

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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FINANCIAL SECTION



JOHN CUTLER & ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
SOAR Charter School
Denver, 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 the SOAR Charter School, a component unit of Denver Public School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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 expression an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluation 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.

Opinion

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 SOAR Charter School, as of June 30, 2019, 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.

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, schedules of the school's proportionate share, and schedules of the school's contributions on pages 38-42 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 Luttrell & Associates, LLC

October 18, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of SOAR Charter School, we offer readers of SOAR Charter School financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the nine year of operations as a school.

Financial Highlights

As of June 30, 2019, net position decreased to (\$1,646,201) based on the implementation of new regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Number 68 and 75. The calculation of pension cost has been changed from a funding emphasis to one of accruing the liability for future pension benefits as they are earned by the Schools employees, even though they will not be paid until future years. Based on the timing of implementing the regulation in 2014, the Beginning Net Position of the Government Type Activities was restated for FY2015. Further information about GASB 68 and 75 is provided in Note 5 and Note 6 of the financial statements.

Note: Per GASB 68 and 75 SOAR reports on Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Pension Liability (see page iv). SOAR notes there were significant changes year over year in each line. The detailed description of these changes are provided in Note 5 and Note 6 of the financial statements.

At the close of the fiscal year SOAR Charter School governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,400,786.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to SOAR Charter School basic financial statements. SOAR Charter School 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 SOAR Charter School finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of SOAR Charter School assets and net inflows, as well as liabilities and net outflows, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of SOAR Charter 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 SOAR Charter School supported primarily by Per Pupil Operating Revenue or other revenues passed through from the District (Denver Public Schools). The governmental activities of SOAR Charter School include instruction and supporting services.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2 of this report.

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. SOAR Charter School, like other governmental units or schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of SOAR Charter School are governmental funds.

Governmental funds

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.

SOAR Charter School maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund.

SOAR Charter School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the funds to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

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 6-37.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of SOAR Charter School, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a Net Position of (\$1,646,201) in FY2019. Again, this is directly related to the new pension liability reporting requirement under GASB 68 and 75.

SOAR Charter School Net Position
Governmental
Activities

ASSETS	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Cash and investment	1,633,418	1,335,722
Accounts Receivable	7,515	4,861
Prepaid Expenses	14,579	7,020
	-----	-----
Total Assets	1,655,512	1,347,603
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	548,712	569,027
Related to OPEB	12,722	9,947
	-----	-----
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	31,277	43,492
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	223,449	234,967
Deferred Revenue	-	-
Pension Liability	1,880,841	2,718,949
OPEB Liability	126,085	154,137
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities	2,261,652	3,151,545
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,563,527	2,046,713
Related to OPEB	37,968	24,528
	-----	-----
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Emergencies	135,000	129,500
Restricted for Capital Construction	-	-
Unrestricted, Unreserved	(1,781,201)	(3,425,709)
	-----	-----
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$(1,646,201)	\$(3,296,209)
	=====	=====

The largest portion of SOAR Charter School assets is in cash and investments @ 99% in FY19.

SOAR Charter School Statement of Activities
 Governmental
 Activities

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
REVENUE		
Per Pupil Revenue	\$3,531,954	\$3,377,365
Mill Levy Override	871,992	827,383
Capital Construction	62,627	56,547
Operating Grants	435,858	407,483
Charges for Services	7,136	60,323
Other	170,542	42,232
Earnings on Investment	12,096	6,159
	-----	-----
Total Revenue	5,092,205	4,777,492
EXPENSES		
Instructional	2,051,744	2,789,478
Supporting Services	1,397,453	1,363,146
	-----	-----
Total Expenses	3,449,197	4,152,624
Changes in Net Position	1,643,008	624,868
Net Position Beginning	(3,296,209)	(3,921,077)
	-----	-----
Net Position Ending	\$(1,646,201)	\$(3,296,209)
	=====	=====

The largest portion of SOAR Charter School revenues came from per pupil revenue @ 72% in FY19.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of SOAR Charter School governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing SOAR Charter School 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 \$1,400,786, an increase of \$331,642 from FY2018.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a final 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. On the revenue side, the school recognized approximately \$62,439 in revenues primarily due to additional At RISK funds and Capital Construction funds. Expenses remained \$182,772 under budget in an effort to remain compliant with Statute and continue to expand school programs long term through reserves. There were four budget amendments approved during FY2019.

Capital assets & Long-Term Debt

SOAR Charter School has no investments in capital assets or long-term debt obligations.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for SOAR Charter School is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year was 445 funded students. The projected enrollment for the 2019-2020 school year is 435 as SOAR Charter School will remain a K-5 school.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of SOAR Charter School 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:

SOAR Charter School
4800 Telluride Street, Building 4
Denver, CO 80249

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

As of June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 1,633,418	\$ 1,335,722
Accounts Receivable	7,515	4,861
Prepaid Expenses	14,579	7,020
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>1,655,512</u>	<u>1,347,603</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	548,712	569,027
Related to OPEB	12,722	9,947
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>561,434</u>	<u>578,974</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	31,277	43,492
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	223,449	234,967
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Pension Liability	1,880,841	2,718,949
OPEB Liability	126,085	154,137
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,261,652</u>	<u>3,151,545</u>
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,563,527	2,046,713
Related to OPEB	37,968	24,528
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,601,495</u>	<u>2,071,241</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Emergencies	135,000	129,500
Unrestricted, Unreserved	(1,781,201)	(3,425,709)
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (1,646,201)</u>	<u>\$ (3,296,209)</u>

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

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2019

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	PROGRAM REVENUES			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	2019	2018
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instructional	\$ 2,044,744	\$ 7,136	\$ 435,301	\$ -	\$ (1,602,307)	\$ (2,358,875)
Supporting Services	1,397,453	-	557	62,627	(1,334,269)	(1,304,042)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 3,442,197</u>	<u>\$ 7,136</u>	<u>\$ 435,858</u>	<u>\$ 62,627</u>	(2,936,576)	(3,662,917)
GENERAL REVENUES						
Per Pupil Revenue					3,531,954	3,377,365
Mill Levy Override					871,992	827,383
Unrestricted State Aid					104,118	-
Other					66,424	76,878
Investment Earnings					12,096	6,159
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					<u>4,586,584</u>	<u>4,287,785</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					1,650,008	624,868
NET POSITION, Beginning					<u>(3,296,209)</u>	<u>(3,921,077)</u>
NET POSITION, Ending					<u>\$ (1,646,201)</u>	<u>\$ (3,296,209)</u>

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

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
June 30, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 1,633,418	\$ 1,335,722
Accounts Receivable	7,515	4,861
Prepaid Expenses	<u>14,579</u>	<u>7,020</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,655,512</u>	<u>\$ 1,347,603</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 31,277	\$ 43,492
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	<u>223,449</u>	<u>234,967</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>254,726</u>	<u>278,459</u>
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable	14,579	7,020
Restricted for Emergencies	135,000	129,500
Committed for Future Expenses	100,000	100,000
Unassigned	<u>1,151,207</u>	<u>832,624</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	1,400,786	1,069,144
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
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 (\$1,880,841), net OPEB liability (\$126,085) deferred outflows related to pensions \$548,712, deferred outflows related to OPEB \$12,722, deferred inflows related to pensions (\$1,563,527), and deferred inflows related to OPEB (\$37,968).	<u>(3,046,987)</u>	<u>(4,365,353)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (1,646,201)</u>	<u>\$ (3,296,209)</u>

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

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
REVENUES		
Local Sources	\$ 4,490,159	\$ 4,316,019
State and Federal Sources	<u>497,928</u>	<u>461,473</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>4,988,087</u>	<u>4,777,492</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
Instruction	2,916,744	2,972,236
Supporting Services	<u>1,739,701</u>	<u>1,421,316</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>4,656,445</u>	<u>4,393,552</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	331,642	383,940
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	<u>1,069,144</u>	<u>685,204</u>
FUND BALANCE, Ending	<u><u>\$ 1,400,786</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,069,144</u></u>

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

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 331,642
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, in the government-wide statements these amounts are capitalized and amortized.	<u>1,318,366</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,650,008</u>

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

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SOAR Charter School (the “School”) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Denver Public School District (the “District”) in the State of Colorado. The School is part of a Colorado Nonprofit Corporation to operate exclusively for educational and charitable purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The School began classes in the fall of 2010.

The accounting policies of the School 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 School and organizations for which the School is financially accountable. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the School. In addition, any legally separate organizations for which the School is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the School 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 School.

Based on the application of these criteria, the School does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity. However, the School is a component unit of the Denver Public School District.

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 School. 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.

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 as program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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, generally 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 School.

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 School's policy to use restricted resources first and the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

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

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to the liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Receivables – Receivables are reported at their gross value, and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectable.

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 School 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 assets in the government-wide financial statements. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School had no capital assets.

Unearned Revenues – Unearned revenues include grant funds that have been collected but the corresponding expense has not been incurred.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

- Net Investment in Capital Assets includes the School's capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. The School has no capital assets or outstanding debt as of June 30, 2019.
- Restricted Net Position includes assets that have third-party (statutory, bond covenant, or granting agency) limitations on their use. The School typically uses restricted assets first, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively defer the use until a future project.
- Unrestricted Net Position typically includes unrestricted liquid assets. The Board has the authority to revisit or alter this designation.

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 School 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 spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School has classified Prepaid Expenses as nonspendable.
- 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 School has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by the State Constitution for declared emergencies.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

- 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. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The School does not report any committed fund balances as of June 30, 2019.
- Assigned – This classification includes amounts the School intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. As part of the budget process The Board has directed staff to assign funds for future opportunities or events.
- Unassigned – 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 School 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.

Compensated Absences

The School's policy allows employees to accumulate 10 days of personal time off. Unused personal time off is paid to employees upon termination or paid to employee as of June 30, 2019 therefore no liability is recorded on the School's statement of net position.

Risk Management

The School 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 School purchases commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded any coverage in any of the past three years.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the School's financial position and operations. However, complete comparative data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has not been presented since its inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

Data in these columns do not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

The School's 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. The General Fund budget was amended during the year.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Petty Cash	\$ 200
Deposits	998,429
Investments	<u>634,789</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,633,418</u>

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Deposits

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, 2019, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the School 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 School has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$998,429. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$1,028,917. Of these balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$778,917 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

Investments

Credit Risk

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments units of local government may invest, which include:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. Government Agency securities and securities of the World Bank
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Certain certificates of participation
- Certain securities lending agreements
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Local government investment pools

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- Written repurchase agreements and certain reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts

The above investments are authorized for all funds and fund types used by Colorado municipalities.

Interest Rate and Credit Risk Policies

The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, or a formal policy to limit credit risk. However, they follow state statutes regarding investments.

Local Government Investment Pools

The School had invested \$634,789 in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Title 24, Article 75, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the Pools. CSAFE reports its underlying investments at amortized cost and is considered a qualifying external investment pool under GASB Statement 79. CSAFE operates similar to money market funds where each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The fair value of the position in the pools is the same as the value of the pooled shares.

CSAFE is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities are owned by the pools and held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the pools. Investments of the pools comply with state statutes, consisting of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, repurchase agreements, U.S. Instrumentalities, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Money Market Funds. CSAFE does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

NOTE 4: 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 a school year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2019, were \$223,449 in the General Fund.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions. School participates in the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPS Division), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan 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 DPS Division 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.

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: *Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years*. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 for the DPS Division are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

- Increases employer contribution rates for the DPS Division by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates for the DPS Division by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).
- As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the DPS Division based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the DPS Division to the total annual payroll of the DPS Division, State Division Trust Fund, School Division Trust Fund, and Judicial Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the DPS Division is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the retirement age for new employees.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30 years.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the School are provided with pensions through the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPS Division)—a single-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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2018. 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 Denver Public Schools (DPS) benefit structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit
- \$15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus \$20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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.

As of December 31, 2018, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments in certain years, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Pursuant to SB 18-200, there are no annual increases (AI) for 2018 and 2019 for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 1.5 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 will receive the lesser of an annual increase of 1.5 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the DPS Division. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1 percent based on the parameters specified C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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 lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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.

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2019: Eligible employees, School, and the State are required to contribute to the DPS Division at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the DPS Division are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the DPS HCTF as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02%)	(1.02%)
PCOP offset as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-412	(14.18%)	(13.48%)
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the DPS Division	4.95%	5.65%

Contribution rates for the DPS Division are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42)

As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the DPS Division based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the DPS Division to the total annual payroll of the DPS Division, State Division Trust Fund, School Division Trust Fund, and Judicial Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the DPS Division is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPS Division in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the DPS Division. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS Division from School were \$112,193 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

The net pension liability for the DPS Division was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on School's contributions to the DPS Division for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity .

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of \$1,880,841 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with School were as follows:

School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$1,880,841
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	\$974,454
Total	\$2,855,295

At December 31, 2018, the School's proportion was 0.18387 percent, which was a decrease of 0.11941 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized pension income of \$1,084,668 and revenue of \$104,118 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$115,397	1,846
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$133,119	\$42,173
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$240,446	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	\$1,519,508
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$59,750	N/A
Total	\$548,712	\$1,563,527

\$59,750 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	(\$544,175)
2021	(\$274,720)
2022	(\$247,352)
2023	(\$8,318)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 – 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	2.00 percent compounded annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

The revised assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2018:

Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	0% through 2019 and 1.5% compounded annually, thereafter

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

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

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06
(ad hoc, substantively automatic)

Financed by the
Annual Increase Reserve

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members reflect the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions reflect the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- **Females:** Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 68 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 106 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the DPS Division, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and 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.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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 most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset 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	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. Fixed Income – Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
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 7.25%.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: 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 7.25 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 3.50%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including scheduled increases in SB 18-200. 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 for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include 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.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 5: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process 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. 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 middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the DPS Division’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 of 7.25 percent 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, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. 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 7.25 percent, 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 (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$2,791,166	\$1,880,841	\$1,123,230

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the DPS Division’s fiduciary net position is available in PERA’s CAFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB. School participates in the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF), a single-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the DPS HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the School are provided with OPEB through the DPS HCTF—a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The DPS HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, 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 the premium subsidies. 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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided. The DPS HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) and the DPS HCTF. The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 et seq. specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.

Enrollment in the PERACare is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

PERA Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The basis for the maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For benefit recipients who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, C.R.S. § 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statute, PERA cannot charge premiums to benefit recipients without Medicare Part A that are greater than premiums charged to benefit recipients with Part A for the same plan option, coverage level, and service credit. Currently, for each individual PERACare enrollee, the total premium for Medicare coverage is determined assuming plan participants have both Medicare Part A and Part B and the difference in premium cost is paid by the HCTF or the DPS HCTF on behalf of benefit recipients not covered by Medicare Part A.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

DPS Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for retirees who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for retirees who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The basis for the maximum subsidy, in each case, is for retirees with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The retiree pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For retirees who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, the HCTF or the DPS HCTF pays an alternate service-based premium subsidy. Each individual retiree meeting these conditions receives the maximum \$230 per month subsidy reduced appropriately for service less than 20 years, as described above. Retirees who do not have Medicare Part A pay the difference between the total premium and the monthly subsidy.

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the DPS HCTF. PERA reporting agencies of the DPS Division are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary into the DPS HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPS HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS HCTF from the School were \$20,502 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of \$126,085 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the DPS HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The School proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on School contributions to the DPS HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the DPS HCTF.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

At December 31, 2018, the School proportion was 0.27913 percent, which was a decrease of 0.02334 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$3,115. At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	N/A	\$14,632
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$11	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$2,551	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	\$23,336
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$10,160	N/A
Total	\$12,722	\$37,968

\$10,160 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	(\$10,228)
2021	(\$10,228)
2022	(\$7,090)
2023	(\$2,528)
2024	(\$2,325)
Thereafter	(\$3,007)

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.00 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.25 percent for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00 percent in 2025
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

Calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each actuarial valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between employers of each fund to that point.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trends are analyzed and reviewed by PERA’s actuary, as discussed below.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age sixty–five or older and who are not eligible for premium–free Medicare Part A, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2018 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A	Premiums for Members Without Medicare Part A
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement Plans	\$736	\$367
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	602	236
Rocky Mountain Health Plans Medicare HMO	611	251
UnitedHealthcare Medicare HMO	686	213

The 2018 Medicare Part A premium is \$422 per month.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees in the PERA Benefit Structure who are age sixty–five or older and who are not eligible for premium–free Medicare Part A, the following chart details the initial expected value of Medicare Part A benefits, age adjusted to age 65 for the year following the valuation date:

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement Plans	\$289
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	300
Rocky Mountain Health Plans Medicare HMO	270
UnitedHealthcare Medicare HMO	400

All costs are subject to the health care cost trend rates, as discussed below.

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2017, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates that were used to measure the total OPEB liability are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.25%
2023	5.00%	4.50%
2024	5.00%	4.75%
2025+	5.00%	5.00%

Mortality assumptions for the determination of the total pension liability for the DPS Division as shown below are applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the DPS HCTF. Affiliated employers of the DPS Division participate in the DPS HCTF.

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions for the DPS Division were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 93 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- Females: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 68 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 106 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the measurement of the obligations for the DPS HCTF:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2018 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the DPS HCTF, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and 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.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

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

As of the most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset 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	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. Fixed Income – Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
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 7.25%.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$126,049	\$126,085	\$126,127

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25 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:

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.
- 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 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(Continued)

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the DPS HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$144,352	\$126,085	\$110,448

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the DPS HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's CAFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

NOTE 7: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Facilities Use Agreement

The School entered into a Facilities Use Agreement with the District for their building. The School and the District amended the Facilities Use Agreement beginning July 1, 2011. The amended agreement calculates the annual Facilities Use Fee based on number of enrolled students at a rate of \$773 per student. For fiscal year 2019, 25% of the annual fee was payable in July and October of 2018, and the balance was due in January of 2019.

Total rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 for this lease was \$344,959.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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

Claims and Judgments

The School 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. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the School may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2019, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

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 School believes it has complied with the Amendment.

As required by the Amendment, the School has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2019, the reserve of \$135,000 was recorded as a restriction of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 8: **DEFICIT NET POSITION**

The net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position of \$1,646,201 due to the School including its Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability per the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019			VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2018 ACTUAL
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL		
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 3,300,643	\$ 3,535,513	\$ 3,531,954	\$ (3,559)	\$ 3,377,365
Tuition and Fees	24,192	7,136	7,136	-	25,677
Mill Levy Override	759,076	864,502	871,992	7,490	827,383
Grants and Donations	25,800	33,556	557	(32,999)	2,557
Other	46,107	48,778	78,520	29,742	83,037
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	371,971	436,163	497,928	61,765	461,473
TOTAL REVENUES	4,527,789	4,925,648	4,988,087	62,439	4,777,492
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	2,152,365	2,123,705	2,075,910	47,795	2,076,141
Employee Benefits	555,029	541,552	571,246	(29,694)	473,624
Purchased Services	1,353,366	1,633,524	1,477,176	156,348	1,382,543
Supplies and Materials	175,076	265,551	287,516	(21,965)	254,528
Property	162,559	274,885	239,810	35,075	203,136
Other	-	-	4,787	(4,787)	3,580
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,398,395	4,839,217	4,656,445	182,772	4,393,552
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	129,394	86,431	331,642	245,211	383,940
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	483,525	624,446	1,069,144	444,698	685,204
FUND BALANCE, Ending	<u>\$ 612,919</u>	<u>\$ 710,877</u>	<u>\$ 1,400,786</u>	<u>\$ 689,909</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,144</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,
(School Division Trust Fund Measurement Date)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.8376%	0.6423%	0.3672%	0.3491%	0.3033%	0.1839%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,356,265	\$ 4,011,882	\$ 2,987,590	\$ 3,824,428	\$ 2,718,949	\$ 1,880,841
State of Colorado Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with the School	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>974,454</u>
Total portion of the Net Pension Liability associated with the School	<u>4,356,265</u>	<u>4,011,882</u>	<u>2,987,590</u>	<u>3,824,428</u>	<u>2,718,949</u>	<u>2,855,295</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 4,567,919	\$ 3,681,074	\$ 2,257,482	\$ 2,279,785	\$ 2,055,693	\$ 1,904,442
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	95.4%	109.0%	132.3%	167.8%	132.3%	149.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.3%	83.9%	79.3%	74.1%	79.5%	75.7%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 248,852	\$ 105,685	\$ 69,238	\$ 98,973	\$ 86,091	\$ 112,193
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>248,852</u>	<u>105,685</u>	<u>69,238</u>	<u>98,973</u>	<u>86,091</u>	<u>112,193</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 5,099,530	\$ 2,200,881	\$ 2,252,179	\$ 2,279,785	\$ 1,904,402	\$ 2,010,014
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	4.88%	4.80%	3.07%	4.34%	4.52%	5.58%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,
(School Division Trust Fund Measurement Date)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
School's proportionate share of the OPEB Liability	0.3491%	0.3025%	0.2791%
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 190,301	\$ 154,137	\$ 126,085
School's covered payroll	\$ 2,279,785	\$ 2,055,693	\$ 1,904,402
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	8.3%	7.5%	6.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	25.20%	30.45%	34.72%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

SOAR CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 23,254	\$ 19,425	\$ 20,502
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>23,254</u>	<u>19,425</u>	<u>20,502</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 2,279,785	\$ 1,904,402	\$ 2,010,014
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.