to the business and affairs of the Company and its Subsidiaries, and shall perform his/her duties and responsibilities to the best of his/her ability, in a diligent, trustworthy, businesslike and efficient manner for the purpose of advancing the businesses of Company and its Subsidiaries. Executive acknowledges that his/her duties and responsibilities will require his/her full time business efforts and agrees that during the Employment Period he/she will not engage in any other business activity or have any business pursuits that interfere with Executive's duties and responsibilities under this Agreement or are competitive with the businesses of the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Executive shall be permitted to devote a reasonable amount of time and effort to (i) providing service to, or serving on governing boards of, civic and charitable organizations, (or such other governing boards approved by the Company), and (ii) personally investing and managing personal and family investments in real estate and in any corporation, partnership or other entity; but in each case, only to the extent that any of the activities described in clauses (i) or (ii), individually or as a whole, do not (A) require or involve the active participation of Executive in the management of any corporation, partnership or other entity or interfere with the execution of Executive's duties hereunder, or (B) otherwise violate any provision of this Agreement.

(b) For purposes of this Agreement, (i) "Subsidiaries" means any corporation or other entity (A) of which the securities or other ownership interests having the voting power to elect a majority of the board of directors or other governing body are, at the time of determination, owned by the Company, directly or through one or more subsidiaries or (B) to which the Company or any of its Affiliates provide management services, and (ii) "Affiliate" of an entity means any other person or entity, directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with an entity.

3. Compensation and Benefits.

(a) During the Employment Period, Executive's base salary shall be \$500,000 per annum, payable by the Company in regular installments in accordance with the Company's general payroll practices, less taxes and other applicable withholdings, and subject to review and adjustment from time to time by the Board or the Compensation Committee thereof (the "Committee"), in either case, in its discretion (as modified from time to time, the "Base Salary").

(b) The Company will provide the Executive with two cash payments totaling \$200,000 gross (the "Signing Bonus"); the first \$100,000 payment within 30 days after the Commencement Date, the final \$100,000 payment six months after Commencement Date, provided, however, that if the Executive resigns his employment without Good Reason or the Company terminates Executive's employment for Cause (as such terms are defined in Section 4), in either event prior to the second anniversary of the Commencement Date, the Executive will repay the net amount of the Signing Bonus immediately upon the end of the Employment Period, and repayment will be prorated after the first anniversary of Commencement Date.

(c) In addition, during the Employment Period, Executive shall be entitled to participate in all of the Company's benefit programs for which employees of the Company are generally eligible, subject to the eligibility and participation requirements thereof, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (i) medical, dental, vision, life and disability insurance, as is generally provided to other employees of the Company; and
- (ii) eligibility for vacation time in accordance with the policies of the Company as from time to time in effect.

(d) During the Employment Period, the Company shall reimburse Executive for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by his/her in the course of performing his/her duties and responsibilities under this Agreement which are consistent with the Company's policies in effect from time to time with respect to travel, entertainment and other business expenses, subject to the Company's requirements with respect to reporting and documentation of such expenses. Executive's right to payment or reimbursement for business expenses hereunder will be subject to the following additional rules: (i) no reimbursement of any expense shall affect Executive's right to reimbursement of any other expense in any other taxable year; (ii) the amount of expenses eligible for payment or reimbursement during any calendar year will not affect the expenses eligible for payment or reimbursement in any other taxable year; (iii) payment or reimbursement will be made not later than December 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the expense was incurred or paid, and (iv) the right to payment or reimbursement is not subject to liquidation or exchange for any other benefit.

(e) In addition to the Base Salary, Executive will be eligible to receive an annual bonus with a target amount of sixty percent (60%) of the Base Salary, with the actual amount of any such bonus being determined by the Board or the Committee, in either case, in its discretion, based on the achievement of performance goals established annually by the Board or the Committee, as applicable. Any annual bonus payable under this Section 3(e) will be paid no later than March 31st following the close of the year for which the bonus is earned.

(f) Executive shall be eligible to participate in the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, (the "Equity Plan") on terms and conditions set forth therein and in the relevant award agreement unless specifically stated otherwise in this Agreement. Executive will be eligible for annual equity grants under the Equity Plan. The number of shares subject to each award will be determined by reference to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant of the award.

(i) Commencing in calendar year 2023, Executive will be eligible for annual equity grants under the Equity Plan. Initially, the targeted equity grant will be \$800,000, subject to approval of the Committee, whose approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, in such forms as determined by the Committee in its discretion.

(ii) Subject to approval by the Committee which shall not be unreasonably withheld,, as soon as reasonably practicable following the Commencement Date, the Company shall provide two equity grants under the Equity Plan to the Executive with an aggregate value of \$2,000,000 as follows: (1) \$1,000,000 in a restricted stock award that vests in three equal annual installments on the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date and as further specified in the applicable award agreement; and (2) \$1,000,000 in a performance stock unit award that becomes earned and vested based on performance criteria specified in the applicable award agreement.

(g) All amounts payable to Executive hereunder shall be subject to all required withholdings by the Company. If additional guidance is issued under, or modifications are made to, Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations and other interpretive guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "Section 409A"), or any other law affecting payments to be made under this Agreement, Executive agrees that the Company may take such reasonable actions and

adopt such reasonable amendments as the Company believes are necessary to ensure continued compliance with the Internal Revenue Code, including Section 409A. However, the Company does not hereby or otherwise represent or warrant that any payments hereunder are or will be in compliance with Section 409A, and Executive shall be responsible for obtaining his/her own tax advice with regard to such matters.

4. Termination.

(a) Termination by Executive or the Company. The Employment Period (i) shall terminate upon Executive's resignation with Good Reason (as defined below) or without Good Reason, death or Incapacity (as defined below) or (ii) may be terminated by the Company at any time for Cause (as defined below) or without Cause.

(b) "Good Reason" shall mean without the written consent of Executive:

(i) without the express written consent of Executive, a material diminution of his/her position, duties, responsibilities, and status with the Company as in effect as of the Commencement Date or a material reduction of Executive's resources as in effect on the Commencement Date;

(ii) a material reduction in Executive's Base Salary or annual bonus target percentage;

(iii) a material reduction in the level of benefits available or awarded to Executive, other than any reduction in connection with a Company-wide reduction applicable generally to similarly situated executive officers of the Company;

(iv) within twelve months of a Change in Control (as defined herein), a material increase in Executive's core functional responsibilities with a corresponding material change in Executive's core functional role without a corresponding increase in compensation, provided, however, the addition of additional facilities or territories to Executive's oversight responsibilities or other ordinary course growth of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates shall not be a material increase in Executive's core functional responsibilities;

(v) a relocation by the Company of Executive's primary employment location to a location which is more than 50 miles from Executive's primary employment location on the date hereof; or

(vi) a material breach by the Company of the terms of this Agreement;

(vii) A successor to the Company pursuant to Section 15 hereof fails to explicitly assume this Agreement.

but only if (x) Executive notifies the Company in writing within 90 days after the initial existence or occurrence of any of these conditions which notice describes in reasonable detail the basis for Executive's belief that Good Reason exists and that Executive intends to resign for Good Reason and the Company, within 30 days after receipt of such notice, either fails to cure the condition or delivers a written notice to Executive that the Company intends not to cure such condition and (y) Executive actually resigns prior to 15 days after the earlier to occur of either the end of such 30-day cure period or delivery of such written notice by the Company.

(c) "Incapacity" as used herein shall mean that Executive is unable to perform, with or without reasonable accommodation, by reason of physical or mental incapacity, the essential duties, responsibilities and functions of his/her position. A medical examination by a physician selected by the Company to whom Executive or his/her duly appointed guardian, if any, has no reasonable objection shall determine, according to the facts then available, whether and when Incapacity has occurred. Such determination shall not be arbitrary or unreasonable, and shall be final and binding on the parties hereto.

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(d) "Cause" as used herein means the occurrence of any of the following events:

(i) a material breach by Executive of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement; provided that, if curable, Executive shall have a reasonable period of time (which in no event shall exceed 45 days) during which to cure such material breach following the date on which Executive receives the Company's written notice of such material breach;

(ii) Executive's reporting to work (A) intoxicated (other than Executive's reasonable use of alcohol in connection with business entertainment, provided, that such use of alcohol does not cause the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates substantial public disgrace or disrepute or economic harm) or (B) under the influence of illegal drugs;

(iii) Executive's use of illegal drugs (whether or not at the workplace) or other conduct causing the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates substantial public disgrace or disrepute or economic harm;

(iv) breach of fiduciary duty, gross negligence or willful misconduct with respect to the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates;

(v) chronic absenteeism, which shall be deemed to have occurred if Executive has at least ten days in which he fails to perform services for the Company that are unrelated to paid time off, disability or illness in any ten week period;

(vi) Executive's material failure or willful refusal to substantially perform his/her duties, responsibilities and functions; provided that, if curable, Executive shall have a reasonable period of time (which in no event shall exceed 45 days) during which to cure such failure following the date on which Executive receives the Company's written notice of such failure;

(vii) Executive's failure to comply with any of the Company's or any of its Subsidiaries' written guidelines or procedures promulgated by the Company or any such Subsidiary and furnished to Executive, including, without limitation, any guidelines or procedures relating to marketing or community relations; provided that, if curable, Executive shall have a reasonable period of time (which in no event shall exceed 45 days) during which to cure such failure following the date on which Executive receives the Company's written notice of such failure; or

(viii) Executive has committed an act or acts constituting a felony or any other act or omission involving theft, dishonesty or fraud against the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or any of their respective customers or suppliers or other business relationships.

(e) A "Change in Control" shall be deemed to have occurred upon any of the following events, provided that, to the extent required by Section 409A, such events would also qualify as a "change in control event" under Treas. Reg. §1.409A-3(i)(5):

(i) Upon the closing of a reorganization, merger, share exchange or consolidation, other than a reorganization, merger, share exchange or consolidation with respect to which those persons who were the beneficial owners, immediately prior to such reorganization, merger, share exchange or consolidation, of outstanding securities of the Company ordinarily having the right to vote in the election of directors own, immediately after the closing of such transaction, more than 51% of the outstanding securities of the resulting corporation ordinarily having the right to vote in the election of directors; or

(ii) Upon approval by the stockholders of a complete liquidation and dissolution of the Company or the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company other than to a Subsidiary or Affiliate.

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(f) **Termination by Executive.** Executive has the right to terminate his/her employment under this Agreement at any time, for any or no reason, but only after giving the Company (i) 30 days prior written notice with respect to any termination without Good Reason or (ii) the number of days prior written notice set forth in the last sentence of Section 4(b) with respect to any termination with Good Reason.

(g) **Compensation after Termination.**

(i) If the Employment Period is terminated pursuant to Executive's resignation without Good Reason, death or Incapacity, Executive shall only be entitled to receive his/her Base Salary through the date of termination and shall not be entitled to any other salary, bonus, compensation or benefits from the Company or its Subsidiaries, except as may be required by applicable law.

(ii) If the Employment Period is terminated by the Company for Cause, Executive shall only be entitled to his/her Base Salary through the date of termination and shall not be entitled to any other salary, bonus, compensation or benefits from the Company or its Subsidiaries, except as may be required by applicable law. In addition, in such event, Executive shall automatically forfeit any rights to any unvested equity owned by Executive in the Company or any Subsidiary.

(iii) If the Employment Period is terminated by the Company without Cause or by Executive for Good Reason, then subject to the conditions described in Section 4(g)(v) below, Executive shall be entitled to receive as severance compensation the following (collectively, "Severance Pay"): (A) an amount equal to twelve (12) months of Executive's then-current annual Base Salary, payable in regular installments beginning within 30 days following the Termination Date in accordance with the Company's general payroll practices for salaried employees; (B) continuation of the welfare benefits described in Section 3(c) for twelve (12) months to the extent permissible under the terms of the relevant benefit plans at the same cost to Executive as if Executive were an active employee of the Company; (C) the Bonus payable to Executive within 3 months after the end of the applicable year (to the extent not previously paid), paid in a lump sum at the time that bonuses are regularly paid to employees; (D) with respect to the portion of each restricted stock award held by Executive as of date on which the Employment Period is terminated that is subject to time-based vesting (the "Time-Based RSA"), accelerated vesting of the Time-Based RSA to the vesting event next following the date on which the Employment Period is terminated; and (E) with respect to the portion of each performance stock unit award held by the Executive as of the date on which the Employment Period is terminated that has been converted into "earned shares" (the "Earned PSUs"), accelerated vesting of the Earned PSUs to the vesting event next following the date on which the Employment Period is terminated; and (F) with respect to each performance stock unit award issued after December 31, 2021, held by the executive as of the date on which the Employment Period ends that have not been converted to Earned PSUs, the Executive's rights under the award will be fully vested based on the number of shares that would be earned under the award based on performance measured through the end of Employment Period. For purposes of this Section 4(g), "Bonus" shall mean an amount equal to Executive's then-current annual Base Salary, multiplied by the percentage contained in Section 3(e) hereof. For the avoidance of doubt, the unvested portion of any restricted stock awards and performance share unit awards held by Executive as of the date on which the Employment Period ends (after giving effect to the acceleration provisions set forth in subsections (D), (E) and (F) herein and the terms and conditions of the applicable award agreements and the Surgery Partners, Inc. 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time)) shall be forfeited and of no further force and effect.

(iv) If, within 90 days prior to or 12 months following a Change in Control, either (A) the Company terminates the employment of Executive hereunder without Cause under Section 4(a) above, or (B) Executive terminates his/her employment for Good Reason under Section 4(b) above, then, in lieu of any other compensation that may be specified in this Agreement, the Company will pay Executive the Severance Pay in a single lump-sum payment not later than 30 days after termination. If any payment obligation under this Section 4(g) arises, no compensation

received from other employment (or otherwise) will reduce the Company's obligation to make the payment(s) described in this paragraph.

(v) Notwithstanding Sections 4(g)(iii) or (iv), Executive's right to receive Severance Pay hereunder is conditioned upon: (A) Executive executing, and not revoking, a written separation agreement and general release of all claims against the Company, its Subsidiaries and Affiliates and their respective managers, directors, officers, shareholders, members, representatives, agents, attorneys, predecessors, successors and assigns (other than a claim for the severance payments described in Section 4(g)(iii) or (iv) and Executive's rights to future distributions and payments related to the continued ownership of any equity securities in the Company that Executive will continue to own after such termination), in form and substance acceptable to the Company, which shall among other things, contain a general release by Executive of all claims arising out of his/her employment and termination of employment by the Company (a "Release Agreement") within 30 days of Executive's Termination Date; and (B) Executive's material compliance with all of his/her obligations which survive termination of this Agreement. The Severance Pay is intended to be in lieu of all other payments to which Executive might otherwise be entitled in respect of his/her termination without Cause or resignation with Good Reason. The Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates shall have no further obligations hereunder or otherwise with respect to Executive's employment from and after the date of termination of employment with the Company (the "Termination Date"), and the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates shall continue to have all other rights available hereunder (including without limitation, all rights hereunder at law or in equity).

(vi) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Release Agreement (x) shall not require the release of Executive's rights arising from the express terms of this Agreement or any applicable award agreement that are associated with a termination of employment; (y) shall not impose any postemployment restrictions other than those set forth in this Agreement, and (z) shall take into account and preserve Executive's rights in the event that a Change in Control occurs within 90 days after termination of employment (or such longer tail period as may be provided by any agreement between Executive and the Company).

(vii) Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, all of Executive's rights to salary, bonuses, benefits and other compensation hereunder which might otherwise accrue or become payable after the termination of the Employment Period shall cease upon such termination, other than those expressly required under applicable law (such as COBRA). All amounts payable to Executive as severance hereunder shall be subject to all required withholdings by the Company.

(h) The Company may offset any amount Executive owes the Company or its Subsidiaries or Affiliates against any amount they or their Subsidiaries or Affiliates owe Executive hereunder.

5. **Confidential Information.** Other than in the performance of his/her duties hereunder, during the Restrictive Period (as defined below) and thereafter, Executive shall keep secret and retain in strictest confidence, and shall not, without the prior written consent of the Company, furnish, make available or disclose to any third party or use for the benefit of himself or any third party, any Confidential Information. As used in this Agreement, "Confidential Information" shall mean any information relating to the business or affairs of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates or the Business, including but not limited to any technical or non-technical data, formulae, compilations, programs, devices, methods, techniques, designs, processes, procedures, improvements, models, manuals, financial data, acquisition strategies and information, information relating to operating procedures and marketing strategies, and any other proprietary information used by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates in connection with the Business, irrespective of its form; provided, however, that Confidential Information shall not include any information which is in the public domain or becomes known in the industry, in each case through no wrongful act on the part of Executive. Executive acknowledges that the Confidential Information is vital, sensitive, confidential and proprietary to the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates. Executive will immediately notify the Company of any unauthorized possession, use, disclosure, copying, removal or destruction, or attempt thereof, of any Confidential Information by anyone of which Executive becomes aware and of all details thereof. Executive shall take all reasonably appropriate steps to safeguard Confidential Information and to protect

it against disclosure, misuse, espionage, loss and theft. Executive shall deliver to the Company at the termination or expiration of the Employment Period, or at any other time the Company may request, all memoranda, notes, plans, records, reports, computer tapes, computers, printouts and software and other documents and data (and copies thereof) embodying or relating to the Confidential Information, Inventions and Discoveries (as defined below) or the business of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates which Executive may then possess or have under his/her control. Nothing in this Agreement limits, restricts or in any other way affects Executive's communicating with any governmental agency or entity, or communicating with any official or staff person of a governmental agency or entity, concerning matters relevant to the governmental agency or entity, or requires Executive to provide notice to the Company of the same. Executive cannot be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for disclosing a trade secret (1) in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney, solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law, or (2) in a compliant or other document filed under seal in a lawsuit or other proceeding. Notwithstanding this immunity from liability, Executive may be held liable if Executive unlawfully accesses trade secrets by unauthorized means.

"Business" as used herein means the business of owning, operating, developing and/or managing, or providing management or administrative services to, (a) ambulatory surgery centers anywhere in the United States or (b) physician-owned surgical hospitals within a 50 mile radius of any hospital that is owned, operated, developed or managed by the Company or any Affiliate.

6. Inventions and Discoveries.

(a) Executive understands and agrees that all inventions, discoveries, ideas, improvements, whether patentable, copyrightable or not, pertaining to the Business or relating to Company's or any of its Subsidiaries' or Affiliates' actual or demonstrably anticipated research, development or inventions (collectively, "Inventions and Discoveries") that result from any work performed by Executive solely or jointly with others for the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates which Executive, solely or jointly with others, conceives, develops, or reduces to practice during the course of Executive's employment with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, are the sole and exclusive property of the Company. Executive will promptly disclose all such matters to the Company and will assist the Company in obtaining legal protection for Inventions and Discoveries. Executive hereby agrees on behalf of himself, his/her executors, legal representatives and assignees that he/she will assign, transfer and convey to the Company, its successors and assigns the Inventions and Discoveries.

(b) THE COMPANY AND EXECUTIVE ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT SECTION 6(a) SHALL NOT APPLY TO AN INVENTION OF EXECUTIVE FOR WHICH NO EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, FACILITY OR TRADE SECRET INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES WAS USED AND WHICH WAS DEVELOPED ENTIRELY ON EXECUTIVE'S OWN TIME, UNLESS (A) THE INVENTION RELATED (1) TO THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES OR (II) TO THE COMPANY'S OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES' OR AFFILIATES' ACTUAL OR DEMONSTRABLY ANTICIPATED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT, OR (B) THE INVENTION RESULTS FROM ANY WORK PERFORMED BY EXECUTIVE FOR THE COMPANY OR ANY OF ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR AFFILIATES.

(c) EXECUTIVE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE/SHE HAS READ THIS SECTION 6 AND FULLY UNDERSTANDS THE LIMITATIONS WHICH IT IMPOSES UPON HIM AND HAS RECEIVED A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS AGREEMENT FOR HIS/HER RECORDS.

7. Restrictive Covenants. Executive acknowledges that in the course of his/her employment with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates, or their predecessors or successors, he/she has been and will be given access to and has and will become familiar with their trade secrets and with other Confidential Information and that his/her services have been and shall be of special, unique and extraordinary value to the Company and its Subsidiaries or Affiliates. Therefore, and in further consideration of the compensation to be paid to Executive hereunder and in connection with his/her

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employment, and to protect the Company's and its Subsidiaries' and Affiliates' Confidential Information, business interests and goodwill:

(a) **Non-compete.** Executive hereby agrees that for a period commencing on the date hereof and ending on the Termination Date, and thereafter, through the period ending twelve (12) months after the Termination Date (collectively, the "Restrictive Period"), he/she shall not, directly or indirectly, as employee, agent, consultant, stockholder, director, co-partner or in any other individual or representative capacity, own, operate, manage, control, engage in, invest in or participate in any manner in, act as a consultant or advisor to, render services for (alone or in association with any person, firm, corporation or entity), or otherwise assist any person or entity (other than the Company and its Subsidiaries) that engages in or owns, invests in, operates, manages or controls any venture or enterprise that directly or indirectly engages or is actively developing or attempting to develop in any element of the Business anywhere within a 50-mile radius of the Nashville, Tennessee metropolitan area or within a 50-mile radius of any area (or in the event such area is a major city, the metropolitan area relating to such city) in which the Company or any of its Subsidiaries on the Termination Date actively engages or is actively developing or attempting to develop in any element of the Business (the "Territory"); provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent Executive from investing in the stock of any competing corporation listed on a national securities exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market, but only if Executive is not involved in the business of said corporation and if Executive and his/her associates (as such term is defined in Regulation 14(A) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as in effect on the date hereof), collectively, do not own more than an aggregate of 3% of the stock of such corporation. With respect to the Territory, Executive specifically acknowledges that the Company and its Subsidiaries intend to expand the Business into and throughout the United States. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the activity proscribed by this Section 7(a) shall not constitute a violation of this Section 7(a) where performed for (x) an entity where no more than a de minimis amount of revenue is derived from a business that is competitive with the business of the Company or any of its Affiliates; or (y) an entity that derives no more than \$100 million in revenue from one or more divisions, departments or segments, in the aggregate, that are engaged in any business competitive with the business of the Company or any of its Affiliates; provided, that in either case, you are not responsible for (and do not engage or participate in) the day-to-day management, oversight or supervision of such business and provided you do not have direct supervision over the individual or individuals who are so responsible for such day-to-day management, oversight or supervision.

(b) **Interference with Relationships.** Without limiting the generality of the provisions of Section 7(a) hereof, Executive hereby agrees that, for a period commencing on the Commencement Date and ending on the Termination Date, and thereafter, through the period ending twelve (12) months after the Termination Date (the "Non-Solicit Restrictive Period"), he/she will not, directly or indirectly, as employee, agent, consultant, stockholder, director, partner or in any other individual or representative capacity, (i) solicit or encourage, or participate in any business which solicits or encourages (A) any person, firm, corporation or other entity which has executed, or proposes to execute, a management services agreement or other services agreement with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries at any time during the term of this Agreement, or any successor in interest to any such person, firm, corporation or other entity, for the purpose of securing business or contracts related to any element of the Business, or (B) any present customer or patient of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or any of their Affiliated Practices to terminate or otherwise alter his, her or its relationship with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or such Affiliated Practice; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit or restrict Executive from soliciting business from any such parties on behalf of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries in performance of his/her duties as an employee of the Company required under and as specifically contemplated by Section 2 above or (ii) divert, entice away, solicit or encourage, or attempt to divert, entice away, solicit or encourage, any physician who utilizes or has invested in an Affiliated Practice to become an owner, investor or user of another practice or facility that is not an Affiliated Practice or approach any such physician for any of the foregoing purposes or authorize or assist in the taking of any such action by any third party. In addition, at all times from and after the Termination Date, Executive shall not contact or communicate in any manner with any of Company's, or any of its Subsidiaries' or Affiliates' suppliers or vendors, or any other third party providing services to the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, regarding the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or any Company- or any such Subsidiary-related matter (which suppliers, vendors or third party service providers will include, without limitation, any third party with whom the Company or any of its

Subsidiaries was, during the term of Executive's employment with the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, contemplating engaging, or negotiating with, for the future provision of products or services). Provided, however, that these restrictions shall apply (x) only with respect to those persons who are or have been a business partner of the Company or any of its Affiliates at any time within the immediately preceding two (2)-year period or whose business has been solicited on behalf of the Company or any of the Affiliates by any of their officers, employees or agents within such two (2)-year period, other than by form letter, blanket mailing or published advertisement, and (y) only if Executive has performed work for such person during his employment with the Company or one of its Affiliates or been introduced to, or otherwise had contact with, such person as a result of his employment or other associations with the Company or one of its Affiliates or have had access to Confidential Information which would assist in his solicitation of such person.

(c) **Non-solicitation.** Other than in the performance of his/her duties hereunder, during the Non-Solicit Restrictive Period, Executive shall not, directly or indirectly, as employee, agent, consultant, stockholder, director, co partner or in any other individual or representative capacity, employ, recruit or solicit for employment or engagement, any person who is employed or engaged by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or any of its Affiliated Practices during the Non-Solicit Restrictive Period, or otherwise seek to influence or alter any such person's relationship with any of the Affiliated Practices, the Company or any of its Subsidiaries; provided, however that responses to a general solicitation (such as an Internet or newspaper solicitation) that are not targeted towards any particular person shall not be deemed to be a violation of the restrictions set forth in this Section 7(c).

(d) **Affiliated Practice.** For purposes of this Agreement, an "Affiliated Practice" shall include any practice or facility (i) in which the Company or any of its Subsidiaries has an ownership interest or (ii) that is managed by or receives other services from the Company or any of its Subsidiaries in connection with any element of the Business.

(e) **Blue Pencil.** If any court of competent jurisdiction shall at any time deem the term of this Agreement or any particular Restrictive Covenant (as defined below) too lengthy or the Territory too extensive, the other provisions of this Section 7 shall nevertheless stand, the Restrictive Period herein shall be deemed to be the longest period permissible by law under the circumstances and the Territory herein shall be deemed to comprise the largest territory permissible by law under the circumstances. The court in each case shall reduce the time period and/or Territory to permissible duration or size.

(f) **Covenant Not to Disparage.** During the Restrictive Period and thereafter, Executive shall not disparage, denigrate or derogate in any way, directly or indirectly, the Company, any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates, or any of its or their respective agents, officers, directors, employees, parent, subsidiaries, affiliates, Affiliated Practices, affiliated doctors (including any physicians who utilize or have invested in any Affiliated Practice), representatives, attorneys, executors, administrators, successors and assigns (collectively, the "Protected Parties"), nor shall Executive disparage, denigrate or derogate in any way, directly or indirectly, his/her experience with any Protected Party, or any actions or decisions made by any Protected Party. During the Restrictive Period and thereafter, the Company shall not denigrate or derogate in any way, directly or indirectly the Executive or services provided by the Executive during the Employment Period.

(g) **Remedies.** Executive acknowledges and agrees that the covenants set forth in this Section 7 and the preceding Sections 5 and 6 (collectively, the "Restrictive Covenants") are reasonable and necessary for the protection of the business interests of the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates, that irreparable injury may result to the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates if Executive breaches any of the terms of said Restrictive Covenants, and that in the

event of Executive's actual or threatened breach of any such Restrictive Covenants, the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates will have no adequate remedy at law. Executive accordingly agrees that in the event of any actual or threatened breach by him of any of the Restrictive Covenants, the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates shall be entitled to immediate temporary injunctive and other equitable relief subject to hearing as soon thereafter as possible. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as prohibiting the Company or any of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates from pursuing any other remedies available to it for such breach or threatened breach, including the recovery of any damages which it is able to prove. In addition and supplementary to other rights and remedies existing in its (or their) favor, in the event of the material breach by Executive

of any of the provisions of this Section 7, the Company (and/or its Subsidiaries or Affiliates) shall be entitled to require Executive to account for and pay over to the Company (and/or its Subsidiaries or Affiliates) all compensation, profits, moneys, accruals, increments or other benefits actually derived from or received as a result of any transactions constituting a breach of the covenants contained in this Agreement which may require Executive to repay any severance. In addition, in the event of an alleged breach or violation by Executive of this Section 7, the restricted periods set forth in this Section 7 shall be tolled until such breach or violation has been duly cured.

(h) Executive understands that the foregoing restrictions may limit his/her ability to earn a livelihood in a business similar to the business of the Company and its Subsidiaries or Affiliates, but he/she nevertheless believes that he/she has received and will receive sufficient consideration and other benefits as an executive of the Company and as otherwise provided hereunder to clearly justify such restrictions which, in any event (given his/her education, skills and ability), Executive does not believe would prevent him from otherwise earning a living. Executive acknowledges that the Restrictive Covenants are reasonable and that he/she has reviewed the provisions of this Agreement with his/her legal counsel. During the Restricted Period, Executive shall inform any prospective or future employer of any and all restrictions contained in this Agreement and provide such employer with a copy of such restrictions, prior to the commencement of that employment.

8. Executive's Representations and Covenants.

(a) Executive hereby represents and warrants to the Company that (i) to the Executive's knowledge, the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by Executive do not and shall not conflict with, breach, violate or cause a default under any contract, agreement, instrument, order, judgment or decree to which Executive is a party or by which he/she is bound, (ii) Executive is not a party to or bound by any employment agreement, non-compete agreement or confidentiality agreement with any other person or entity and (iii) upon the execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Company, this Agreement shall be the valid and binding obligation of Executive, enforceable in accordance with its terms. Executive hereby acknowledges and represents that he/she has consulted with independent legal counsel regarding his/her rights and obligations under this Agreement and that he/she fully understands the terms and conditions contained herein.

(b) During the Employment Period and thereafter, Executive shall cooperate with the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates in any internal investigation or administrative, regulatory or judicial proceeding as reasonably requested by the Company (including, without limitation, Executive being available to the Company upon reasonable notice for interviews and factual investigations, appearing at the Company's request to give testimony without requiring service of a subpoena or other legal process, volunteering to the Company all pertinent information and turning over to the Company all relevant documents which are in or may come into Executive's possession, all at times and on schedules that are reasonably consistent with Executive's other permitted activities and commitments). In the event the Company requires Executive's cooperation in accordance with this Section 8(b), the Company shall reimburse Executive for reasonable travel expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses, lodging and meals, and reasonable attorneys' fees upon submission of receipts).

9. Survival. Sections 4 through 22 shall survive and continue in full force in accordance with their terms notwithstanding the expiration or termination of the Employment Period.

10. Notices. Any notices provided for in this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be effective when delivered in person or deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, and addressed to Executive at his/her last known address on the books of the Company or, in the case of the Company, to it at its principal place of business, attention of the Chief Executive Officer, or to such other address as either party may specify by notice to the other actually received.

11. Severability. Whenever possible, each provision of this Agreement will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law or rule in any jurisdiction, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability will not affect any other provision or any other

jurisdiction, but this Agreement will be reformed, construed and enforced in such jurisdiction as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision had never been contained herein.

12. **Complete Agreement.** This Agreement, those documents expressly referred to herein and other documents of even date herewith, embody the complete agreement and understanding among Executive and the Company and its Subsidiaries and, as of the Effective Date, shall supersede and preempt any prior understandings, agreements or representations by or among the parties, written or oral, which may have related to the subject matter hereof in any way.

13. **No Strict Construction.** The language used in this Agreement will be deemed to be the language chosen by the parties hereto to express their mutual intent, and no rule of strict construction will be applied against any party hereto.

14. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in separate counterparts (including by facsimile or PDF signature pages), each of which is deemed to be an original and all of which taken together constitute one and the same agreement.

15. **Successors and Assigns.** This Agreement is intended to bind and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by Executive and the Company and its successors and permitted assigns. Executive may not assign any of his/her rights or obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the Company. The Company may (a) assign any or all of its respective rights and interests hereunder to one or more Subsidiaries or Affiliates of the Company, (b) designate one or more Subsidiaries or Affiliates of the Company to perform its obligations hereunder (in any or all of which cases the Company nonetheless shall remain responsible for the performance of all of its obligations hereunder), (c) assign its rights hereunder in connection with the sale of all or a substantial part of the business or assets of the Company or one of its Subsidiaries (whether by merger, sale of stock or assets, recapitalization or otherwise) and (d) merge any of the Subsidiaries or Affiliates with or into the Company (or vice versa). The rights of the Company hereunder are enforceable by the Company or its Subsidiaries or Affiliates, which are the intended third party beneficiaries hereof and no other third party beneficiary is so otherwise intended.

16. **Delivery by Facsimile or PDF.** This Agreement and any amendments hereto, to the extent signed and delivered by means of a facsimile machine or PDF, shall be treated in all manner and respects as an original agreement or instrument and shall be considered to have the same binding legal effect as if it were the original signed version thereof delivered in person. At the request of any party hereto, each other party hereto shall re-execute original forms thereof and deliver them to the other party. No party hereto shall raise the use of a facsimile machine or PDF to deliver a signature or the fact that any signature or agreement or instrument was transmitted or communicated through the use of a facsimile machine or PDF as a defense to the formation or enforceability of a contract and each such party forever waives any such defense.

17. **Income Tax Treatment.** Executive and the Company acknowledge that it is the intention of the Company to deduct all cash amounts paid under this Agreement as ordinary and necessary business expenses for income tax purposes. Executive agrees and represents that he/she will treat all such non-reimbursable amounts as ordinary income for income tax purposes, and should he/she report such amounts as other than ordinary income for income tax purposes, he/she will indemnify and hold the Company harmless from and against any and all taxes, penalties, interest, costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' and accounting fees and costs, which are incurred by Company directly or indirectly as a result thereof.

18. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and all questions concerning the construction, validity, interpretation and performance of this Agreement shall be governed by, the laws of the state in which Executive resides, without giving effect to provisions thereof regarding conflict of laws.

19. **Waiver of Jury Trial.** THE PARTIES HERETO HEREBY WAIVE THEIR RESPECTIVE RIGHTS TO A JURY TRIAL OF ANY CLAIM OR CAUSE OF ACTION BASED UPON OR ARISING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT. THE PARTIES HERETO ALSO WAIVE ANY

BOND OR SURETY OR SECURITY UPON SUCH BOND WHICH MIGHT, BUT FOR THIS WAIVER, BE REQUIRED OF THE OTHER PARTY. THE PARTIES HERETO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THIS WAIVER IS A MATERIAL INDUCEMENT TO ENTER INTO A BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP, THAT EACH HAS ALREADY RELIED ON THE WAIVER IN ENTERING INTO THIS AGREEMENT AND THAT EACH WILL CONTINUE TO RELY ON THE WAIVER IN THEIR RELATED FUTURE DEALINGS. THE COMPANY AND EXECUTIVE FURTHER WARRANT AND REPRESENT THAT EACH HAS REVIEWED THIS WAIVER WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL COUNSEL, AND THAT EACH KNOWINGLY AND VOLUNTARILY WAIVES THEIR RESPECTIVE JURY TRIAL RIGHTS FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH LEGAL COUNSEL. THIS WAIVER IS IRREVOCABLE, MEANING THAT IT MAY NOT BE MODIFIED EITHER ORALLY OR IN WRITING, AND THE WAIVER SHALL APPLY TO ANY SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS, RENEWALS, SUPPLEMENTS OR MODIFICATIONS TO THIS AGREEMENT OR TO ANY OTHER DOCUMENTS OR AGREEMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION CONTEMPLATED HEREBY. IN THE EVENT OF LITIGATION, THIS AGREEMENT MAY BE FILED AS A WRITTEN CONSENT TO A TRIAL BY THE COURT.

20. Consent to Jurisdiction.

(a) THE COMPANY AND EXECUTIVE HEREBY CONSENT TO THE JURISDICTION OF ANY STATE OR FEDERAL COURT LOCATED WITHIN THE STATE IN WHICH EXECUTIVE RESIDES AND IRREVOCABLY AGREE THAT SUBJECT TO THE COMPANY'S ELECTION, ALL ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE LITIGATED IN SUCH COURTS. EXECUTIVE ACCEPTS FOR HIMSELF/HERSELF AND IN CONNECTION WITH HIS/HER PROPERTIES, GENERALLY AND UNCONDITIONALLY, THE NONEXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE AFORESAID COURTS AND WAIVES ANY DEFENSE OF FORUM NON CONVENIENS, AND IRREVOCABLY AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ANY JUDGMENT RENDERED THEREBY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS AGREEMENT.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 20(a), the parties intend to and hereby confer jurisdiction to enforce the covenants contained in Sections 5 through 7 upon the courts of any jurisdiction within the geographical scope of such covenants. If the courts of any one or more of such jurisdictions hold such covenants wholly or partially invalid or unenforceable by reason of the breadth of such scope or otherwise, it is the intention of the parties that such determination not bar or in any way affect the Company's right to the relief provided above in the courts of any other jurisdiction within the geographical scope of such covenants, as to breaches of such covenants in such other respective jurisdictions, such covenants as they relate to each jurisdiction being, for this purpose, severable into diverse and independent covenants.

21. Amendment and Waiver. Any provision of this Agreement may be amended or waived only with the prior written consent of the Company and Executive, and no course of conduct or course of dealing or failure or delay by any party hereto in enforcing or exercising any of the provisions of this Agreement shall affect the validity, binding effect or enforceability of this Agreement or be deemed to be an implied waiver of any provision of this Agreement.

22. Section 409A. To the maximum extent permitted by law, this Agreement shall be interpreted in such a manner that the payments to Executive under this Agreement are either exempt from, or comply with, Section 409A, including without limitation any such regulations or other guidance that may be issued after the date hereof. For purposes of Section 409A, each payment made under this Agreement shall be treated as a separate payment and the right to a series of installment payments under this Agreement is to be treated as a right to a series of separate payments. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, if Executive is a "specified employee" as defined below, as of Executive's termination of employment, then, to the extent any payment under this Agreement resulting from Executive's termination of employment constitutes deferred compensation (after taking into account any applicable exemptions from Section 409A) and to the extent required by Section 409A, no payments due under this Agreement as a result of Executive's termination of employment may be made until the earlier of (a) the first day following the six-month anniversary of Executive's date of termination and (b) Executive's date of death; provided, however, that any payments delayed during this six-month period shall be paid in the aggregate in a lump sum as soon as reasonably practicable following the sixth month

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anniversary of Executive's date of termination. For purposes of this Agreement, all references to "termination of employment" and correlative phrases shall be construed to require a "separation from service" (as defined in Treas. Reg. §1.409A-1(h) after giving effect to the presumptions contained therein), and the term "specified employee" means an individual determined by the Company to be a specified employee under Treas. Reg. §409A-1(i).

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Employment Agreement as of the date first written above.

SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.

By: /s/ J. Eric Evans
J. Eric Evans
Chief Executive Officer

Accepted and Agreed:

/s/ Harrison Bane
Harrison Bane

Date: 7-20-22

Subsidiaries of
Surgery Partners, Inc.

Exhibit 21.1

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
Advanced Pain Institute Treatment Center, LLC	Louisiana	
Advanced Surgery Center, LLC	Nebraska	
A&S Management, LLC	Delaware	
Afshin Gerayli, MD	California	Pain Specialists of Orange County
Alaska Digestive Center, LLC	Alaska	
AllCare Holdco PC	North Carolina	
Ambulatory Resource Centres Investment Company, LLC	Delaware	
Ambulatory Resource Centres of Washington, LLC	Tennessee	
Ambulatory Resource Centres of Wilmington, LLC	Tennessee	
Ambulatory Surgery Center of Burley, LLC	Idaho	
Anderson & Shapiro Eye Surgeons, S.C.	Wisconsin	
Anesthesiology Professional Services, Inc.	Florida	
Animas Surgical Hospital, LLC	Delaware	
Animas Anesthesia Associates, LLC	Colorado	
APS of Hammond, LLC	Delaware	
APS of Jonesboro, LLC	Delaware	
ARC Development, LLC	Tennessee	
ARC Financial Services, LLC	Tennessee	
ARC Kentucky, LLC	Tennessee	ARC Kentucky/Louisville, LLC
ARC of Bellingham, L.P.	Tennessee	
ARC of Georgia, LLC	Tennessee	Premier Surgery Center
Armenia Ambulatory Surgery Center, LLC	Florida	
ASC Gamma Partners, Ltd.	Florida	West Kendall Miami Surgical Center
Bahamas Surgery Center, LLC	California	
Baton Rouge Anesthesia Services, LLC	Delaware	
Bayside Endoscopy Center, LLC	Rhode Island	
BBH Holdings of Idaho Falls, LLC	Delaware	
Birmingham Surgery Center, LLC	Delaware	
Blue Ridge Surgical Center, LLC	Delaware	
Bone Management MSO, LLC	Delaware	
Boulder Spine Center, LLC	Delaware	Minimally Invasive Spine Institute
Brazos Valley Physicians Alliance	Texas	
Brazos Valley Physicians Organization MSO, LLC	Texas	
Bristol Spine Center, LLC	Delaware	Renaissance Surgery Center
BSC Administrative Services Organization, LLC	Delaware	
Canyon Ambulatory Surgery Center, LLC	North Carolina	
Cape Coral Ambulatory Surgery Center, LLC	Florida	
Cape Coral Anesthesia Services, LLC	Florida	
Cardiac Cath Lab of Idaho Falls, LLC	Delaware	Eagle Rock Outpatient Center
CBSH, LLC	Texas	
CBSH Physicians Organization	Texas	
CC Pocatello, LLC	Idaho	
CCIF, LLC	Delaware	
Center For Orthopedic Surgery, LLC	California	
CIPM Holdco, Inc.	Georgia	

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
CMSC, LLC	Montana	
Coastal Bend Medical Park, LLC	Texas	
Coastal Bend Surgery Center, Ltd	Texas	
Cold Springs Medical Surgical Group, LLC	California	

Collier Anesthesia Pain, LLC	Florida	
Community Care Channing Way, LLC	Delaware	
Community Care Rexburg, LLC	Delaware	
Community Care West Side, LLC	Delaware	
Community Hospital Holding Company, LLC	Georgia	
Community Hospital Management Company, LLC	Georgia	
Coppel Surgical Solutions, LLC	Nevada	
Corpus Christi CBSC GP, Inc.	Texas	
Crescent View Surgery Center, LLC	Louisiana	
Cypress Surgery Center, LLC	Delaware	
Delaware Outpatient Center for Surgery, LLC	Delaware	
Dupont Holdco PC	Kentucky	
Durango Surgery Center, LLC	Colorado	Animas Surgical Center at Escalante
El Paso Specialty Hospital, Ltd	Texas	
El Paso Specialty Physicians Group	Texas	
Eyes on Stark Surgery Center, LLC	Ohio	Vista Surgical Center
Eye Surgical Center of San Francisco, LLC	California	
Forest Ambulatory Surgical Associates, LLC	California	
Gainesville Eye Physicians, P.A.	Delaware	
Gastro Operating Company, LLC	New York	
Georgia Bone & Joint, LLC	Georgia	
Gold Coast Surgery Center, LLC	California	
Gulf Gold Coast Surgical Center, Surgicenter, LLC	Louisiana Illinois	
Grand Teton Surgical Center, LLC	Idaho	
Great Falls Clinic, LLC	Montana	
Great Falls Clinic Surgery Center, L.L.C.	Montana	
Hammond Anesthesia Services, LLC	Louisiana	
Heart Hospital of BK, LLC	Delaware	Bakersfield Heart Hospital
Humble Vascular Surgical Center, LLC	Texas	
Idaho Falls ASC, LLC	Delaware	
Idaho Falls Community Hospital, LLC	Delaware	Honolulu Sports and Spine Center
Idaho Falls Internal Medicine, LLC	Idaho	
IFSC Acquisition, LLC	Delaware	
Interventional Spine Center, LLC	California	
IPM Surgery Centers, LLC	California	SpinalCARE Surgicenter
Jacksonville Beach Surgery Center, LLC	Tennessee	Jacksonville Beach Surgery Center
Jenkins County Hospital, LLC	Georgia	
Jonesboro Anesthesia Services, LLC	Arkansas	
Journey Lite of the Central Coast, LLC	California	
Kansas Spine & Specialty Hospital, LLC	Kansas	
Kent, LLC	Rhode Island	
Knowles Surgery Center, LLC	California	
Lafayette Surgical Hospital, LLC	Louisiana	
Lake Mary Surgery Center, L.L.C.	Florida	

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
Lakeway Holdco, LLC	Texas	
Lakeway Ambulatory Surgical Center, LLC	Texas	
Lakeway Stay Suites, LLC	Texas	
La Peer Surgery Center, LLC	California	
Largo Endoscopy Center, L.P.	Tennessee	Tampa Bay Regional Surgery Center
Largo Surgery, LLC	Florida	West Bay Surgery Center
Laser and Outpatient Surgery Center, LLC	Delaware	
Logan Laboratories, LLC	Delaware	
Lubbock Heart Hospital, LLC	Delaware	Lubbock Heart & Surgical Hospital
Meadowbrook Medical Associates, LLP	New York	
Medical Center Endoscopy, LLC	Texas	
Midwest Surgical Hospital, LLC	Nebraska	
Midwest Uncuts, Inc.	Iowa	Midwest Labs
Millenia Surgery Center, L.L.C.	Florida	
Minimally Invasive Surgical and Neuroscience Center, LLC	Delaware	
Mission Hills Surgicenter, LLC	California	Mission Hills Pain Treatment Center
Montana Health Partners, LLC	Montana	
Mountain View Hospital, LLC	Delaware	
Mountain View Network, LLC	Idaho	
Muve - West Chester Ambulatory Surgical Center, LLC	Pennsylvania	
Muve - West Chester, LLC	Pennsylvania	
Muve - West Chester Stay Suites, LLC	Pennsylvania	
MV Oncology, LLC	Delaware	
MV Pocatello ENT, LLC	Idaho	
MVH Anesthesia, LLC	Idaho	Eagle Rock Anesthesia
MVH BMC, LLC	Idaho	
MVH Eagle Rock ASC, LLC	Idaho	
MVH Idaho Falls Oncology, LLC	Delaware	
MVH Parkway, LLC	Delaware	
MVH PC Specialists, LLC	Idaho	
MVH PIC, LLC	Idaho	
MVH PMHS, LLC	Idaho	
MVH NWSH, LLC	Idaho	
MVH SNF Holding, LLC	Idaho	
MVH Surgical Specialists, LLC	Idaho	
MVH Valencia, LLC	Idaho	
National Surgical Hospitals, LLC	Delaware	
NeoSpine Puyallup Spine Center, LLC	Delaware	Microsurgical Spine Center
NeoSpine Surgery, LLC	Delaware	
NorCal Orthopedic Surgery Center, LLC	California	
North Carolina Specialty Hospital, LLC	North Carolina	
North Carolina Specialty Physicians, LLC	North Carolina	
North Dakota Surgery Center, LLC	Delaware	
North Idaho Day Surgery, LLC	Idaho	
North Shore Surgi-Center, Inc.	New York	
Northwest Ambulatory Surgery Services, LLC	Washington	Bellingham Ambulatory Surgery Center
NovaMed Acquisition Company, LLC	Delaware	

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
NovaMed Eye Surgery Center of North County, LLC	Delaware	Woodcrest Surgery Center
NovaMed Eye Surgery Center of Overland Park, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed Management of Kansas City, LLC	Missouri	
NovaMed Management Services, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed of Bethlehem, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed of Laredo, Inc.	Delaware	
NovaMed of Lebanon, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed of San Antonio, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed of Texas, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed of Wisconsin, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed Surgery Center of Baton Rouge, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed Surgery Center of Chattanooga, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed Surgery Center of Chicago-Northshore, LLC	Delaware	NovaMed Eye Surgery Center – Northshore

NovaMed Surgery Center of Colorado Springs, LLC	Delaware	United Ambulatory Premier Surgery Center
NovaMed Surgery Center of Denver, LLC	Delaware	Colorado Outpatient Eye Cherry Hills Surgery Center
NovaMed Surgery Center of Jonesboro, LLC	Delaware	Eye Surgery Center of Arkansas
NovaMed Surgery Center of Madison, Limited Partnership	Wisconsin	
NovaMed Surgery Center of Nashua, LLC	Delaware	Nashua Eye Surgery Center
NovaMed Surgery Center of Oak Lawn, LLC	Delaware	Center for Reconstructive Surgery
NovaMed Surgery Center of Orlando, LLC	Delaware	Downtown Surgery Center
NovaMed Surgery Center of San Antonio, L.P.	Delaware	American Surgery Centers of South Texas Center
NovaMed Surgery Center of St. Peters, LLC	Delaware	St. Peters Ambulatory Surgery Center
NovaMed Surgery Center of Tyler, L.P.	Delaware	The Cataract Center of East Texas
NovaMed Surgery Center of Warrensburg, LLC	Delaware	Surgery Center of Warrensburg
		Eye Surgery Center of Warrensburg
		Center for Outpatient Surgery
		Surgery Partners
NovaMed Surgery Center of Whittier, LLC	Delaware	
NovaMed, LLC	Delaware	
NSH Bryan Hospital, Inc.	Texas	
NSH California, LLC	California	
NSH Durham, Inc.	North Carolina	
NSH El Paso Specialty Hospital, Inc.	Texas	
NSH El Paso, Inc.	Texas	
NSH Georgia, LLC	Delaware	
NSH Logan, Inc.	Utah	
NSH Louisiana, LLC	Louisiana	
NSH Management of Arizona, LLC	Arizona	
NSH Management of California, LLC	California	
NSH Mesa, LLC	Arizona	
NSH Michigan, Inc.	Michigan	
NSH North Idaho, LLC	Idaho	
NSH San Antonio Surgical Hospital, LLC	Texas	
NSH Texas, LLC	Illinois	
NSH Wisconsin, LLC	Wisconsin	
Nuehealth Equity II, LLC	Delaware	
NueHealth Management Services II, LLC	Delaware	
Oak Leaf Surgical Hospital, LLC	Wisconsin	
Ocean State Endoscopy Holdings, LLC	Rhode Island	
Orange City Surgery Center, LLC	Florida	
Orthopedic Surgery Center of Asheville, L.P.	Tennessee	Outpatient Surgery Center of Asheville

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
Orthopedic & Spine Surgical Hospital of South Texas, LP	Texas	South Texas Spine & Surgical Hospital
Pain Management Associates, Inc.	California	
Park Place Surgery Center, L.L.C.	Florida	
Permian Basin Surgical Care Center, LLC	Texas	Vista Surgery Center
Physicians Medical Center, L.L.C. Plantation ASC, LLC	Louisiana	
PMCROS, L.L.C.	Louisiana Florida	
Portsmouth, LLC	Delaware	
Prescription Center, LLC	Idaho	
Prescription Center Homecare, LLC	Idaho	
PSC Development Company, LLC	Delaware	
PSC Operating Company, LLC	Delaware	
PSHS Alpha Partners, Ltd.	Florida	Lake Worth Surgery Center
PSHS Beta Partners, Ltd.	Florida	The Gables Surgical Center

Quahog Holding Company, LLC	Delaware
Quantum Enterprises, PLLC	Colorado
Riverside Billing & Management Company, LLC	Florida
Riverside Spine & Pain Physicians, LLC	Florida
Riverside Surgical Center, LLC	Florida
SAM Holdco PC	Georgia
Santa Barbara ASC Holdings, LLC	California
Sarasota Ambulatory Surgery Center, Ltd.	Florida
SARC/Asheville, LLC	Tennessee
SARC/Ft. Myers, Inc.	Tennessee
SARC/Georgia, Inc.	Tennessee
SARC/Kent, LLC	Tennessee
SARC/Largo Endoscopy, LLC	Tennessee
SARC/Largo, Inc.	Tennessee
SARC/Providence, LLC	Tennessee
SARC/St. Charles, Inc.	Tennessee
SCA Holdco PC	Georgia
SCNA Holdco PC	Georgia
Screven County Family Health Center, LLC	Georgia
Screven County Hospital, LLC	Georgia
SGRY, LLC	Delaware
SGRY Holdings, LP	Tennessee
Skyway Surgery Center, LLC	California
SMBI DOCS, LLC	Tennessee
SMBI Great Falls, LLC	Tennessee
SMBI Havertown, LLC	Tennessee
SMBI Idaho, LLC	Tennessee
SMBI LHH, LLC	Delaware
SMBI Portsmouth, LLC	Tennessee
SMBI STLWSC, LLC	Tennessee
SMBIMS Birmingham, LLC	Tennessee
SMBIMS Durango, LLC	Tennessee
SMBIMS Florida I, LLC	Florida
SMBIMS Greenville, LLC	Tennessee
SMBIMS Kirkwood, LLC	Tennessee
SMBIMS Steubenville, Inc.	Tennessee

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
SMBIMS Wichita, LLC	Tennessee	
SMBISS Beverly Hills, LLC	Tennessee	
SMBISS Chesterfield, LLC	Tennessee	
SMBISS Encino, LLC	Tennessee	
SMBISS Irvine, LLC	Tennessee	
SMBISS Thousand Oaks, LLC	Tennessee	
Snake River Hospitalists, LLC	Idaho	
Southpoint Surgery Center, LLC	North Carolina	
South Sound Neurosurgery, PLLC	Washington	
Southern Bone & Joint Ambulatory Surgical Center, LLC	Georgia	Southern Bone & Joint, LLC
Southwest Endoscopy Partners, LLC	Colorado	Southwest Endoscopy Center
SP California Management, LLC	Delaware	
SP Forest Knowles Holdco, LLC	Delaware	

SP FVC, LLC	Illinois	
SP Gainesville Management, LLC	Delaware	
SP Gramercy Administrative Services Organization, LLC	Delaware	
SP Holdco I, Inc.	Delaware	
SP Intermountain Management Services, LLC	Delaware	
SP Irvine Holdings, LLC	Delaware	
SP Louisiana, LLC	Louisiana	
SP Management Services, Inc.	Tennessee	SymbionARC Management Services Surgery Partners Management Services, Inc. SGRY SP Management Services, Inc. SGRY Surgery Partners Management Services, Inc.
SP Maury County, LLC	Delaware	
SP Mountain Management Services, LLC	Delaware	
SP New York Management, LLC	Delaware	
SP New York Support, LLC	Delaware	
SP North Dakota, LLC	Delaware	
SP North Shore Administrative Services Organization, LLC	Delaware	
SP Physician Management, LLC	Delaware	
SP Practice Management, LLC	Delaware	
SP SCH UnSub 2022 Parent, LLC	Delaware	
SP SCH UnSub 2022-1, LLC	Delaware	
SP SCH UnSub 2022-2, LLC	Delaware	
SP SCH UnSub 2022-3, LLC	Delaware	
SP Sequoia Holdco, LLC	Delaware	
Space Coast Surgery Center LLC	Florida	
Specialty Surgical Center of Beverly Hills, L.P.	California	
Specialty Surgical Center of Encino, L.P.	California	
Specialty Surgical Center of Encino, LLC	California	
Specialty Surgical Center of Irvine, L.P.	California	
Specialty Surgical Center of Irvine, LLC	California	
Specialty Surgical Center, LLC	California	
St. Louis Women's Surgery Center, LLC	Delaware	St. Louis Women's Multispecialty Surgery Center
St. Raphael's Surgery Center, LLC	Texas	
STSSH Physicians Organization	Texas	
Surgery Center Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
Surgery Center Holdings, LLC	Delaware	
Surgery Center of Fremont, LLC	Delaware	
Surgery Center of Kalamazoo, LLC	Michigan	
Surgery Center of Lebanon, LP	Pennsylvania	Physicians Surgical Center
Surgery Center of Pennsylvania, LLC	Pennsylvania	
Surgery Center Partners, LLC	Delaware	Timberlake Surgery Center
Surgery Partners Acquisition Company, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Coral Gables, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Lake Mary, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Lake Worth, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Merritt Island, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Millenia, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Park Place, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners of Sarasota, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners Insurance of Tennessee, LLC	Tennessee	
Surgery Partners of West Kendall, L.L.C.	Florida	

Surgery Partners of Westchase, LLC	Florida	
Surgery Partners, LLC	Florida	SGRY SP, LLC
Symbion Ambulatory Resource Centres, LLC	Tennessee	
Symbion Holdings, LLC	Delaware	
SymbionARC Support Services, LLC	Tennessee	
Tampa Pain Relief Center, Inc.	Florida	Central Florida Pain Relief Centers Florida Orthopedic Partners Florida Pain Institute - Merritt Island Florida Pain Institute - Palm Bay Florinda Pain Institute - Pineda Florida Spine Sports and Rehabilitation Center Orlando Pain Relief Center Pain Medicine Institute Rehabilitation Medical Group Sarasota Pain Relief Center - Bradenton Sarasota Pain Relief Center - CPCS Sarasota Pain Relief Center - Downtown Sarasota Pain Relief Center - Venice Sarasota Pain Relief Center South Florida Pain Relief Center
Tattnall Hospital Company, LLC	Georgia	
Texarkana Surgery Center GP, LLC	Texas	
Texarkana Surgery Center, L.P.	Delaware	
Texas Physician Physicians Group	Texas	Austin Wound Care and Hyperbaric Center
The Center for Special Surgery, LLC	Delaware	
The Center for Specialized Surgery, LP	Pennsylvania	
The Surgery Center of Ocala, LLC	Tennessee	
Tracy Surgery Center, LLC	California	
Triangle Surgery Center, LLC	North Carolina	
UCLA/SP Holdings, LLC	Delaware	
UniPhy Healthcare of Johnson City VI, LLC	Tennessee	

Entity Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Doing Business As
United ASC Holding Company, LLC	Delaware	
Universal Management, LLC	Delaware	
Universal Spine & Joint Specialists, LLC	Florida	
Valencia ASC, LLC	California	
Valley Ambulatory Surgery Center, L.P.	Illinois	
Valley Surgical Center, Ltd.	Ohio	
VASC, LLC	Illinois	
VH Naples Holdings, LLC	Kansas	
VH SEFL Holdings, LLC	Kansas	
VH Springfield Holdings, LLC	Kansas	
VH Villages Holdings, LLC	Kansas	
Village Surgicenter, LLC	Delaware	
Village Surgicenter, Limited Partnership	Delaware	
West Bloomfield Surgery Center LLC	Michigan	
Westchase Surgery Center, Ltd.	Florida	
Wilmington Surgery Center, L.P.	Tennessee	

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-252399 on Form S-3 and Registration Statement Nos. 333-207298, 333-233223 and 333-260831 on Form S-8 of our reports dated **March 1, 2023** **February 26, 2024**, relating to the financial statements of Surgery Partners, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") and the effectiveness of Surgery Partners, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Nashville, TN
March 1, 2023 **February 26, 2024**

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, J. Eric Evans, certify that:

- I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Surgery Partners, Inc.;
- Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

- (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ J. Eric Evans
J. Eric Evans
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 1, 2023 February 26, 2024

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, David T. Doherty, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Surgery Partners, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ David T. Doherty
David T. Doherty
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 1, 2023 February 26, 2024

Exhibit 32.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Surgery Partners, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the periods presented therein.

By: /s/ J. Eric Evans
J. Eric Evans
Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 1, 2023 February 26, 2024

By: /s/ David T. Doherty
David T. Doherty
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: March 1, 2023 February 26, 2024

Exhibit 97

**SURGERY PARTNERS, INC.
EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION RECOVERY POLICY**

In accordance with the Rule 5608 of the Nasdaq Stock Market and Section 10D and Rule 10D-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Board of Directors of Surgery Partners, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), has adopted this policy regarding the recovery of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation Received by Executive Officers under certain circumstances (this "Policy").

I. Defined Terms

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply for purposes of this Policy:

1.1 *Accounting Restatement* means an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements (commonly referred to as a "Big R" restatement), or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (commonly referred to as a "little r" restatement).

1.2 *Award* means an award of Incentive-Based Compensation, which generally is subject to vesting and/or performance conditions, or is granted based on satisfaction of performance conditions.

1.3 *Committee* means the Compensation, Culture and People Committee of the Board of Directors or such other committee designated by the Board of Directors.

1.4 *Executive Officer* means the Company's president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice-president of the Company in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy-making function, or any other person who performs similar policy-making functions for the Company. For the avoidance of doubt, the identification of an executive officer for purposes of this Policy shall at least include each executive officer who is or was identified pursuant to Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K, as well as the principal accounting officer (or, if there is no principal accounting officer, the controller).

1.5 *Financial Reporting Measures* means measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or total shareholder return) shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered Financial Reporting Measures. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented in the Company's financial statements or included in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

1.6 *Incentive-Based Compensation* means any compensation that is granted, accrued or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure of the Company.

1.7 *Received* means, with respect to any Incentive-Based Compensation, actual or deemed receipt, and Incentive-Based Compensation shall be deemed received in the Company's fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-Based Compensation to the Executive Officer occurs after the end of that period.

1.8 *Restatement Date* means the earlier to occur of (i) the date the Board of Directors, the Committee or the officers of the Company authorized to take such action if action by the Board of Directors is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, or (ii) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an Accounting Restatement.

II. Authority to Recover Incentive-Based Compensation

2.1 *Accounting Restatement.* In the event that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, then the Company shall recover reasonably promptly the amount of erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation Received by any Executive Officer in a manner consistent with the terms described in this Section 2.1.

(a) *Amount to be Recovered.* The amount of Incentive-based Compensation to be recovered shall be the amount Received that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been Received by an Executive Officer had it been determined based on the Accounting Restatement, and shall be computed without regard to any taxes paid. For Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or total shareholder return, where the amount of erroneously awarded compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in an Accounting Restatement:

- i. The amount shall be based on the Committee's reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was Received; and
- ii. The Company shall maintain documentation of such reasonable estimate and provide the relevant documentation as required to the Nasdaq.

(b) *Incentive-Based Compensation Performance Periods Subject to Recovery.* The requirements of this Section 2.1 shall apply to all Incentive-Based Compensation Received by a person:

- i. On or after October 2, 2023;
- ii. After beginning service as an Executive Officer;
- iii. Who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the applicable performance period relating to any Incentive-Based Compensation;

- iv. While the Company has a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or a national securities association; and
- v. During the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the Restatement Date, as well as any stub period or transition period (that results from a change in the Company's fiscal year) within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years (except that a transition period between the last day of the Company's previous fiscal year end and the first day of its new fiscal year that comprises a period of at least nine months shall count as a completed fiscal year).

2.2 General Terms for Recovery

(a) *Effect of Impracticability of Recovery.* The Company is not required to recover erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation to the extent that the Committee has made a determination that recovery would be impracticable and any of the following conditions are met:

- i. The Committee determines that the direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered. Before making this determination, the Company shall make a reasonable attempt to recover the erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation, document such attempt(s), and provide such documentation to the Nasdaq; or
- ii. Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401(a)(13) or Section 411(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder.

(b) *Method of Recovery.* The Committee shall have the discretion to determine, based on the particular facts and circumstances, the appropriate means of recovery of Incentive-Based Compensation in accordance with this Policy including, but not limited to, (1) seeking reimbursement of all or part of an Award previously paid to the Executive Officer, (2) cancelling prior Awards, whether vested or unvested or paid or unpaid, (3) cancelling or setting-off against planned future Awards, and (4) any other method authorized by applicable law or contract that the Committee deems reasonable. To the extent that an Executive Officer fails to repay to the Company when due all Incentive-Based Compensation subject to recovery under this Policy, the Company shall take all actions reasonable and appropriate to recover such Incentive-Based Compensation from the applicable Executive Officer.

III. Administration

3.1 *Authority of Committee.* This Policy shall be administered by the Committee. Except as limited by law, or by the governing documents and policies of the Company, and subject to the provisions of this Policy, the Committee shall have full power, authority, and sole and exclusive discretion to construe, interpret and administer this Policy. In addition, the Committee shall have full and exclusive power to adopt such rules, regulations and guidelines for carrying out this Policy as it may

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deem necessary or proper, all of which power shall be executed in the best interests of the Company and in keeping with the objectives of this Policy.

3.2 *Decisions Binding.* In making any determination or in taking or not taking any action under this Policy, the Committee may obtain and may rely on the advice of consultants, advisors and experts, including advisors otherwise engaged by the Company. Actions and decisions of the Committee under this Policy shall be in the Committee's sole and absolute discretion and shall be conclusive and binding on all parties.

3.3 *Prohibition on Indemnification.* The Company shall not indemnify any Executive Officer against the loss of Incentive-Based Compensation under this Policy.

3.4 *Acknowledgement.* Each Executive Officer shall execute and deliver to the Company an acknowledgement and agreement with respect to this Policy in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. Additionally, the Committee may require that any employment agreement, equity award agreement or similar agreement shall, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, require an Executive Officer to agree to abide by the terms of this Policy.

3.5 *Other Recoupment Rights.* Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement and any other legal remedies available to the Company.

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Exhibit A

Acknowledgement and Agreement with Respect to Executive Compensation Recovery Policy

By my signature below, I acknowledge and agree that:

(A) I have received and read the attached Executive Compensation Recovery Policy (this “Policy”).

(B) I hereby agree to abide by all of the terms of this Policy both during and after my employment with the Company, including, without limitation, by promptly repaying or returning any erroneously awarded Incentive-Based Compensation to the Company as determined in accordance with this Policy.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Date:

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