GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY-COLORADO SPRINGS

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016

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Board of Directors
Global Village Academy – Colorado Springs
Colorado Springs, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Global Village Academy –Colorado Springs (the "Academy") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these 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 financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 entity's 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 financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Global Village Academy –Colorado Springs as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the school's proportionate share, and schedule of the school's contributions on pages 24-26 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

September 15, 2016

Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs
Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs (GVA - CS or the School), we offer readers of Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2016 is the fifth year of operations for GVA - CS. As of June 30, 2016, net position decreased by $(548,101) to $(1,381,895). This negative balance is the result of the implementation of regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Number 68. Further information about GASB 68 is provided in Note 6 of the financial statements.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue. Such revenue for the year was $2,668,175. At the close of the fiscal year, Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $141,254, an increase of $30,687 from prior year. This increase is the result of an increase in student count and closely monitoring spending throughout the year.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of School's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the School's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected grant expenses and earned but unpaid salary and benefits).

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the school supported primarily by Per Pupil Revenue or other revenues passed through from the authorizer (Colorado Charter School Institute). The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting services.

Fund Financial Statements
A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other governmental units or schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The school has one governmental fund. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the School's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the School's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The school adopts annually appropriated budgets for any governmental funds. A budgetary comparison schedule for each governmental fund has been provided herein.

Notes to the Financial Statements
The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 6-23.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a net position of $(1,381,895) in FY 2015-2016. Again, this is directly related to the new pension liability reporting requirement under GASB 68. Of the School's total net position, $87,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. Accordingly, these funds are not available to satisfy the school's general operating expenses.

Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs's Net Position
Governmental Activities

		June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	$	281,788	$	141,249
Grants Receivable		25		-
Due from CSI		51,646		154,486
Due from GVCC		260		-
Prepaid Items		-		54
Capital Assets, Net of Accum Depreciation		27,606		8,604
Total Assets		**361,325**		**304,393**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to Pensions		1,717,785		393,014
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable		42,133		-
Accrued Expenses		35,719		16,293
Accrued Salaries & Benefits		87,973		61,233
Unearned Revenue		26,640		7,696
Grant Loan		-		100,000
Noncurrent Liability – Net Pension Liability		3,222,861		1,345,904
Total Liabilities		**3,415,326**		**1,531,126**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to Pensions		45,679		75
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		27,606		8,604
Restricted for Emergencies		87,000		73,000
Unrestricted		(1,496,501)		(915,398)
Total Net Position	**$**	**(1,381,895)**	**$**	**(833,794)**

The largest portion of the School's assets is in cash and investments, at 78% of total assets in 2016.

Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs's Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	$ 58,663	$ 356,732
Operating Grants and Contributions	248,533	337,432
Capital Grants and Contributions	97,038	49,637
Total Program Revenue	404,234	743,801
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	2,668,175	2,018,843
Other Income	150,113	-
Total General Revenue	2,818,288	2,018,843
Total Revenue	3,222,522	2,762,644
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	1,925,264	962,165
Supporting Services	1,845,359	1,750,074
Total Expenses	3,770,623	2,712,239
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	(548,101)	50,405
Net Position, Beginning	**(833,794)**	**(884,199)**
Net Position, Ending	**$ (1,381,895)**	**$ (833,794)**

The largest portion of the School's revenues came from per pupil revenue – 83%, respectively in 2016.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the School's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the School's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of $141,254, an increase of $30,687 from prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a final general fund budget in May based on enrollment projections for the school year. In October, after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. At year-end, the school had some variances between its final budgeted and actual activities. Overall, the school recognized $(39,768) less revenue than expected and spent $(50,885) less than planned, when compared to the final budget. One budget amendment was made during FY 2015-2016.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets in the form of equipment to support the school's educational program. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under the Supporting expenses of the School's operations.

The School has no long-term debt obligations; however, the school has entered in to a non-cancellable operating lease, with a purchase option, for its building. The lease requires monthly payments through June 2034. Additonal information about this lease may be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2015-2016 school year was 376.10 funded students. This information was analyzed as part of the 2016-2017 budget which is projecting a 462.20 funded student count.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs's finances for all those with an interest in the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the School:

Global Village Academy - Colorado Springs
1702 North Murray Boulevard
Colorado Springs, CO 80915

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activites	
	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 281,788	141,249
Grants Receivable	25	-
Due from CSI	51,646	154,486
Due from GVCC	260	-
Prepaid Items	-	54
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	27,606	8,604
TOTAL ASSETS	361,325	304,393
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,717,785	393,014
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	42,133	-
Accrued Expenses	35,719	16,293
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	87,973	61,233
Unearned Revenue	26,640	7,696
Grant Loan	-	100,000
Noncurrent Liability - Net Pension Liability	3,222,861	1,345,904
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,415,326	1,531,126
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	45,679	75
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	27,606	8,604
Restricted for Emergencies	87,000	73,000
Unrestricted	(1,496,501)	(915,398)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (1,381,895)	$ (833,794)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2016

		PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION	
					Governmental Activities	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	2016	2015
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	$ 1,925,264	$ 48,638	$ -	$ -	$ (1,876,626)	$ (960,292)
Supporting Services	1,845,359	10,025	248,533	97,038	(1,489,763)	(1,008,146)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 3,770,623	$ 58,663	$ 248,533	$ 97,038	(3,366,389)	(1,968,438)
GENERAL REVENUES						
Per Pupil Revenue					2,668,175	2,018,843
Other					150,113	-
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					2,818,288	2,018,843
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					(548,101)	50,405
NET POSITION, Beginning					(833,794)	(884,199)
NET POSITION, Ending					$ (1,381,895)	$ (833,794)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
June 30, 2016

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 281,788	$ 141,249
Accounts Receivable	25	-
Due from CSI	51,646	154,486
Due from GVCC	260	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	54
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 333,719	$ 295,789
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 42,133	$ -
Accrued Expenses	35,719	16,293
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	87,973	61,233
Unearned Revenue	26,640	7,696
Grant Loan	-	100,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	192,465	185,222
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable	-	54
Restricted for Emergencies	87,000	73,000
Unassigned	54,254	37,513
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	141,254	110,567
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	27,606	8,604
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes net pension liability of ($3,222,861), deferred outflows related to pensions of $1,717,785, and deferred inflows related to pensions of ($45,679).	(1,550,755)	(952,965)
Net position of governmental activities	$ (1,381,895)	$ (833,794)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2016

	2016	2015
REVENUES		
Local Sources	$ 2,879,106	$ 2,379,932
State and Federal Sources	343,416	382,712
TOTAL REVENUES	3,222,522	2,762,644
EXPENDITURES		
Instruction	1,402,989	943,293
Supporting Services	1,788,846	1,742,348
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,191,835	2,685,641
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	30,687	77,003
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	110,567	33,564
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 141,254	$ 110,567

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2016

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	30,687
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount that capital outlay $26,825 exceeded depreciation expense ($7,823) for the year.		19,002
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds those amounts are capitalized and amortized.		(597,790)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	(548,101)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***

Global Village Academy (the "Academy") was formed in 2013 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. The Academy receives their primary funding from the Charter School Institute (the "Institute").

The accounting policies of the Academy conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the Academy and organizations for which the Academy is financially accountable. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the Academy. In addition, any legally separate organizations for which the Academy is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the Academy appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on the Academy.

Based upon the application of these criteria, the following organization is included in the Academy's reporting entity.

Global Village Building Corporation

The Global Village Academy-Colorado Springs Building Corporation (the "Building Corporation") is considered to be financially accountable to the Academy. The purpose of the Building Corporation is to provide a mechanism to issue and pay debt on behalf of the Academy. The Building Corporation is considered to be part of the Academy for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the direct benefit of the Academy and is blended into the Academy's General Fund financial statements. Separate financial statements are not available for the Building Corporation.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the Academy. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, not to exceed 60 days. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Academy.

Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Academy's policy to use restricted resources first and the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

The Academy reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This fund is the general operating fund of the Academy. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Academy as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the following estimated useful lives of the capital assets using the straight-line method; equipment – 5 years.

Unearned Revenues –The unearned revenues includes deposits for fees received but not yet available for expenditure until the following year.

Long-term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

The Academy did not report any long term debt for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Net Position– The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position (Continued)

- Investment in Capital Assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

- Restricted Net Position are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

- Unrestricted Net Position represents assets that do not have any third party limitation on their use. While Academy management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the School Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

Fund Balance Classification – The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the Academy is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Academy does not report any fund balances as nonspendable as of June 30, 2016.

- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.

- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed.

NOTE 1: ***<u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>*** (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position (Continued

This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Academy did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2016.

- <u>Unassigned</u> – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The Academy would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned.

Risk Management

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Academy carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

NOTE 2: ***<u>STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY</u>***

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted for the General Fund on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget is adopted by the Board of Directors prior to June 30. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Revisions must be approved by the Board of Directors. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

NOTE 3: ***CASH AND INVESTMENTS***

Cash at June 30, 2016 consisted of the following:

Deposits	**$ 281,788**

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2016, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held.

The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Academy has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2016, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of $281,788. The bank balances with the financial institutions were $326,414. Of these balances $250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and $76,414 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

Investments

At June 30, 2016 the Academy had no investments to report.

NOTE 4: ***CAPITAL ASSETS***

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 is summarized below.

	Balance June 30, 2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2016
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Depreciated				
Machinery and Equipment	$ 12,291	$ 26,825	$ -	$ 39,116
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated	12,291	26,825	-	39,116
Accumulated Depreciation				
Machinery and Equipment	3,687	7,823	-	11,510
Total Accumulated Depreciation	3,687	7,823	-	11,510
Net Capital Assets	**$ 8,604**	**$ 19,002**	**$ -**	**$ 27,606**

Depreciation was charged to the Supporting Services activity of the Academy.

NOTE 5: ***ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS***

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve month period from August to July, but are earned during an Academy year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2016, were $87,973 in the General Fund.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN***

Pensions. The School participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 6: *DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN* (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the Academy are provided with pensions through the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF)—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA Benefit Structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit

- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100 percent of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50 percent or 100 percent on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs), referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure receive an annual increase of 2 percent, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve for the SCHDTF.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the retirement benefit formula shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled. Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure(s) under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor(s) who will receive the benefits.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Contributions. Eligible employees and the Academy are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary. The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2015	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
Employer Contribution Rate[1]	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) [1]	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the SCHDTF[1]	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 [1]	4.20%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 [1]	4.00%	4.50%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SCHDTF[1]	17.33%	18.13%

[1]Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF School were $203,735 for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2016 the Academy reported a liability of $3,222,861 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2014. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2015. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2015 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

At December 31, 2015, the Academy's proportion was 0.02107%, which was an increase of 0.011% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2016 the Academy recognized pension expense of $1,005,260. At June 30, 2016, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 42,558	$ 134
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 274,034	N/A
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	N/A	$45,545
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$ 1,295,340	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 105,853	N/A
Total	$ 1,717,785	$ 45,679

$105,853 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2017	$586,317
2018	$586,340
2019	$337,401
2020	$56,195

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Price inflation	2.80%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.90%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.90%-10.10%
Long-term investment Rate of Return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.50%
Future post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS Benefit Structure (automatic)	2.00%
PERA Benefit Structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on a projection of Scale AA to 2020 with Males set back 1 year, and Females set back 2 years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011, adopted by PERA's Board on November 13, 2012, and an economic assumption study, adopted by PERA's Board on November 15, 2013 and January 17, 2014.

Changes to assumptions or other inputs since the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation are as follows:

The following programming changes were made:

- Valuation of the full survivor benefit without any reduction for possible remarriage.
- Reflection of the employer match on separation benefits for all eligible years.
- Reflection of one year of service eligibility for survivor annuity benefit.
- Refinement of the 18 month annual increase timing.
- Refinements to directly value certain and life, modified cash refund and pop-up benefit forms.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The following methodology changes were made:

- Recognition of merit salary increases in the first projection year.
- Elimination of the assumption that 35% of future disabled members elect to receive a refund.
- Removal of the negative value adjustment for liabilities associated with refunds of future terminating members.
- Adjustments to the timing of the normal cost and unfunded actuarial accrued liability payment calculations to reflect contributions throughout the year.

The SCHDTF's long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

As of the November 15, 2013 adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	26.76%	5.00%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	4.40%	5.19%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	22.06%	5.29%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	6.24%	6.76%
Core Fixed Income	24.05%	0.98%
High Yield	1.53%	2.64%
Long Duration Gov't/Credit	0.53%	1.57%
Emerging Market Bonds	0.43%	3.04%
Real Estate	7.00%	5.09%
Private Equity	7.00%	7.15%
Total	100.00%	

* In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected rate of return assumption of 7.50%.

NOTE 6: *DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN* (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.90%.

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the current member contribution rate. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law, including current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the Actuarial Value Funding Ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. As the ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases financed by the AIR are defined to have a present value at the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments equal to the amount transferred for their future payment, AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments have no impact on the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) determination process when the timing of AIR cash flows is not a factor (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is not projected to be depleted).

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

When AIR cash flow timing is a factor in the SEIR determination process (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted), AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

Based on the above actuarial cost method and assumptions, the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$4,177,771	$3,222,862	$2,428,555

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Health Care Trust Fund

Plan Description – The Academy contributes to the Health Care Trust Fund ("HCTF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer healthcare trust administered by PERA. The HCTF benefit provides a health care premium subsidy and health care programs (known as PERACare) to PERA participating benefit recipients and their eligible beneficiaries. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, establishes the HCTF and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of health care subsidies. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the HCTF. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Health Care Trust Fund (Continued)

Funding Policy – The Academy is required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary for all PERA members as set by statute. No member contributions are required. The contribution requirements for the Academy are established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the C.R.S., as amended. The apportionment of the contributions to the HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended. For the years ending June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Academy's contributions to the HCTF were $11,079, $6,679, and $2,257, respectively, equal to their required contributions for each year.

NOTE 7: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***

Operating Lease

On June 27, 2013 the Building Corporation has entered into a non-cancellable operating lease for its building with GVA CS Project Development, LLC. This agreement requires monthly payments ranging from $60,715 to $97,063. The final payment is due June 30, 2034.

NOTE 7: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*** (Continued)

Operating Lease (Continued)

The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2017	$ 765,470
2018	784,606
2019	804,222
2020	824,327
2021-2025	4,441,258
2026-2030	5,024,876
2031-2034	4,491,313
Total	**$ 17,136,072**

The original rent payments required under the lease were deferred until the lessor completed construction. The annual lease payments are based on the total development costs of $8,095,390, including a 9% lease factor. Annual lease payments increase by 2.5% annually beginning July 1, 2014. Total rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2016 for the lease was $765,470. The lease agreement also includes a purchase option beginning July 1, 2018. The purchase option price ranges from 122% to 110% of the original development costs, depending on the time the purchase option is exercised.

Development Cost Reserve

The Academy is required to regularly set aside funds to build a development cost reserve by the end of the third year of the lease. The development cost reserve must be equal to the base rent for one full lease year and must be maintained for the remainder of the lease term. As of June 30, 2016 the Academy has not set aside any funds to build the development cost reserve.

Charter Collaborative Contract

The Academy has entered into an agreement with Global Village Collaborative (the "Collaborative"). The purpose of this agreement is to advance and carry out the common educational mission of participating Global Village schools. The Collaborative serves as a central office to administer, manage, and support the implementation of the schools' educational programs.

NOTE 7: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*** (Continued)

Charter Collaborative Contract (Continued)

The Collaborative is financed by the schools through fees and assessments calculated on a per student basis. For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Academy paid the Collaborative $374,080 and $160,179 respectively under the terms of this contract. For the year ended June 30, 2016 $260 are due to the Academy from the Collaborative.

Claims and Judgments

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2016, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the Academy believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Academy.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The Academy believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the Academy has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2016, the reserve of $87,000 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 8: ***DEFICIT NET POSITION***

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of $1,381,895 due to the Academy including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2016

	2016				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2015 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	$ 2,687,024	$ 2,675,641	$ 2,668,175	$ (7,466)	$ 2,018,843
Pupil Activities	29,059	58,500	48,638	(9,862)	1,873
Charges for Services	18,000	10,700	10,025	(675)	354,859
Grants and Donations	-	2,000	2,155	155	4,357
Other Revenue	154,390	173,784	150,113	(23,671)	-
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	213,060	341,665	343,416	1,751	382,712
TOTAL REVENUES	3,101,533	3,262,290	3,222,522	(39,768)	2,762,644
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction					
Salaries	874,903	1,048,654	1,054,564	(5,910)	609,965
Employee Benefits	238,831	249,511	257,873	(8,362)	130,975
Purchased Services	33,751	32,518	27,997	4,521	24,803
Supplies and Materials	78,447	61,213	57,756	3,457	97,531
Property	5,000	-	-	-	80,019
Other	15,000	4,160	4,799	(639)	-
Total Instruction	1,245,932	1,396,056	1,402,989	(6,933)	943,293
Supporting Services					
Salaries	153,834	167,126	152,479	14,647	196,380
Employee Benefits	39,216	37,898	34,116	3,782	20,184
Purchased Services	1,451,474	1,524,640	1,482,638	42,002	1,358,272
Supplies and Materials	114,500	93,500	84,080	9,420	94,367
Property	28,885	20,000	32,381	(12,381)	-
Other	3,389	3,500	3,152	348	73,145
Total Supporting Services	1,791,298	1,846,664	1,788,846	57,818	1,742,348
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,037,230	3,242,720	3,191,835	50,885	2,685,641
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	64,303	19,570	30,687	11,117	77,003
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	-	-	110,567	110,567	33,564
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 64,303	$ 19,570	$ 141,254	$ 121,684	$ 110,567

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,

	2014	2014	2015
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.007%	0.010%	0.021%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 945,701	$ 1,345,904	$ 3,222,862
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 124,539	$ 372,026	$ 918,326
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	759.4%	361.8%	350.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - COLORADO SPRINGS

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016
Statutorily required contributions	$ 37,486	$ 117,692	$ 203,735
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	37,486	117,692	203,735
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 221,251	$ 654,871	$ 1,086,183
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16.94%	17.97%	18.76%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.