State of Vermont
Green Mountain Care Board
144 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Report to the Legislature

Analysis of Brattleboro Retreat's Audited Financial Statements FY15 through FY18

In accordance with Act 53 of 2019

Submitted by the
Green Mountain Care Board

January 9, 2020

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Executive Summary

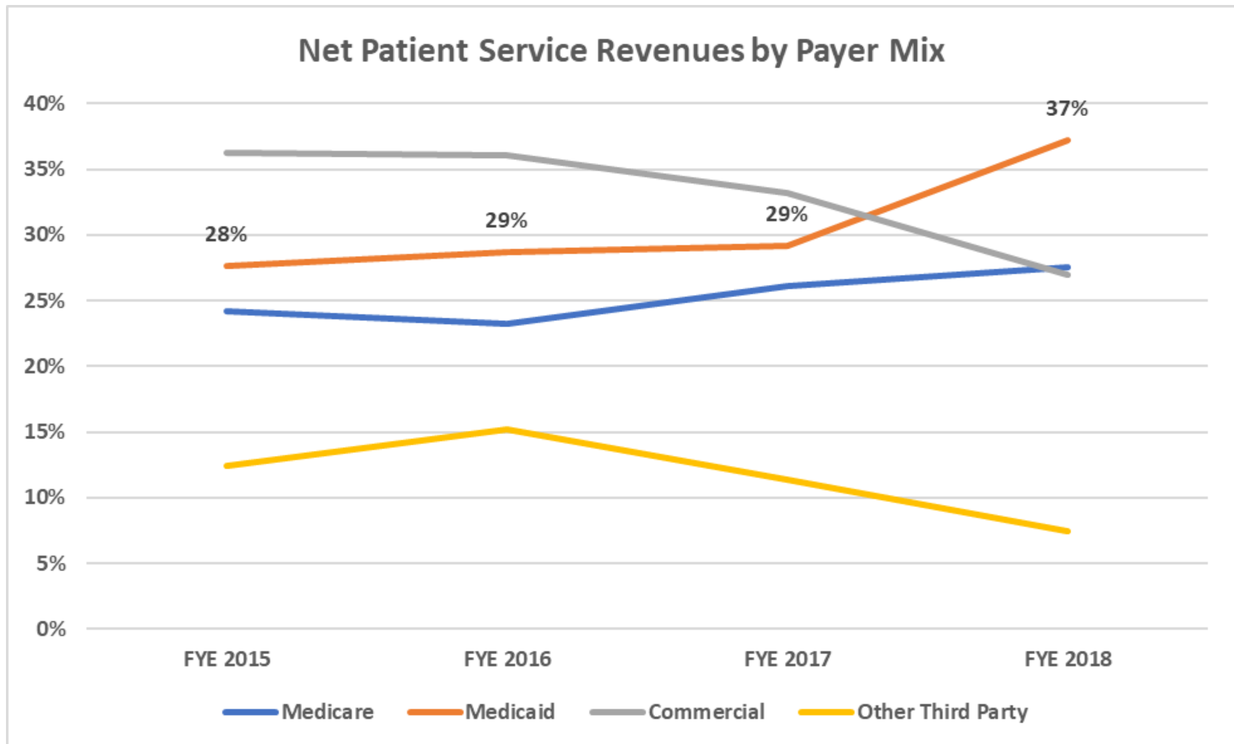
Last year, the Green Mountain Care Board (GMCB, The Board), was given additional duties by the Legislature in Act 53, *An Act Relating to Informed Health Care Financial Decision Making and the Consent Policy for the Vermont Health Information Exchange.* This legislation added to the Board's duties limited budget oversight of each psychiatric hospital in the state licensed pursuant to chapter 43 of Title 18. The Board's oversight of mental health facilities is limited to a significantly smaller process than the one the Board undertakes for the other 14 hospitals in the state per 18 V.S.A. § 9375(b)(7), § 9372, and § 9456, allowing for a review of financial statements, but not the setting of financial targets or commercial rates.

Per Act 53 Board staff analyzed the most recent available three years of audited financials from the Brattleboro Retreat in order to assess its financial condition. The goal of this draft is to document this analysis. This is an *initial* draft of the analysis and we are hopeful it will provide you with more data as you discuss the future of the Retreat. As it relates to the Board's implementation of Act 53, we are open to feedback on next steps regarding our limited oversight of psychiatric hospitals, and how we may continue to support a comprehensive view of Vermont's system of care.

In summary, this analysis suggests that the Brattleboro Retreat is facing significant financial challenges that without redirection could lead to insolvency. The data used in this analysis span from FY 2015 through FY 2018[1], and its limited scope may not reflect the Retreat's current financial situation. Some key metrics explained in this report that help provide context to the Retreat's financial health include:

- Balance Sheet (FY 2018)
    - Net Assets: $24.5 million ($5.3 million restricted for 12 new psych beds, funded by the state)
    - Days Receivable: 45
    - Days Cash on Hand: 40
    - Current Ratio: 1.89:1
    - Debt Service Coverage Ratio: 1.63:1
    - Allowance for Uncollectable Accounts as % of Total A/R: 39%
    - Age of Plant: 20.35 years
- Income Statement (FY 2018)
    - Total Revenues: $72.7 million
    - Total Expense: $74.0 million
    - Operating Margin: -1.69%
    - Provider tax expense has doubled since FY 2015
- Payer mix (FY 2018)
    - Medicaid: 37%
    - Medicare: 28%
    - Commercial: 27%
    - Other third party (Out of pocket, other state/federal funds): 7%

[1] Brattleboro Retreat operates on a December 31 fiscal year.



Financial Statement Analysis

Key Insights

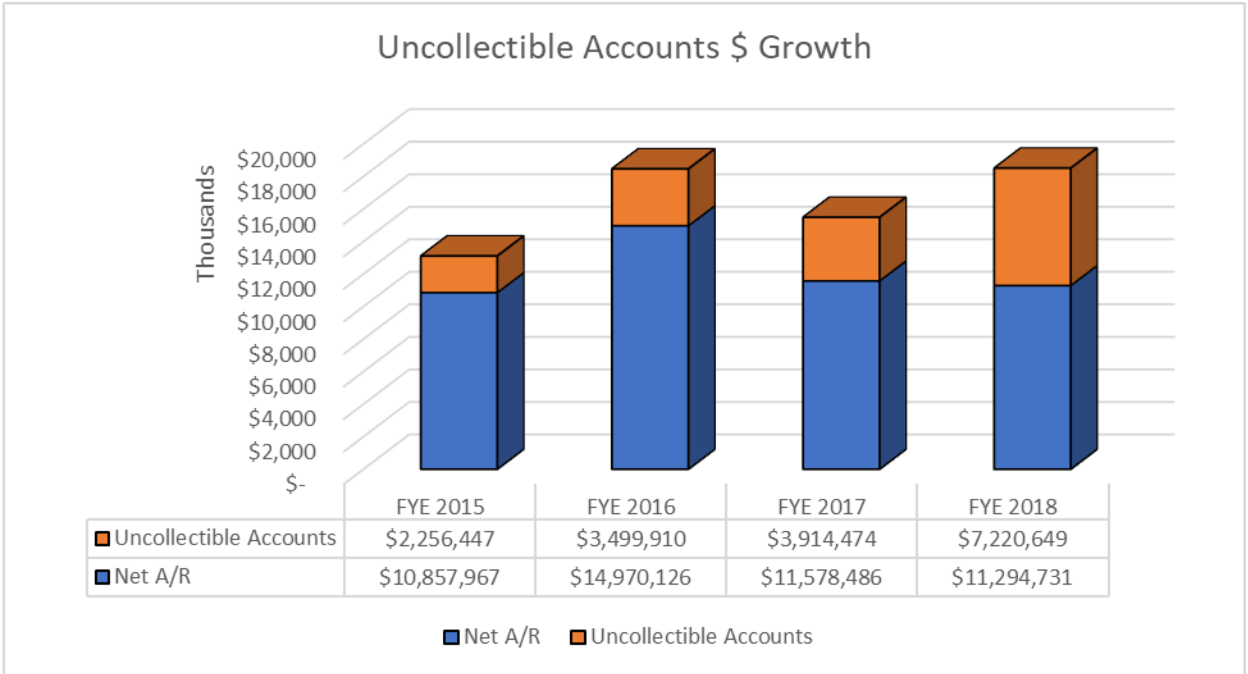
1. The organization's operating expenses are outpacing its operating revenues resulting in sizable financial losses that are not being subsidized by non-operating income. Reserves are being utilized to cover the losses, resulting in a financially weakened organization.
2. The net amount of accounts receivable that the organization intends to collect is in decline, as uncollectible account allowances are growing at an unsustainable rate. As of FY 2018, the allowance for uncollectible accounts consist of 39% of gross accounts receivable, up from 17% as of FY 2015.
3. Age of plant now exceeds 20 years, which suggests that capital improvements to this facility are likely required in the near future to accommodate state and federal regulatory requirements.

Balance Sheet

Total assets as of FY 2018 are in excess of $48.3 million, with year-over-year growth from FY 2017 in the amount of 8.7%. The Retreat cites that this asset growth is driven by the construction of new state-funded psychiatric beds. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of current assets from FY 2015 through FY 2018 is 4.9%. Current assets consist of cash, net accounts receivable (A/R) due from third party payors, and prepaid expenses. Cash balances have been declining at a rate of 13.5% since FY 2015. Net A/R balances (excluding the allowance for doubtful accounts) have remained relatively stagnant over the period and reflect a CAGR of 1.3% from FY 2015 to FY 2018.

Accounts Receivable Financial Mix				
Payer	**FY 2015**	**FY 2016**	**FY 2017**	**FY 2018**
Medicare	16%	18%	23%	16%
Medicaid	62%	59%	49%	53%
BCBS	7%	7%	9%	11%
Other Third Party	12%	14%	17%	17%
Patients (Self-Pay)	3%	2%	2%	3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The allowance for doubtful (uncollectible) accounts has grown 47.35% from FY 2015 to FY 2018, now totaling $7.2 million and representing 39% of A/R.



The FY 2016 audit explains that the Retreat outsourced A/R functions which caused delays in claims processing. This is not unusual and is reflected on the FY 2016 balance sheet in terms of a year-over-year growth in A/R balances of 38%. While outsourcing is usually done to streamline billing and collections processes and ultimately improve cash flow, subsequent years' audits note that management has continued to evaluate and restructure the revenue cycle which has caused further delays and the identification of additional uncollectible accounts. Although A/R days have fallen from 64 days in FY 2016, down to 45 days in FY 2018, there are still questions around the key drivers and the relationship with the growth of the allowance for uncollectable accounts.

Board designated assets have declined at a CAGR of 9.7%. This is likely due to the operational losses incurred by the Retreat over the past several years and the need for the Board of Directors to release funds to cover operating costs. Offsetting this decline is the rise of assets with donor restriction. Annual growth in donor-restricted funding is approximately 131%, and the State of Vermont's investment in building additional psychiatric beds at the facility.

The Retreat's largest asset is the value of the property, plant and equipment (net of depreciation), totaling $18.2 million in FY 2018. Net values have declined at a rate of 4.9% per year and the average age of plant as of FY 2018 is in excess of 20 years. Taken together this suggests that the Retreat's infrastructure is aging, and without necessary capital improvements, it may soon fail to keep pace with regulatory needs of state and federal governments.

In FY 2018, liabilities of the Retreat totaled $23.78 million, with a CAGR since FY 2015 of 1% due to several offsetting factors, discussed below. Annual growth in current liabilities (what The Retreat needs to pay within 1 year) has been approximately 7.4% since FY 2015, representing roughly 50% of total liabilities.

From FY 2017 to FY 2018, a line item labeled 'Bank Overdraft' has been reduced by 67%, although it appears to be offset by a line of credit (LOC), reflecting a balance of $447.2 thousand in FY 2018. This LOC has a maximum draw limit (total exposure) of $3.25 million. That maximum limit is reduced by a Letter of Credit which is collateralized against the LOC in the amount of $984.6 thousand and used to secure the Retreat's self-insured worker's compensation claims. Combined, the current LOC balance and the collateral security of the letter of credit reduces the available amount of the LOC as of FY 2018 to $1.81 million. It is not uncommon that when an organization is experiencing sustained financial strain (such as the Retreat in FY 2018), for the lending institution to take measures to protect themselves from risk in the form of restricting access to the full borrowing capacity of the LOC. It is likely, that even though the LOC has a remaining accessible balance of $1.81 million, the lending institution may be restricting full or partial access to the remaining amount.

Current Portion of Long-Term Debt (CPLTD) has grown at a rate of 2.4% per year largely due to a variable rate note that is set to be paid at the end of FY 2019. If the note is paid off and closed in 2019 the $59 thousand per month, plus interest, in cash flow that would normally be freed up, is going to go towards making principal reductions to the balance of the Revenue Bond obligation. Although details are not available regarding the accounts payable (A/P) and accrued expenses line item, this single liability, has grown by more than 22% per year and as of FY 2018 is greater than $5 million. Because this line item is the largest of the current liabilities, it has been the driver of total current liabilities. Although a year-end balance sheet is a snapshot in time, and therefore, susceptible to the relationship between business operations and timing, the annual growth does indicate that the amounts owed by the Retreat have grown over time and therefore are driving up related liabilities.

Accrued Salaries and Related Amounts, (the second largest current liability) which usually contain salaries carried over from prior periods, accumulated values for paid time off, etc. has declined at a rate of 2% annually. Finally, Other Current Liabilities have declined by 48% year-over-year from FY 2017 to FY 2018.

Long term liabilities (obligations due over 1 year) are heavily weighted in the form of Long-Term Debt (LTD). LTD values have declined at an annual rate of 5.2% due primarily to the principal reduction on the variable rate note mentioned above, which is due to be paid in full at the conclusion of the 2019 fiscal year. The balance of LTD values, however, pertain to a fixed-rate Revenue Bond. This obligation, with a balance of $11.25 million, has been on an interest-only repayment structure during the period under analysis. No principal reductions have occurred during that time. Principal reductions are set to begin in

December 2019. When those required reductions begin, annual LTD is set to increase on the following timeline.

Scheduled Principal Payments on LTD: As of 12/31/2018	
2019 (Incl. in Curr. Liab.)	$684,500
2020	$795,551
2021	$824,915
2022	$855,363
2023	$886,934
Thereafter	$7,882,237
Total LTD	**$11,929,500**

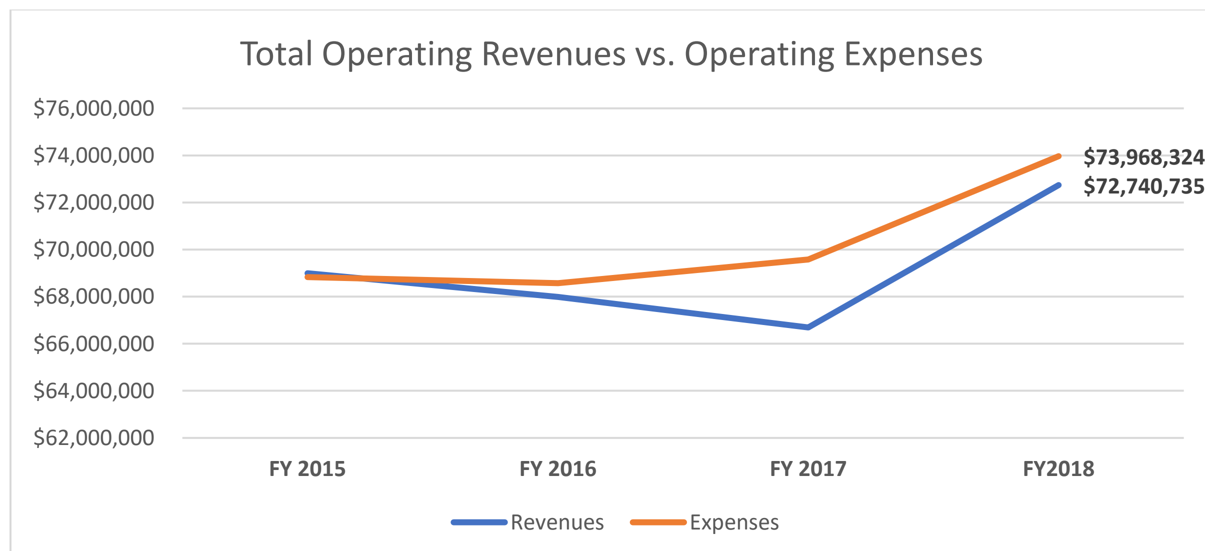
Finally, remaining long-term liabilities consist of deferred compensation (retirement) obligations less, current portion, with total $600 thousand as of FY 2018 and 'other long-term liabilities, in the amount of $350 thousand, which were reclassified in FY 2017.

Net Asset total $24.5 million, with a CAGR of 2.3%, representing funds 'with donor restriction' and 'without donor restriction'. This distinction is important because by considering these funding sources together, the investment by the State of Vermont in the construction of additional psychiatric beds may mask the real decrease in funds 'without donor restriction', which has declined 6.3% annually, and now totals $18.4 million. The Retreat subsidizes operational losses, utilizing its remaining reserves to fill the cash void created by those losses.

Also, on the balance sheet is the Retreat's 50% ownership stake in Vermont Collaborative Care (VCC). From FY 2015 through FY 2018, the Retreat took a $32 thousand loss on this investment and saw no capital surplus distributions.

Income Statement

The Brattleboro Retreat has not reported a positive operating margin since FY 2015 and has amassed cumulative net operating losses totaling $4.7 million.



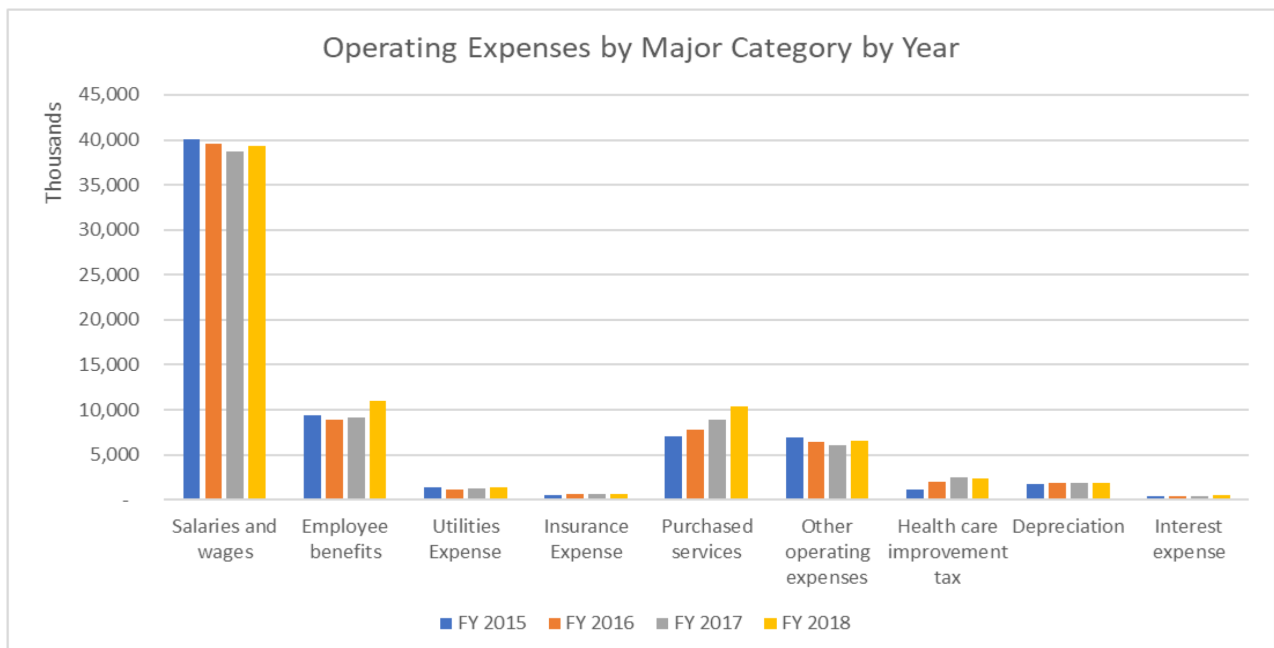
Patient service revenues net of contractual allowances and discounts has grown at an annual rate of 2.9%, offset by a provision for bad debts, which are growing at a rate of 68.2% per year, rising from $610 thousand in FY 2015, up to $2.9 million in FY 2018. The impact of bad debt growth means Net Patient Revenues have grown about 1.8% per year. As of FY 2018, NPR totaled nearly $68.5 million. When funds (other operating revenue) from other revenues and assets released from restriction are factored in, the annual rate of overall operating revenue growth remains at 1.8%. As of FY 2018, total operating revenues surpassed $72.7 million, compared to $68.9 million in FY 2015.

Total operating expenses of the Retreat have grown at an annual rate of 2.4%, outpacing annual operating revenue growth by roughly 0.60%. As of FY 2018, the Retreat spent roughly $202.5 thousand per day during the year. The audit notes that the Retreat had 40 days of cash on hand at the end of FY 2018, meaning that the Retreat could remain operational, relying on its most liquid assets, for 40 days without any additional revenues.

While salaries have remained relatively stagnant, employee benefits are growing at an annual rate of 5.1% per year. From FY 2017 to FY 2018 employee benefits grew 19.1%, rising to nearly $11 million. Despite the relative stagnation of salaries expense and substantial growth of benefits expense, salaries and benefits combined as a percentage of total operating expenses have declined from 72% as of FY 2015, to 68% as of FY 2018.

Purchased services expenses, which are likely costs associated with traveling personnel, has increased at a rate of 13.8% annually. As of FY 2018, purchased services expense totaled nearly $10.4 million, up from $7 million in FY 2015. In FY 2018, purchased services accounts for 14% of operating expenses whereas that figure was only 10% in FY 2015.

The Healthcare Improvement (Provider) Tax that the Retreat pays to the State of Vermont has grown at an annual rate of 27%, rising from $1.18 million in FY 2015, to $2.42 million in FY 2018. The tax peaked at $2.5 million in FY 2017. The Tax now accounts for 3.3% of totaling operating expenses, whereas in FY 2015, it accounted for 1.7%.



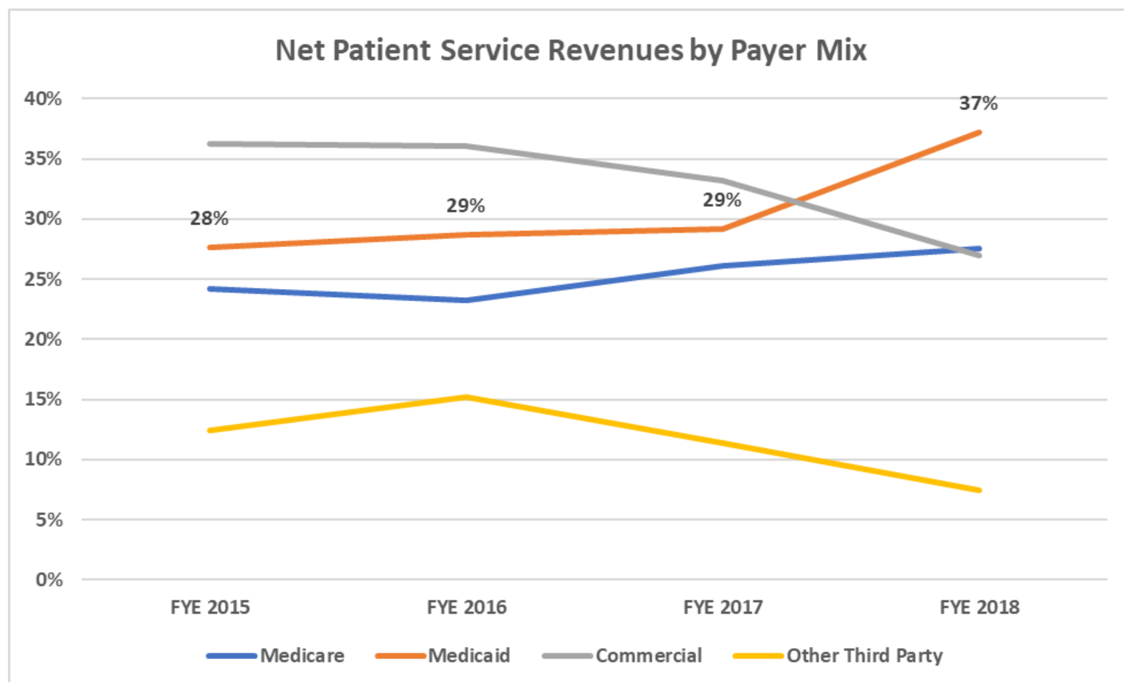
Interest expense associated with the Retreat's borrowing obligations has grown at a rate of 6.5% and in FY 2018 was greater than $480 thousand. However, by FY 2019, the Retreat is on pace to pay off a variable rate note with a final year principal balance of $684.5 thousand. Retiring this debt would make available roughly $59 thousand per month plus interest, if the Retreat does not refinance the remaining debt or take on additional debt. However, as mentioned above, the Retreat intends to begin making principal reductions to its revenue bond on or about the same time as the variable note is paid in full. As stated above, the Retreat has endured a sustained period of operating losses. Losses on operating margin reached a new low in FY 2017 at -4.33%. FY 2018 demonstrated a slight uptick in operating margin, closing at -1.69%.

Non-operating revenues consisting of investment income, realized gains and losses on sale of investments and other non-operating income have declined at an annual rate of nearly 14.3% and have risen and fallen year-over-year with little consistency. Likewise changes in net unrealized gains and losses has had a similar impact; declining at an annual rate of roughly 9.3% and not producing any consistent impact on the bottom-line.

Overall, the total (excess) margins of the Retreat mirror trends in the operating margin, with FY 2015 being the last time margins were positive, reaching a new low in FY 2017 of -3.82%, and rebounding slightly again to -1.57% in FY 2018.

Payer Mix

This payer mix analysis is from the data received for the Vermont health care expenditure analysis[2]. These data suggest that the proportion of net patient revenue that is paid my commercial payers is decreasing while the proportion of Medicaid is increasing and is now the largest payer.



[2] https://gmcboard.vermont.gov/publications/expenditure

Other

Staff have not yet completed an analysis of the Retreat's cash flow statement but recognize a need to do so and will document findings once complete.

Conclusions

It is clear from the above analysis that the Retreat has been under sustained financial duress with cumulative net operating losses since FY 2015 totaling $4.7 million. Although FY 2018 was an improvement over prior year, one year does not make a trend. Additionally, FY 2018's losses were still in excess of $1 million and non-operating revenues offer little in the way of offsetting operating losses. These types of losses are not sustainable from an operating perspective. Even if losses are cut 50% per year for the foreseeable future, it will be difficult for the Retreat to maintain operations. If the FY 2019 financial outlook is on par with FY 2018's operational losses, the Retreat may need to seek alternative solutions to remain in operation.

Sustained losses on the scale reported above, drain an organization's liquidity, forcing the entity to access reserve funds, which weaken its balance sheet position, and/or the entity is required to rely more heavily on access to borrowed liquid capital such as Lines of Credit (LOC) which come at a cost in interest expense. With liquidity becoming scarce, the entity is placed in a precarious financial position to deal with unforeseen events that may require a substantial cash outlay.

Sustained losses also threaten current and future lending potential. The auditor's notes recorded that in FY 2017, the Retreat was in violation of a covenant as it relates to its long-term debt obligations and had to receive a waiver from the lending institution. Although we do not know the specifics of the noted financial covenants, most lenders will use some measure of an entity's capacity to service the outstanding debts. Our calculations show that in FY 2017 the Retreat's capacity to service the Current Portion of Long-Term Debt fell to -0.85:1. Most lending institutions require a 1.20-1.40:1 debt service coverage ratio (DSCR), meaning the entity can service the annual debt obligations with operational cash flow at a 1:1 ratio with some additional cash flow left over as a cushion. Although the Retreat was complying as of FYE2018, and had a DSCR of 1.66:1, continued losses on the same scale as FY 2017 and FY 2018 make future borrowing and corresponding compliance with covenants more susceptible to violations. If violations begin to occur with greater frequency, lending institutions will reassess the extent of their lending risk tolerance with an entity, which will result in a refinance/restructure, potentially, making the cost of borrowing more expensive to cover the heightened risk, or calling the loan altogether.

Furthermore, with the average age of plant in excess of 20 years and sustained losses of this nature, the entity does not have the capacity to build up reserves to make necessary capital improvements. The entity is eventually going to have to make capital improvements for operational, regulatory and patient safety purposes. In the near-term it is likely that they are deferring maintenance and will continue to face rising costs to maintain an aging infrastructure, making the eventual capital improvements even more expensive.

Appendix

Statement of Operations:	Income Statement							
	FYE 2015	*YoY FY 2016 to FY 2015*	FYE 2016	*YoY FY 2017 to FY 2016*	FYE 2017	*YoY FY 2018 to FY 2017*	FYE 2018	4-year CAGR
Unrestricted revenues, gains, and other support:								
Patient service revenue (net of contractual allowances and discounts)	$ 65,606,630	*1.2%*	$ 66,409,710	*-2.9%*	$ 64,506,574	*10.7%*	$ 71,378,674	2.9%
Less: Provision for bad debts	610,027	*257.6%*	2,181,717	*-13.7%*	1,883,890	*54.0%*	2,901,269	68.2%
Net patient service revenue	64,996,603	*-1.2%*	64,227,993	*-2.5%*	62,622,684	*9.3%*	68,477,405	1.8%
Other revenues	3,898,360	*-7.9%*	3,589,965	*4.6%*	3,755,836	*0.1%*	3,759,803	-1.2%
Net assets released from restrictions for operations	95,668	*73.1%*	165,570	*90.4%*	315,223	*59.7%*	503,527	73.9%
Total unrestricted revenues, gains and other support	68,990,631	*-1.5%*	67,983,528	*-1.9%*	66,693,743	*9.1%*	72,740,735	1.8%
Expenses:								
Salaries and wages	40,122,947	*-1.5%*	39,532,671	*-2.2%*	38,660,732	*1.6%*	39,291,870	-0.7%
Employee benefits	9,418,257	*-5.7%*	8,880,657	*3.4%*	9,181,149	*19.1%*	10,937,587	5.1%
Utilities Expense	1,376,225	*-15.9%*	1,157,302	*4.8%*	1,212,406	*13.5%*	1,376,265	0.0%
Insurance Expense	553,229	*12.7%*	623,227	*5.8%*	659,342	*4.5%*	689,231	7.6%
Purchased services	7,040,647	*10.0%*	7,747,409	*15.4%*	8,941,659	*16.1%*	10,380,131	13.8%
Other operating expenses	6,990,323	*-8.7%*	6,381,635	*-4.3%*	6,104,782	*6.8%*	6,517,870	-2.3%
Health care improvement tax	1,186,431	*67.4%*	1,986,457	*26.1%*	2,503,996	*-3.0%*	2,428,670	27.0%
Depreciation	1,763,978	*3.5%*	1,824,905	*3.1%*	1,881,397	*-0.8%*	1,865,863	1.9%
Interest expense	373,698	*17.7%*	439,883	*-1.1%*	435,132	*10.5%*	480,837	8.8%
Total Expenses	68,825,735	*-0.4%*	68,574,146	*1.5%*	69,580,595	*6.3%*	73,968,324	2.4%
(Loss) Income from operations	164,896	*-458.2%*	(590,618)	*388.8%*	(2,886,852)	*-57.5%*	(1,227,589)	-295%
Other Income (losses):								
Investment income	304,937	*-11.0%*	271,481	*-27.9%*	195,842	*5.7%*	206,964	-12%
Net realized losses on the sales of investments	(85,964)	*143.6%*	(209,392)	*-71.1%*	(60,521)	*-20.7%*	(48,010)	-18%
Loss on early extinguishment of LTD	(184,006)	*-100.0%*	-		104,032	*-130.9%*	(32,195)	-44%
Other non-operating income	166,508	*-68.6%*	52,217	*-100.0%*	-		-	-100%
Total other income	201,475	*-43.3%*	114,306	*109.4%*	239,353	*-47.0%*	126,759	-14.3%
(Deficiency) excess of revenues, gains, and other support over expenses and losses	366,371	*-230.0%*	(476,312)	*455.8%*	(2,647,499)	*-58.4%*	(1,100,830)	-244.3%
Change in net unrealized gains on investments	(123,057)	*-261.5%*	198,789	*-94.9%*	10,140	*-1004.6%*	(91,723)	-9.3%
Net asset released from restriction for property and equipment	-		2,556	*3303.3%*	86,988	*-44.5%*	48,266	100.0%
(Decrease) increase in unrestricted net assets	**$ 243,314**	*-213.0%*	**$ (274,967)**	*827.5%*	**$ (2,550,371)**	*-55.1%*	**$ (1,144,287)**	-268%

Balance Sheet:	Assets								
	FYE 2015	YoY FY 2016 to FY 2015	FYE 2016	YoY FY 2017 to FY 2016	FYE 2017**	YoY FY 2018 to FY 2017	FYE 2018	4-year CAGR
Current Assets:								
Cash & Equivalents	$ 1,299,566	*-37.0%*	$ 818,806	*6.0%*	$ 867,581	*-3.0%*	$ 841,140	-13.5%
Accounts Receivable (net allowance for uncollectible accounts of $2,256,447 in 2015; $3,499,910 in 2016; $3,914,474 in 2017; and $7,220,649 in 2018)	10,857,967	*37.9%*	14,970,126	*-22.7%*	11,578,486	*-2.5%*	11,294,731	1.3%
Due from third-party payors							1,117,811	100.0%
Supplies	253,013	*-2.6%*	246,369					
Prepaid Expenses (as of FY 2017 contains supplies & other curr. assets)	548,862	*-2.7%*	534,207	*369.3%*	2,507,069	*-32.2%*	1,700,369	45.8%
Total Current Assets	12,959,408	*27.9%*	16,569,508	*-9.8%*	14,953,136	*0.0%*	14,954,051	4.9%
Assets limited as to use:								
Board-designated funds	9,624,025	*-28.8%*	6,856,675	*2.8%*	7,046,470	*0.7%*	7,094,433	-9.7%
By donor restriction	478,049	*18.9%*	568,296	*17.1%*	665,547	*789.9%*	5,922,444	131.4%
Total assets limited as to use	10,102,074	*-26.5%*	7,424,971	*3.9%*	7,712,017	*68.8%*	13,016,877	8.8%
Property and equipment - Net:	21,198,376	*-3.9%*	20,375,616	*-4.7%*	19,414,342	*-6.1%*	18,228,262	-4.9%
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies and annuity contracts:	548,088	*1.6%*	556,912	*1.6%*	565,912	*-0.7%*	561,852	0.8%
Other Assets:	1,244,097	*-2.0%*	1,218,684	*50.7%*	1,837,082	*-14.4%*	1,572,984	8.1%
Total Assets	**$ 46,052,043**	*0.2%*	**$ 46,145,691**	*-3.6%*	**$ 44,482,489**	*8.7%*	**$ 48,334,026**	1.6%

**Post-FY 2017, an Audit reclass was performed that altered FY 2017's current asset values as of the FY 2018 audit. The reclass resulted in a $350,000 reduction from the original FY 2017 audit in asset values under 'Prepaid Expenses.' These funds were reclassified to 'Other Assets.' The information above represents that of the reclassed FY 2018 audit which also represents a FY 2017 adjusted comparable.

Balance Sheet:	Liabilities and Net Assets								
	FYE 2015	YoY FY 2016 to FY 2015	FYE 2016	YoY FY 2017 to FY 2016	FYE 2017***	YoY FY 2018 to FY 2017	FYE 2018	4-year CAGR
Current Liabilities:								
Bank Overdraft	$ 749,337	*-64.3%*	$ 267,742	*41.8%*	$ 379,740	*-66.6%*	$ 126,837	-44.7%
Line of Credit	-		-		-		447,208	100.0%
Curr. Portion LTD	637,500	*2.4%*	653,000	*3.0%*	672,500	*1.8%*	684,500	2.4%
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	2,735,550	*70.1%*	4,653,222	*-18.2%*	3,807,887	*31.6%*	5,010,030	22.3%
Accrued Salaries & Related Amounts	4,844,362	*-12.2%*	4,254,922	*3.5%*	4,405,734	*2.9%*	4,531,419	-2.2%
Due to third-party payors	421,302	*-0.2%*	420,579	*-32.1%*	285,392	*-100.0%*	-	-100.0%
Other curr. Liabilities	-		-		1,635,513	*-48.0%*	850,000	100.0%
Curr. Portion of deferred compensation obligations	15,000	*0.0%*	15,000	*0.0%*	15,000	*0.0%*	15,000	0.0%
Total Current Liabilities	9,403,051	*9.2%*	10,264,465	*9.1%*	11,201,766	*4.1%*	11,664,994	7.4%
Deferred compensation obligations, excluding curr. portion	596,587	*15.1%*	686,678	*22.5%*	841,072	*-28.6%*	600,349	0.2%
Long-term debt, excluding curr. Portion	13,128,506	*-4.9%*	12,491,227	*-5.2%*	11,839,450	*-5.6%*	11,170,671	-5.2%
Other long-term liabilities	-		-		350,000	*0.0%*	350,000	100%
Total Liabilities	23,128,144	*1.4%*	23,442,370	*3.4%*	24,232,288	*-1.8%*	23,786,014	0.9%
Net Assets:								
Unrestricted Net Assets: (FY2017 becomes "Without donor restrictions")	22,409,992	*-1.2%*	22,135,025	*-11.5%*	19,584,654	*-5.8%*	18,440,367	-6.3%
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets: (FY2017 becomes "With donor restrictions")	276,095	*11.8%*	308,766	*17.1%*	665,547	*817.7%*	6,107,645	180.7%
Permanently Restricted Net Assets: (FY2017 becomes "With donor restrictions")	237,812	*9.1%*	259,530					-100%
Total Net Assets	22,923,899	*-1.0%*	22,703,321	*-10.8%*	20,250,201	*21.2%*	24,548,012	2.3%
Total liabilities and net assets	**$ 46,052,043**	*0.2%*	**$ 46,145,691**	*-3.6%*	**$ 44,482,489**	*8.7%*	**$ 48,334,026**	1.6%

***Post-FY 2017, an Audit reclass was performed that altered FY 2017's current liability values as of the FY 2018 audit. The reclass resulted in a $350,000 reduction from the original FY 2017 audit in liability values under 'Other Curr. Liabilities.' These funds were reclassified to 'Other long-term liabilities.' The information above represents that of the reclassed FY 2018 audit which also represents a FY 2017 adjusted comparable.