J/P HAITIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION AND AFFILIATE

(NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

J/P HAITIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION
AND AFFILIATE
(NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS)
CONTENTS
December 31, 2015

Singer Lewak
Accountants & Consultants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
J/P Haitian Relief Organization and Affiliate
Los Angeles, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of J/P Haitian Relief Organization and affiliate (collectively, the "Organization") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, the related consolidated statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (collectively, financial statements).

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 an opinion 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 consolidated financial statements are free of 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as of December 31, 2015 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Singer Lewak LLP

September 16, 2016

J/P HAITIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION
AND AFFILIATE
(NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2015

ASSETS

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,284,934
Investments	200,085
Accounts and contributions receivable, net	294,701
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	241,205
Total current assets	4,020,925
Property and equipment, net	688,935
Total assets	**$ 4,709,860**

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 219,075
Accrued wages and payroll taxes	246,890
Accrued expenses	137,251
Deferred revenue	1,209,679
Total current liabilities	1,812,895
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)	
Net assets	
Unrestricted	2,525,545
Temporarily restricted	371,420
Total net assets	2,896,965
Total liabilities and net assets	**$ 4,709,860**

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

J/P HAITIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION AND AFFILIATE

(NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
Revenue and support			
Event revenue	$ 4,697,969	$ -	$ 4,697,969
Grants and contributions	3,031,092	361,988	3,393,080
Contributed goods and services	1,413,966	-	1,413,966
Other support	80,329	-	80,329
Net assets released from restrictions	1,004,391	(1,004,391)	-
Total revenue and support	10,227,747	(642,403)	9,585,344
Functional expenses			
Program services	7,484,029	-	7,484,029
General and administrative	1,701,054	-	1,701,054
Fundraising	1,248,433	-	1,248,433
Total expenses	10,433,516	-	10,433,516
Change in net assets	(205,769)	(642,403)	(848,172)
Net assets, beginning of year	2,731,314	1,013,823	3,745,137
Net assets, end of year	**$ 2,525,545**	**$ 371,420**	**$ 2,896,965**

J/P HAITIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION
AND AFFILIATE
(NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Program Services	General and Administrative	Fundraising	Total
Personnel expenses				
Personnel costs	$ 3,630,670	$ 186,227	$ 435,516	$ 4,252,413
Payroll taxes	300,122	14,677	33,152	347,951
Employee and volunteer benefits	161,445	1,854	35,664	198,963
Total personnel expenses	4,092,237	202,758	504,332	4,799,327
Other expenses				
Bank fees	9,750	3,612	15,206	28,568
Construction	949,222	-	-	949,222
Contract services	216,689	6,372	5,296	228,357
Equipment rental	111,142	-	-	111,142
Event expenses	-	-	338,352	338,352
Fuel and utilities	149,280	-	-	149,280
Insurance	99,824	11,526	-	111,350
Materials and supplies	76,550	-	-	76,550
Medical supplies	198,362	-	-	198,362
Office supplies	54,832	2,112	734	57,678
Other expenses	24,719	152,074	29,160	205,953
Printing and copying	24,987	87	12,673	37,747
Professional services	359,057	1,255,237	259,003	1,873,297
Relocation stipends, retrofit, repair and other grants to beneficiaries	115,717	-	-	115,717
Rent expense	180,339	53,500	2,450	236,289
Repairs and maintenance	166,883	-	-	166,883
Staff training	133,220	-	-	133,220
Telephone and communication	147,940	7,192	232	155,364
Travel	974	5,751	80,094	86,819
Depreciation	372,305	833	901	374,039
Total other expenses	3,391,792	1,498,296	744,101	5,634,189
Total functional expenses	**$ 7,484,029**	**$ 1,701,054**	**$ 1,248,433**	**$ 10,433,516**

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

J/P HAITIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION AND AFFILIATE

(NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

Cash flows from operating activities	
Change in net assets	$ (848,172)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash used in operating activities	
Reserve for uncollectible receivables	5,221
Depreciation	374,039
Fair value of investments donated and deferred	(282,612)
Change in operating assets and liabilities	
Accounts and contributions receivable	309,815
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	172,541
Accounts payable	(116,854)
Accrued wages and payroll taxes	(113,507)
Accrued expenses	89,425
Deferred revenue	(563,555)
Net cash used in operating activities	(973,659)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of property and equipment	(358,469)
Net proceeds from sale of investments	324,363
Net cash used in investing activities	(34,106)
Net decrease in cash	(1,007,765)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,292,699
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 3,284,934**
Schedule of noncash investing and financing activities	
Donated investments	**$ 406,091**

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

NOTE 1 – GENERAL

Organization

J/P Haitian Relief Organization (the "Relief Organization") is a nonprofit organization which was founded on January 19, 2010 immediately after a 7.0 magnitude earthquake devastated Haiti. The Organization's mission is to save lives and build sustainable programs with the Haitian people quickly and effectively. The Organization is dedicated to responding to the needs of Haitian people, and its programs include community livelihood programs through its community center, education of K-6 children, medical services through its medical clinics, and redevelopment of neighborhoods.

The Foundation for New Haiti dba Haiti Rising ("New Haiti") is a 501(c)(3) organization which was established in July 2012 for the purpose of holding a major event to raise awareness of the continued suffering in Haiti and to reinvigorate charitable giving to support ongoing reconstruction efforts in Haiti. The financial statements of the Relief Organization are presented on a consolidated basis with the activities of New Haiti as of December 31, 2015, as it is 100% controlled by the Relief Organization (collectively, the "Organization").

Funding

The Organization raises funds primarily through contributions from foundations, corporations and individual donors and grants from other nongovernmental organizations and foundations.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, revenue and support and functional expenses of the Relief Organization and New Haiti. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Collectively, the consolidated entity is referred to as the "Organization."

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). This includes a statement of financial position that presents the amounts for each of the three classes of net assets: unrestricted, temporarily restricted and permanently restricted. These net assets are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Unrestricted Net Assets: Unrestricted net assets are comprised of assets that are for operating purposes or assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions and are general in nature.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Presentation (Continued)
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets: Temporarily restricted net assets are those assets whose use by the Organization is subject to donor-imposed stipulations that can be fulfilled by actions of the Organization pursuant to those stipulations or that expire by the passage of time.

Permanently Restricted Net Assets: Permanently restricted net assets are those assets subject to donor-imposed stipulations that they be maintained in perpetuity by the Organization. Generally, the donors of these assets permit the Organization to use all or part of the investment return on these assets for unrestricted purposes. As of December 31, 2015, the Organization had no permanently restricted net assets.

Contributions and Pledges
Contributions received are recorded as unrestricted, temporarily restricted or permanently restricted support depending on the existence and/or nature of any donor restrictions. Conditional contributions are recorded as support in the period in which the condition is met. Such contributions are required to be reported as temporarily restricted support and are then reclassified to unrestricted net assets upon expiration of the restriction, usually when the funds are spent.

In-kind Contributions
In-kind contributions are recorded at their estimated fair market value at the time services are pledged or rendered or goods are received. They include donations of legal services, medical supplies, materials used in connection with operations of the Organization, fixed assets, office space, travel services and cell phones. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Organization received donated legal services valued at $1,203,000, medical supplies of $97,000, materials and office supplies of $105,000, and volunteer services valued at $9,000.

Event Revenue
Revenues from special events include sponsorships, ticket sales and donations. Sponsorships and ticket sales are recognized in the period in which the event occurs. During the year ended December 31, 2015, event expenses totaled $338,352 and are included in the accompanying consolidated schedule of functional expenses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Organization defines a cash equivalent as any investment with a purchased maturity of three months or less.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments

At times, the Organization receives donations of marketable securities that it holds until it is able to sell. Marketable securities are included as investments in the consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2015, investments were composed of equity securities and were classified as Level 1 and measured at fair value as discussed below.

Accounts and Contributions Receivables

Accounts and contributions receivables include contributions receivable and other receivables earned from services performed. The Organization records contributions receivable whenever there is sufficient evidence in the form of verifiable documentation that an unconditional promise was made and received.

A provision for uncollected accounts receivables is provided, if necessary, based on management's judgment, including such factors as: prior collection history, type of contribution and when contributions are anticipated to be received. At December 31, 2015, a provision of $27,353 for uncollected accounts receivable was recorded.

Inventories

Donated inventories consist of pharmaceuticals and various disposable medical supplies and are recorded at the average wholesale price at the date of contribution. As of December 31, 2015, all such items had been disbursed and inventory was $0.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost or, for those assets acquired by gift or bequest, the estimated fair market value at the date of contribution. The Organization follows the policy of capitalizing expenditures that increase asset lives and expensing ordinary maintenance and repairs as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	15 years
Temporary structures	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of estimated useful life or remaining lease period
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and medical equipment	5 years
Computer and office equipment	2–3 years

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of Long-lived Assets
Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset be tested for possible impairment, the Organization first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by an asset to the carrying value of the asset. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as considered necessary. The Organization determined that none of its long-lived assets were impaired during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Functional Expenses
Expenses are charged to each program based on direct expenditures incurred. Expenditures not directly chargeable to a program are charged to supporting services.

Deferred Revenue
Amounts received for events that have not yet occurred, amounts received which are subject to refund and other amounts which have not been earned are included in deferred revenue.

Income Taxes
The Organization is exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 23701(d) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. In addition, the Organization is classified as an organization that is not a private foundation under Section 509(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, a provision for federal or state income taxes has not been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Organization recognizes the impact of uncertain tax positions in the financial statements if that position is more likely than not to be sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The Organization's income tax returns are subject to examination for all tax years ended on or after December 31, 2011 with regards to the positions taken and results reported.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As defined in U.S. GAAP, fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price).

U.S. GAAP requires enhanced disclosures about financial instruments that are measured and reported at fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring fair value. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of instrument, the characteristics specific to the instrument and the state of the marketplace (including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants). Instruments with readily available actively quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in an orderly market will generally have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value.

Instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories based on inputs:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical instruments as of the reporting date.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are observable for the instrument, either directly or indirectly, as of the reporting date but are other than quoted prices as in Level 1. Fair value is determined through observable trading activity reported at net asset value or through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Level 3 – Pricing inputs are unobservable for the instrument and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the instrument. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant judgment or estimation by the Organization.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the determination of which category within the fair value hierarchy is appropriate for any given instrument is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Organization's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents and investments are financial instruments that are classified within Level 1, because these accounts were valued primarily using quoted market prices utilizing market-observable inputs.

Concentrations of Credit Risk
Financial instruments that potentially expose the Organization to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. The Organization places its cash and cash equivalents with high-credit, quality financial institutions. These account balances usually exceed amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). The FDIC will insure up to $250,000 under the FDIC's general deposit insurance rules. However, the Organization has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash.

Because the Organization receives grants and contributions from a few large organizations or donors, a significant percentage of revenues relate to a small number of organizations or donors. For the year ended December 31, 2015, three organizations accounted for 39% of total revenues.

The Organization operates in Haiti, a foreign country, which does not have a history of a stable government or economy. To the extent negative events occur in these countries, the Organization may not be able to recover its assets or remove its cash from these countries. The Organization has $666,000 in Haitian cash accounts and $687,000 in net fixed assets located in Haiti as of December 31, 2015.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2013-06, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Services Received from Personnel of an Affiliate* ("ASU 2013-06"), which requires a recipient not-for-profit entity to recognize all services received from personnel of an affiliate that directly benefit the recipient of a not-for-profit. ASU 2013-06 is effective prospectively for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The adoption of ASU 2013-06 is not expected to have a material effect on the Organization's financial statements or disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, requiring an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either a full retrospective or retrospective with cumulative effect transition method. The updated standard will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Organization has not yet selected a transition method and is currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on the Organization's financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern* ("ASU 2014-15"). ASU 2014-15 explicitly requires management to evaluate, at each annual or interim reporting period, whether there are conditions or events that exist which raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related disclosures. ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and annual and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU 2014-15 is not expected to have a material effect on the Organization's financial statements or disclosures.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-02, *Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis* ("ASU 2015-02"). ASU 2015-02 significantly changes the consolidation analysis required under U.S. GAAP and will require reporting entities to reevaluate previous consolidation conclusions. ASU 2015-02 is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 is not expected to have a material effect on the Organization's financial statements or disclosures.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)
In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* ("ASU 2016-01"), which updates certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 will be effective for the Foundation for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Foundation is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard on its financial statements. The Organization elected to early adopt the amendment that no longer requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value and, as such, these disclosures are not included herein.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. This ASU establishes a right of use ("ROU") model that requires a lessee to record a ROU asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the income statement. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. A modified retrospective transition approach is required for lessees for capital and operating leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements, with certain practical expedients available. The Foundation is in the process of evaluating the impact of this accounting pronouncement on the Foundation's financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-14, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities* ("ASU 2016-14"), which focuses on improving the current net asset classification requirements and information presented in financial statements and notes that is useful in assessing a not-for-profit's liquidity, financial performance, and cash flows. ASU 2016-14 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and early application is permitted. ASU 2016-14 should be applied on a retrospective basis in the year that it is first applied. Management is currently evaluating the impact of its pending adoption of the new standard on the financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Accounts and contributions receivables, net, consisted of the following at December 31, 2015:

Contributions due within one year	$ 261,241
Accounts receivable	60,813
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(27,353)
Total	**$ 294,701**

NOTE 4 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 2015:

Land	$ 150,906
Buildings	105,742
Leasehold improvements	185,116
Vehicles	618,543
Furniture and medical equipment	215,067
Computer and office equipment	690,140
Construction in Process	284,866
	2,250,380
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,561,445)
Property and equipment, net	**$ 688,935**

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to $374,039.

NOTE 5 – DEFERRED REVENUE

Certain grants are considered exchange transactions where the agreements require the Organization to perform certain services in exchange for grant funds. For these grants, the Organization recognizes revenue based on actual services rendered as of the statement of financial position date in accordance with the terms of the agreements. If a grantor funds the project in advance of actual services, the Organization records the advance as deferred revenue. If the Organization has provided services under a grant agreement but has not billed the grantor, the Organization records an unbilled receivable. At December 31, 2015, the Organization recorded deferred revenue of $296,735 under grant agreements and $912,944 for money received in advance of a 2016 event.

NOTE 6 – TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED

Temporarily restricted net assets at December 31, 2015 were restricted by donors for specific programs of the Organization. The programs are as follows:

	Balance at December 31, 2014	New Revenues	New Expenditures	Balance at December 31, 2015
Multiple program	$ 122,218	$ -	$ (106,301)	$ 15,917
Medical	-	199,970	(199,970)	-
Permanent housing and redevelopment activities	219,078	-	(146,858)	72,220
Community, livelihood and education	672,527	162,018	(551,262)	283,283
Total temporarily restricted net assets	**$ 1,013,823**	**$ 361,988**	**$(1,004,391)**	**$ 371,420**

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

The Organization has entered into various rental lease agreements for both housing and office space that require monthly, quarterly, semiannual or annual rental payments, averaging $18,300 per month. The leases expire through September 2019. The total rental expense was $236,290 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Future minimum rental commitment payments under noncancelable leases at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	
2016	$ 202,800
2017	95,950
2018	8,700
2019	5,800
Total lease commitments	**$ 313,250**

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Litigation

The Organization, from time to time, is involved in certain legal matters that arise in the normal course of business. Management believes, based in part on the advice of counsel, that the resolution of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Organization.

NOTE 8 – RELATED PARTIES

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Organization received a total of $305,000 in contributions from members of the Organization's board of directors and an affiliated foundation.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through September 16, 2016, which is the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

A new program, entitled Haiti Take Roots, hereafter referred to as "HTR", was created in 2016 for the reforestation effort with intention to become a stand-alone entity. The plan is that HTR will be an entity independent from the Organization, and that HTR will work in partnership with Haiti and the French government and other organizations.