Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. and Affiliates

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2014

B&G
BRYANS & GRAMUGLIA
CPAs, LLC

Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. and Affiliates
December 31, 2014

Contents

BRYANS & GRAMUGLIA
CPAs, LLC

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Boards of Trustees of
Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. and Affiliates

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. (a nonprofit organization) and Affiliates which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of activities and cash flows for the six month period ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entities' preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entities' internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. and Affiliates as of December 31, 2014, and the changes in their net assets and their cash flows for the six month period ended December 31, 2014 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The consolidating schedule of operating results – by program on page 15 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Bryans & Gramuglia CPAs, LLC

Albany, New York
November 6, 2015

Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. And Affiliates
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2014

ASSETS

Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 176,272
Accounts receivable	17,361
Investments	4,276,897
Inventory	16,196
Prepaid expenses	49,300
Total Current Assets	4,536,026
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Land and improvements	540,630
Buildings and improvements	1,346,879
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	500,906
Vehicles	34,448
Total	2,422,863
Less accumulated depreciation	33,150
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	2,389,713
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 6,925,739

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 64,488
Accrued expenses	42,392
Deferred revenue	46,017
Total Current Liabilities	152,897
Net Assets	
Unrestricted	6,710,470
Temporarily restricted	62,372
Total Net Assets	6,772,842
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 6,925,739

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. And Affiliates
Consolidated Statement of Activities
For the Year Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2014

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Support and Revenue			
Program activity and grant revenue	$ 31,382	$ 500	$ 31,882
Conference center	310,262	-	310,262
Restaurant	298,502	-	298,502
Contributions	4,935,879	72,122	5,008,001
Contributions from estate	2,290,271	-	2,290,271
Investment income (loss)	(12,340)	-	(12,340)
Other revenues	89,883	-	89,883
Net assets released from program restrictions	10,250	(10,250)	-
Total Support and Revenue	7,954,089	62,372	8,016,461
Expenses			
Program Services:			
Program activity and grant expense	229,687	-	229,687
Conference center	396,079	-	396,079
Restaurant	311,995	-	311,995
Supporting services:			
Management and general	330,910	-	330,910
Total Expenses	1,268,671	-	1,268,671
Change in Net Assets	6,685,418	62,372	6,747,790
Net Assets, Beginning of Period	25,052	-	25,052
Net Assets, End of Period	$ 6,710,470	$ 62,372	$ 6,772,842

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. and Affiliates
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2014

Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Change in Net Assets	$ 6,747,790
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Non cash contributions	(2,322,771)
Depreciation and amortization	33,150
Unrealized and realized (gain) loss on investments	56,961
(Increase) decrease in assets:	
Accounts receivable	(17,361)
Inventory	(16,196)
Prepaid expenses	(49,300)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	
Accounts payable	63,536
Accrued expenses	54,385
Deferred revenue	46,017
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	4,596,211
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(15,061)
Purchase of investments	(4,440,223)
Proceeds from sale of investments	24,980
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(4,430,304)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	165,907
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	10,365
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	$ 176,272
Noncash Financing and Investing Transactions	
Unrealized and realized gain (loss) on investments	$ (56,961)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. (the Institute), located in Rensselaerville, New York, was founded in 2011 and chartered as a nonprofit, independent educational institution. The campus of the Institute serves as a conference center for educational workshops and meetings. The Institute sponsors and participates in educational programs which focus on agricultural, cultural, community development and sustainability through grants, contracts and consulting arrangements. The Institute is tax-exempt under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(a) as described in Section 501(c)(3) and has been granted status as a public charity. As detailed in Note 10, assets were transferred to the Institute and the operations commenced on July 1, 2014.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of significant accounting policies used to prepare the accompanying consolidated financial statements follows:

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Institute have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. In the case of grant and contributed income, revenue is considered earned when the time or use restrictions have been met.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Institute and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Carriage House Restaurant, Inc. (the Restaurant) and Helderberg Brewery, Inc. (the Brewery). The Restaurant and Brewery are taxable corporations and each files separate income tax returns. The Restaurant is operated as a service to the Institute and its mission. The results of operations of the Restaurant are included in unrestricted support and revenue expense in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Brewery had no activity during the period ended December 31, 2014. Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Statement Presentation

In accordance with generally accepted accounting standards, the Institute is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Statement Presentation

In addition, the Institute is required to present a statement of cash flows. Net assets and revenues, expenses, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted Net Assets

Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Unrestricted net assets may be designated for specific purposes by action of the Board of Trustees.

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met, either by actions of the Institute and/or the passage of time. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. The Institute reported temporarily restricted net assets at December 31, 2014 of $62,372.

Permanently Restricted Net Assets

Net assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they be retained and invested permanently by the Institute. There were no permanently restricted net assets at December 31, 2014.

Income Taxes

A provision for income taxes has not been included in the accompanying financial statements for the Institute as it is a not-for-profit organization exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. However, income from certain activities not directly related to the Institute's tax exempt purpose is subject to taxation as unrelated business income. The activities resulted in no unrelated business taxes for the year ended December 31, 2014. The corporation is incorporated pursuant to the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. The corporation is also registered with New York State Department of Law, CharitiesBureau.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB ASC 740-10 which requires entities to disclose in their financial statements the nature of any uncertainty in their tax position. For tax-exempt entities, their tax-exempt status itself is deemed to be an uncertainty, since events could occur to jeopardize their tax-exempt status. However, the Institute has no knowledge of events or circumstances that would jeopardize its tax-exempt statuses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income Taxes

The Institute implemented FASB ASC 740-10 and its current accounting policy for evaluating uncertain tax positions is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Institute has not recognized any benefits from uncertain tax positions in 2014 and believes it has no uncertain tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of the statements of financial position date.

The Institute evaluated its tax position and concluded that all of the positions taken by the Institute would more likely than not be sustained upon examination, based on technical merits. The information returns of the Institute for 2011, 2012, and 2013 are subject to examination by tax authorities, generally for three years after they were filed.

Contributions

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, contributions received are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted, or permanently restricted support depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions. All donor-restricted support is reported as an increase in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets, depending on the nature of the restriction. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. The Institute reports any donor-restricted contributions whose restrictions are not met in the same accounting period as restricted support.

Contributions restricted for the acquisition of land, buildings and equipment are reported as temporarily restricted revenues and are reclassified to unrestricted net assets upon acquisition and placing the assets in service.

Donations are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. In addition, at its discretion, the Board of Trustees may designate funds for specific purposes.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Risks and Uncertainties

Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market economic conditions, world affairs and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is possible that changes in their values could occur in the near term and such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the investments and investment activity of the Institute.

The Institute's investments do not represent significant concentrations of market risk in as much as the Institute's investment portfolio is diversified among issuers. Coverage for cash and securities protection comes from two sources for the securities corporations. The Securities Investor Protection Corporation protects up to $500,000 of which $100,000 may be cash and additional protection is obtained by each security corporation for the remaining net equity, if any, of the cash and securities held in an account.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in bank, both in interest bearing and noninterest bearing accounts, and money market funds. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of demand and time deposits as well as short-term debt securities purchased with a maturity of three months or less. Restricted cash represents amounts that are temporarily restricted by contributors and is therefore excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represents amounts owed to the Institute from government and other nonprofit agencies and corporations for services related to research and training programs, as well as conference center fees. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on management's analysis of delinquent customer accounts and its knowledge of each customer. Amounts are charged off to the allowance once a risk to collectability is determined by management. For the year ended December 31, 2014 the allowance for doubtful accounts was $-0-.

Investments

The Institute follows generally accepted accounting principles whereby investments in marketable securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position. Investment income (including realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments, interest and dividends) is included in the statement of activities as increases or decreases in unrestricted net assets unless donor stipulations or law restricts the income or loss. Investment management fees for the year ended December 31, 2014 were $895.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments

The Institute has significant investments in equity and debt securities and is therefore subject to concentrations of market and credit risk. Investments are managed by investment advisors who are supervised by the Board. Though the market value of investments is subject to fluctuation on a year to year basis, the Finance Committee of the Board believes that the investment policy is prudent for the long-term welfare of the Institute.

Investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with these securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in their value, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in risks in the near term could materially affect account balances and the amounts reported in the statement of financial position and the statement of activities.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 "Fair Value Measurements" (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but applies to other GAAP accounting pronouncements that use fair value as a relevant measurement attribute materially impact fair value measurements applied by the Institute. See Note 6 for disclosures required by FAS 157.

Endowments

In July 2006, the Uniform Law Commission (ULC) approved the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) as a modernized version of the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act of 1972 (UMIFA), the model act on which states and the District of Columbia have based their primary laws governing the investment and management of donor-restricted endowment funds by not-for-profit organizations. A number of states have enacted a version of UPMIFA, including New York State. The FASB Staff Position (FAS) 117-1 "Endowments of Not-for-Profit Organizations" provides guidance on the net asset classification of donor-restricted endowment funds for a not-for-profit organization that is subject to an enacted version of UPMIFA. This FSP also improves disclosures about an organization's endowment funds (both donor-restricted endowment funds and board-designated endowment funds), whether or not the Institute is subject to UPMIFA.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Land, Buildings, and Equipment

Land, buildings and equipment are stated at acquisition cost or, if donated, at the approximate fair market value at the date of donation. These costs include expenditures for additions and improvements that extend the useful lives of the facilities and equipment. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which range from three to thirty-three years. Land is recorded at acquisition cost with no consideration for depreciation. Expenditures for major improvements and betterments are capitalized, and expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Assets recorded as capital leases are amortized over the lease term of the asset or its useful life, if shorter. There was no lease amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Depreciation expense was $33,150 for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of money received as security deposits for events prior to the occurrence of the event and grant revenue received prior to completing the requirements of the grant.

Allocated Expenses

Expenses by function have been allocated among program and supporting services classifications on the basis of time records and estimates made by the Institute's management.

Advertising Expense

The Institute expenses advertising costs as they are incurred.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balances comprising cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

Checking accounts	$ 103,765
Petty cash	2,050
Cash & cash equivalents - investments	70,457
Total	$ 176,272

4. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Institute maintains its cash balances at a financial institution located in Greene County, New York. Accounts at this institution were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000 during the year ended December 31, 2014. At times during the year ended December 31, 2014, the Institute may have had bank deposits in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC. As of December 31, 2014, the Institute's bank deposits were fully insured.

5. INVESTMENTS

Investments are carried on the financial statements at fair value based on readily determinable market prices and consist of the following at December 31, 2014:

Common stocks	$ 2,359,646
Fixed income	1,917,251
Total	$ 4,276,897

Interest is accrued as earned and dividends are recognized as of the dividend declaration date.

The income and unrealized gains or losses related to the unrestricted investments are considered unrestricted for reporting purposes.

The components of net investment income (loss) at December 31, 2014 from all sources are as follows:

Interest income and dividends	$ 44,621
Net realized and unrealized gains (loss)	(56,961)
Total	$ (12,340)

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair value measurements and levels within the fair value hierarchy of those measurements for the assets reported at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:	
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)
Investments (see Note 5)	$ 4,276,897	$ 4,276,897

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy consists of three broad levels: Level 1 inputs consisting of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities have the highest priority, Level 2 consists of other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, and Level 3 inputs consist of unobservable inputs and have the lowest priority.

The Institute uses appropriate valuation techniques based on the available inputs to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. When available, the Institute measures fair value using Level 1 and Level 2 inputs because they generally provide the most reliable evidence of fair value. Level 3 inputs are only used when Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available.

Level 1 Fair Value Measurements
Fair values for investments are determined by reference to quoted market prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions.

7. INVENTORIES

The components of inventories consist of the following at December 31, 2014:

Restaurant food and supplies	$ 16,196

8. PLEDGES RECEIVABLE

Pledges receivable represent unconditional promises to give and are recognized as revenue in the period the promise is received. Pledges receivable are collectible over future periods and historically have been recorded at their present value. There were no pledges recorded as of December 31, 2014.

9. TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Temporarily restricted net assets at December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

In support of long form, non-fiction residency programs	$ 40,000
In support of agricultural educ. & sustainability programs	22,372
Total	$ 62,372

10. TRANSFER OF ASSETS

Effective July 1, 2014, substantially all of the fixed and other assets of the Carey Center for Global Good, LLC, were transferred to the Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. in accordance with the executed settlement agreement of the estate of William Polk Carey. This transfer of assets, in the amount of $2,290,271, is reflected in the consolidated statement of activities as contributions from estate. Assets were recorded at fair value at time of transfer.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Recorded Change to Investment Management Expense

In April of 2015, Key Private Bank, the Investment Manager for the securities held in reserve, reviewed its agreement with the Institute and agreed to waive Advisory fees for the period July 2014 through November 2014, resulting in a credit of $16,455. This amount was reduced from expenses and recorded as prepaid expenses at December 31, 2014.

Planned Re-structure of Carriage House Restaurant Inc.

With the formation of the Helderberg Brewery, Inc. from the Agricultural Initiative Program and the plans to brew and sell beer, the NYS Liquor Authority requires that the on-premise license to sell alcoholic beverages held by the Carriage House Restaurant, Inc. be surrendered, and replaced with a similar license held by the Helderberg Brewery, Inc. Accordingly, the Carriage House Restaurant Inc. is to cease operations, in 2015, as previously structured, and become a subsidiary of the Helderberg Brewery, Inc.; continuing operations as the Helderberg Brewery, Inc., dba the Carriage House Restaurant.

12. EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. and Affiliates has evaluated subsequent events through November 6, 2015, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc. And Affiliates
Schedule of Support and Revenue and Functional Expenses
For the Year Six Month Period Ended December 31, 2014

	Carey Institute for Global Good, Inc.						
	Program Activity, Grants & Contributions	Conference Center	Management & General	Carriage House Restaurant, Inc.	Helderberg Brewery, Inc.	Eliminations	Total
Support and Revenue							
Program activity and grant revenue	$ 31,882	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 31,882
Conference center	-	297,284	12,978	-	-	-	310,262
Restaurant	-	1,103	-	297,399	-	-	298,502
Contributions	5,006,901	-	1,100	-	-	-	5,008,001
Contributions from estate	2,290,271	-	-	-	-	-	2,290,271
Investment income (loss)	(12,340)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,340)
Rent income	-	-	57,053	-	-	(57,053)	-
Other revenues	235	7,301	81,618	729	-	-	89,883
Total Support and Revenue	7,316,949	305,688	152,749	298,128	-	(57,053)	8,016,461
Functional Expenses							
Salaries	88,473	148,316	130,865	97,767	-	-	465,421
Payroll taxes and benefits	55,943	99,946	27,909	56,800	-	-	240,598
Advertising and marketing	12,438	9,921	1,804	-	-	-	24,163
Program management	524	300	6,044	619	-	-	7,487
Office and production	24,538	11,191	8,885	513	-	-	45,127
Event and program added	11,745	-	-	-	-	-	11,745
Contracted services	7,523	7,866	36,140	3,472	-	-	55,001
Supplies	4,074	18,379	1,382	11,508	-	-	35,343
Travel and meetings	7,783	14,804	1,214	-	-	-	23,801
Business and admin operating expense	7,246	12,161	63,263	2,807	-	-	85,477
Office furniture and equipment	163	407	260	-	-	-	830
Equipment rental	-	11,002	-	302	-	-	11,304
Repairs and maintenance	316	23,714	525	6,792	-	-	31,347
Rent, parking, and utilities	418	32,256	-	65,313	-	(57,053)	40,934
Restaurant	38	273	-	102,839	-	-	103,150
Bank and credit card fees	121	4,566	168	2,422	-	-	7,277
Insurance	324	-	18,280	17,096	-	-	35,700
Licenses, registrations, and fees	150	977	-	798	-	-	1,925
Organization support	7,603	-	947	-	-	-	8,550
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	33,150	-	-	-	33,150
Miscellaneous	267	-	74	-	-	-	341
Total Expenses	229,687	396,079	330,910	369,048	-	(57,053)	1,268,671
Allocation of Management & General Expense	-	-	(123,436)	123,436	-	-	-
Total Functional Expenses	229,687	396,079	207,474	492,484	-	(57,053)	1,268,671
Excess (Deficiency) of Support and Revenue Over Functional Expenses	$ 7,087,262	$ (90,391)	$ (54,725)	$ (194,356)	$ -	$ -	$ 6,747,790

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.