Princeton Charter School Grades K-8 Princeton, NJ 08540

(Established 1997)

Princeton Charter School Board of Trustees

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Inspire, Challenge, Support, Accomplish



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

of the

PRINCETON CHARTER SCHOOL

Princeton, New Jersey

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Prepared by

PRINCETON CHARTER SCHOOL

Board of Trustees

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Princeton Charter School

100 Bunn Drive Princeton, NJ 08540 609-924-0575

December 1, 2016

Honorable President, Members of the Board of Trustees, and Constituents Princeton Charter School Princeton, New Jersey, 08540

Dear Board Members and Constituents:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") of Princeton Charter School (the "School" or "PCS") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both accuracy of the data and completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the Board of Trustees (the "Board"). To the best of our knowledge and belief, the data presented in this report is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the basic financial statements and results of operations of the School. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the School's financial activities have been included.

The CAFR is presented in three (3) sections: Introductory, Financial, and Statistical. The Introductory section includes the transmittal letter (designed to complement Management's Discussion and Analysis and should be read in conjunction with it), the School's organizational chart, a roster of officials, and a list of consultants and advisors. The Financial section includes the Independent Auditors' Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis (immediately following the independent auditors' report) and the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information, as well as the auditors' report therein. The Statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis and is unaudited.

1. Profile of Princeton Charter School

Princeton Charter School is a K-8 independent public school, operated by a Board of Trustees under a charter granted by the Commissioner of Education of the State of New Jersey. PCS opened in 1997 as a fourth grade through sixth grade elementary school. The School currently operates a kindergarten through eighth grade school with a diverse student population of 348 students and over 40 staff members. Princeton Charter School's charter was renewed in February of 2016 for a five-year term; this was PCS's fourth renewal. The Acting Commissioner, in granting PCS's renewal, praised PCS for its academic accomplishments and student success. PCS's next renewal application process will take place in the 2020-2021 school year.

There are three (3) school buildings on PCS's campus, all of which are in good shape. The buildings are as follows: K-4 building (lower school) built in 2003, 5-8 building (upper school) built in 1963 and renovated into a school building in 1998, and the campus center, built in 2010, which houses a gym,

Honorable President, Members of the Board of Trustees, and Constituents Princeton Charter School Page 2 December 1, 2016

3 classrooms and a black box theatre. There is also a business office, known as the Marsee Center, located on PCS's campus.

2. Reporting Entity and Its Services

Princeton Charter School is an independent reporting entity within the criteria adopted by the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). All funds and the school-wide financial statements of Princeton Charter School are included in this report. Princeton Charter School constitutes the School's reporting entity.

The School provides a full range of educational services appropriate to grades K through 8. These services include regular education as well as special education for students with special needs. The School completed the 2015-2016 fiscal year with an average daily enrollment of 348 students, which is an all-time high. The following chart details the changes in average daily enrollment for the School over the past six years:

Fiscal Year	Student Enrollment	Percent of Change
2015-2016	348	0.30%
2014-2015	347	1.01%
2013-2014	344	0.00%
2012-2013	344	0.00%
2011-2012	344	0.00%
2010-2011	344	0.00%

3. <u>Enrollment Plan</u>

The PCS charter states: "Princeton Charter School will seek a diverse student body and offer those students both excellence and equity in education." To meet this goal, PCS has an extensive recruitment program consisting of mailings to parents, open houses at the school, outreach to local nursery schools, advertisements in local newspapers and on community bulletin boards, and availability of applications and information at community sites and on the PCS web site.

Lottery: The dates and application information is posted on our website in English and in Spanish, and listed in advertisements in local papers. All students who are residents of Princeton and of school age, wishing to enroll at Princeton Charter School are assigned a number and entered into the lottery. Numbers are randomly selected and students are assigned a space if it is available. If no spaces are available, they are assigned a space in the order drawn on the wait list. Siblings of older students are given preference if a space is available or placed on the wait list.

4. Enrollment Outlook

Princeton Charter School has completed its nineteenth year of operation. The School's charter allows for 348 total students and there is currently no plan for enrollment expansion. PCS held its annual random lottery, as required by the New Jersey Department of Education, on January 13, 2015. For the 2015-2016 school year PCS received 267 student applicants which came from a diverse background within the Princeton community. In 2015-2016 PCS welcomed 70 new students, including 19 kindergartners and 24 third-graders. Student turnaround has been minimal averaging four (4) per year who left PCS mainly because of parent relocation or parent sabbaticals. PCS maintains an extensive wait list, to replace students who may leave PCS. As of June 30, 2016 there are 80 students on the wait list at various grade levels.

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5. Economic Condition and Outlook

Princeton Charter School is located with the municipality of Princeton and the financial resources it receives flow through the Princeton Public School District (district of residence) on a per-pupil basis. The economy in Princeton is flat and home properties are generally holding their value. Most of the undeveloped land in Princeton is held by Princeton University. It is believed there may be some commercial and residential growth potential within the municipality. Princeton Charter School's current per-pupil funding is flat, based on the implications of the School Funding Reform Act of 2008. Princeton Charter School's buildings are in good condition and there are not any major building renovations anticipated in the near future.

Major Initiatives

The Strategic Plan, which was developed during the 2012-2013 school year, continued to drive the planning and implementation of a variety of programs, primarily addressing technology, clubs, and the school arts program.

Growth in our use of technology continues to be a main focal point for us. The School added more Chromebook devices and also invested in professional development for staff on the instructional uses of technology. These student devices were used again for the state testing for all students in grades 3-8. In addition, we have been actively replacing classroom projectors that failed in 2015-16.

The School continually balances the various needs of the School with the available resources to accomplish our goals given the flat per-pupil funding that we have experienced since 2008.

Academic Performance

Princeton Charter School assesses its performance on the NJASK tests and in the second year of PARCC testing results in mathematics and language arts that continue to be excellent. Based on past history, we continue to be satisfied with our overall school performance in language arts and mathematics. We are designated as a Tier 1 school (highest) earning that rank for all three years that the Tier Ranking System has been in place. The NJ DOE School report Card indicates that based on our Median Student Growth Percentile scores, Princeton Charter School students are experiencing truly outstanding growth at all levels. Our mSGP for Math places us at the 100 percentile of our Peer Group and 99 percentile in the state for rate of growth of all students. Our Growth in Language Arts places us at the 94 percentile for our peer groups and 89th percentile for the State of New Jersey. Combined, these scores place us at the 97th percentile and the 94th percentile for peer and statewide comparisons, i.e. we are outperforming 94% of the schools in the state of NJ and 97% of the schools in our peer group in terms of the rate of student growth. MSGP compares the growth of students based on their historical testing profile against similar students on standardized test. This measure does not gauge only the high performers but all students' growth. We are extremely proud of our students and teachers in accomplishing these remarkable growth indicators.

Charter Renewal

Last year we submitted our Charter Renewal application and we were renewed for the next five years demonstrating the ongoing success of the School and the fulfillment of its mission. In order to be renewed the School needed to meet the standards outlined in the NJDOE Charter School Performance Framework.

Honorable President, Members of the Board of Trustees, and Constituents Princeton Charter School Page 4 December 1, 2016

6. Educational Program

All charter schools are required to adapt and implement their curriculum to align with the Common Core State Standards.

Princeton Charter School continues to work to ensure that its curriculum is aligned to the Common Core State Standards. Over the past four years, the faculty and administration have met in departmental small learning communities ("SLCs") in order to map and align the curriculum to the Common Core. We will continue this work in our design of learning activities and assessments that promote the higher order thinking that is expected in the Common Core.

Princeton Charter School is committed to a thorough and rigorous education that emphasizes mastery of subject area content. Students develop their skills in writing and reasoning in language arts, mathematics, history and science while also learning content knowledge across all of these subjects. In addition, Princeton Charter School is committed to having all students learn to speak a second language. Instruction in French and Spanish begins early: kindergarten for French and third grade for Spanish. Instruction in world language also meets frequently, 5 times a week for 45 minutes starting in first grade for French and third grade for Spanish. As a result of this commitment to world language acquisition, our performance on the National French exam and the National Spanish exam has been consistently outstanding.

Princeton Charter also has many after school clubs and programs that enhance the curriculum of the School.

7. Internal Accounting Controls

The management of the School is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control system designed to ensure that the assets of the School are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The internal control system is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

As a recipient of Federal and State awards, the School is responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control system is in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control system is also subject to periodic evaluation by the School's management.

8. **Budgetary Controls**

In addition to internal accounting controls, the School maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget. The New Jersey Department of Education defines the budget criteria which is a program budget. The program budget is comprised of (1) equalization aid, (2) special education categorical aid, (3) security aid, and (4) state adjustment aid.

Honorable President, Members of the Board of Trustees, and Constituents Princeton Charter School Page 5 December 1, 2016

The School Funding Reform Act of 2008 states that the school district of residence shall pay directly to the charter school for each student enrolled in the charter school who resides in the district an amount equal to 90% of the school district of residence's previous year tax levy adjusted by the most recent CPI. Equalization aid is calculated on a weighted per-pupil basis on the appropriate portion of the tax levy base. Special education categorical aid, which is comprised of both speech and special education aid, is calculated based on the actual number of charter school speech and special education students as percentage of the school district of residence's total number of students on the appropriate portion of the tax levy for speech and special education.

The New Jersey Department of Education requires charter schools to submit an annual budget to the Office of Charter School Finance by March 30th of each year, for the following school year, based on the above funding guidelines. The components of this annual budget are the financial report, otherwise known as the Line 108 report, a cash flow statement and a budget narrative. The budget must be approved by the Board of Trustees, prior to submission. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund and special revenue fund. Project-length budgets are approved for the capital improvements accounted for in the capital projects fund. The final budget amount as amended for the fiscal year is reflected in the Financial section. The over-expenditure in the general fund is due to the inclusion of the non-budgeted on-behalf payments made by the State of New Jersey as School expenditures. These amounts are offset by related revenues and, as such, do not represent over-expenditures in this budget.

An encumbrance accounting system is used to record outstanding purchase commitments on a line item basis. Open encumbrances at year-end are either cancelled or are included as re-appropriations of fund balance.

9. Accounting Systems and Reports

The School's accounting records reflect GAAP, as promulgated by GASB. The accounting system of the School is organized on the basis of governmental funds and business-type activities. These funds are explained in "Notes to Financial Statements," Note 1.

10. Relevant Financial Policies

The School's fiscal management is guided by Board of Trustee-adopted financial policies that are known as "Business and Non-Instructional Operations." The School has a policy, contained within this group that outlines the fiscal management and internal controls of the School. The Princeton Charter School Board of Trustees recognizes that its success as an educational institution will depend on sound financial planning and management and implements this within the best possible school budget. Financial resources are allocated to support a strong instructional school program, along with supporting the School's education mission. There is also a required Standard Operating Procedure manual, which details how financial tasks are to be completed. The Budget, Planning, Preparation and Adoption Policy (Board Policy #3100) outlines the budget process and how the School's budget must be in accord with statutory and regulatory mandates of the Federal government, the State legislature, the State board of education, and the Board of Trustees. These are also many other relevant financial policies that outline purchasing practices, vendor relations, audit procedures, school activity fund management and operations of maintenance and plant. To obtain a copy of these policies, please contact the School Business Administrator/Board Secretary.

Honorable President, Members of the Board of Trustees, and Constituents Princeton Charter School Page 6 December 1, 2016

11. Other Information

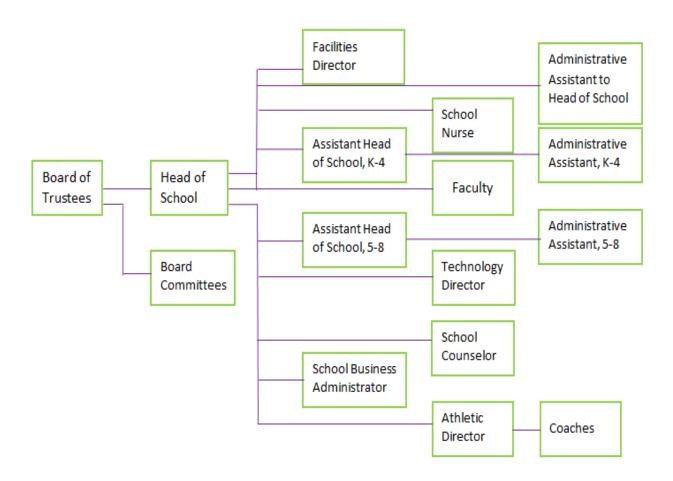
Independent Audit: State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants or registered municipal accountants. The accounting firm of WithumSmith+Brown, PC was selected by the Board of Trustees to perform auditing services at its annual organization meeting. The auditors' report on the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information are included in the financial section of this report.

12. Acknowledgements

We would like to express our appreciation to the members of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Charter School for their commitment to provide fiscal accountability to the citizens and taxpayers of the participating districts of the School and thereby contributing their full support to the development and maintenance of our financial operation.

Respectfully submitted,	
Lawrence D. Patton	Robert Long
Head of School	School Business Administrator / Board Secretary

Princeton Charter School



PRINCETON CHARTER SCHOOL Roster of Officials June 30, 2016

Members of the Board of Trustees	Term Expires
Paul Josephson, Chairperson	June 30, 2017
Amanda Rose, Vice Chairperson	June 30, 2017
Shannon Daley-Harris, Secretary	June 30, 2016
Khalid Anwar, Treasurer	June 30, 2018
Brandice Canes-Wrone	June 30, 2017
Randy Hubert	June 30, 2018
Kinga Kaminska	June 30, 2016
Trusha Shah	June 30, 2016
Maryellen McQuade	June 30, 2018

Other Officers

Lawrence D. Patton, Head of School

Robert Long, School Business Administrator / Board Secretary

PRINCETON CHARTER SCHOOL Consultants, Independent Auditors, and Advisors

Independent Auditors

WithumSmith+Brown, PC One Spring Street New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Attorney

Apruzzese, McDermott, Mastro & Murphy, PC Somerset Hills Corporate Center 25 Independence Blvd. Warren, NJ 07059

Official Depository

Peapack Gladstone Bank 300 Carnegie Center Princeton, NJ 08540





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Chairperson and Members of the Board of Trustees
Princeton Charter School
Princeton, New Jersey

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Princeton Charter School (the "School") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 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.

Auditors' 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, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and audit requirements as prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Princeton Charter School as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principle 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 and budgetary comparison schedules and pension schedules 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 inquires, 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 or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Princeton Charter School's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, statistical section, schedule of expenditures of federal awards, schedule of expenditures of state awards, schedule of findings and questioned costs, and summary schedule of prior audit findings are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of Princeton Charter School.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and schedule of expenditures of state awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, schedules of expenditures of federal awards and state awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 1, 2016 on our consideration of Princeton Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Princeton Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

December 1, 2016 New Brunswick, NJ WithumSmith+Brown, PC

James J. Decker

Licensed Public School Accountant #2502

Certified Public Accountant

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of Princeton Charter School's annual report presents its discussion and analysis of the School's financial performance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the School's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of Princeton Charter School exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at June 30, 2016 by \$4,053,281 (net position). Of this amount \$456,281 represents unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the School's ongoing future major initiatives.
- At the current fiscal year, unrestricted governmental fund balance was \$450,774 or approximately 7.60% of total general fund expenditures.
- Princeton Charter School's per pupil funding amount is \$15,339 per student, which is the same as prior years. The School's per pupil funding comes from two sources, the District of Residence and the State of New Jersey.
- Enrollment in the School was at its maximum capacity of 348 for both 2016 and 2015.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) charter school-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This document also contains required supplementary and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Charter School-Wide Financial Statements: The charter school-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the assets, deferred inflows / outflows and liabilities of the School, with the differences reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the net position of the School changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the changes 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.

Both of the charter school-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the School that are principally supported by both equalization aid/local levy and state government revenues from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the School are the public resources used to operate a public charter school. The business-type activities of the School include a food service program (school lunch program) an after school program and many after school club activities.

The charter school-wide financial statements can be found on pages 19-20 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the charter school-wide financial statements. However, unlike the charter school-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 charter school's near-term financing requirements.

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

The School maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the general fund and special revenue fund all of which are considered to be major funds.

The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and special revenue fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided as required supplementary information for the general fund and special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 21-23 of this report.

Proprietary funds: The School maintains one proprietary fund type. Enterprise funds (one type of proprietary fund) are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the charter school-wide financial statements. The School uses an enterprise fund to account for the operations of its food service, after-school activities, summer camps, and after-school clubs.

The basic enterprise fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-26 of this report.

Fiduciary funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the governmental entity. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the charter school-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the School's own programs. The School uses trust funds to account for the activity of the unemployment compensation trust fund. The School uses agency funds to account for resources held for student activities and groups, and payroll-related liabilities.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 27-28 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the charter school-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-49 of this report.

Charter School-Wide Financial Analysis: As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a charter school's financial position. In the case of Princeton Charter School, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities by \$4,053,281 (reported as total net position) at the close of 2016. The following table provides a summary of net position relating to the School's governmental and business-type activities at June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	Net Position									
		2016		2015						
	Governmental	Business-Type		Governmental						
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total				
Current and										
other assets	\$ 606,860	\$ 22,865	\$ 629,725	\$ 369,067	\$ 10,411	\$ 379,478				
Capital assets (net)	11,155,247	14,027	11,169,274	11,681,810	15,285	11,697,095				
Total assets	11,762,107	36,892	11,798,999	12,050,877	25,696	12,076,573				
Deferred Outflow of Resources	1,470,873		1,470,873	847,475		847,475				
Non-current liabilities	9,015,726		9,015,726	8,490,813		8,490,813				
Other liabilities	172,349	17,358	189,707	106,097	8,650	114,747				
Total liablities	9,188,075	17,358	9,205,433	8,596,910	8,650	8,605,560				
Deferred Inflow of Resources	11,158		11,158	33,398		33,398				
Net position										
Invested in capital assets	3,582,973	14,027	3,597,000	3,925,810	15,285	3,941,095				
Unrestricted	450,774	5,507	456,281	342,234	1,761	343,995				
Total net position	\$ 4,033,747	\$ 19,534	\$ 4,053,281	\$ 4,268,044	\$ 17,046	\$ 4,285,090				

The largest portion of the School's net position is its net investment in capital assets. Restricted net position includes those (if any) that are subject to external restriction (e.g. capital projects). The School does not have any restricted net position.

Current and other assets increased primarily due to the results of operations. Long-term liabilities increased due to an increase in the net pension liability and the interest rate swap liability less a reduction of the School's loan due to principal repayments.

Capital assets (net) decreased from prior year due to new additions to the School's capital expenditures offset by current year related depreciation, which exceeded capital asset additions.

The total net position of the School during the current fiscal year decreased by \$231,809. The majority of this decrease is attributed to general fund operations which generated an excess of expenses (including depreciation) over revenues.

There was no substantial change in business-type activity assets, liabilities, and net position for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Charter School-Wide Activities: The key elements of the School's activities for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

		2016		2015			
	Governmental	Business-Type		Governmental Business-Type			
	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total	
Revenue:							
Operating grants							
and contributions	\$ 1,359,703	\$ 7,358	\$ 1,367,061	\$ 1,132,893	\$ 19,075	\$ 1,151,968	
General revenues:							
Equalization/Local Levy Aid-Local Share	4,792,581		4,792,581	4,819,869		4,819,869	
State sources	499,827		499,827	457,516		457,516	
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	50,000		50,000	50,000		50,000	
Miscellaneous	97,872		97,872	48,977		48,977	
Program Revenue:							
Food services		77,294	77,294		76,947	76,947	
Chess after school program		12,583	12,583		8,551	8,551	
After school program		76,590	76,590		64,092	64,092	
After school clubs		11,774	11,774		4,502	4,502	
Total revenue	6,799,983	185,599	6,985,582	6,509,255	173,167	6,682,422	
Expenses:							
Instruction	3,953,523		3,953,523	3,618,617		3,618,617	
Student and instruction related services	329,174		329,174	560,201		560,201	
School administrative services	1,306,584		1,306,584	1,228,372		1,228,372	
Plant operations and maintenance	674,854		674,854	695,803		695,803	
Pupil transportation	11,958		11,958	12,446		12,446	
Interest on mortgage debt	260,692		260,692	313,193		313,193	
Debt issuance costs				92,141		92,141	
Unallocated depreciaton (not allocated elsewhere)	497,495		497,495	496,953		496,953	
Food service		93,933	93,933		94,412	94,412	
Chess program		15,900	15,900		13,686	13,686	
After school program		47,360	47,360		52,842	52,842	
After school clubs		25,918	25,918		18,544	18,544	
Total expenses	7,034,280	183,111	7,217,391	7,017,726	179,484	7,197,210	
(Decrease) increase in net postion	(234,297)	2,488	(231,809)	(508,471)	(6,317)	(514,788)	
Net position - beginning of year	4,268,044	17,046	4,285,090	4,776,515	23,363	4,799,878	
Net position - end of year	\$ 4,033,747	\$ 19,534	\$ 4,053,281	\$ 4,268,044	\$ 17,046	\$ 4,285,090	

The increase in governmental operating grants and contributions is a result of the allocated TPAF pension contributions made by the State of New Jersey on-behalf of the School during the 2015-2016 school year including additional TPAF pension revenue of \$572,862 recorded as a result of GASB 68.

The decrease in equalization aid is due to the decrease in the levy that flows into the School from the district of residence during the current year. The School received an average of \$13,974, on a per pupil basis from the district of residence, in 2015-2016. In 2014-2015 the School received an average of \$14,093 on per pupil basis.

The revenue from state sources increased due to the increase in adjustment aid that the School received from the State of New Jersey in the current year. This adjustment aid is on a per pupil basis. In 2015-2016 the School received \$1,365 on a per pupil basis, compared to \$1,246 in 2014-2015. The total per pupil funding is \$15,339 for both fiscal years. The State of New Jersey allocates additional aid to charter schools that were adversely affected by the new funding formula of 2008.

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs did not change significantly in the current year while the increase in miscellaneous revenue is due to additional pledges and donated fixed assets in the current year.

The revenues from business-type activities increased due to higher rates charged for the school lunch program and greater usage of the after-school programs and clubs. The related expenses increased, as well.

Expenses did not change significantly in the current year. The decrease in interest on mortgage debt is related to the debt refinancing the School did in the prior year, which also accounts for the decrease in debt issuance costs.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

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

Governmental Funds - The focus of the School's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflow, outflows, and balances as spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements.

As demonstrated by the various statements and schedules included in the Financial Section of this report, the School continues to meet its responsibility for sound fiscal financial management. The following schedule presents a summary of General Fund and Special Revenue Fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and increases and decreases in relation to prior years:

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2016							
Amount Percentage							
Sources of income							
\$ 4,984,730	80.05%	\$ (64,723)	-1.28%				
1,162,554	18.67%	104,593	9.89%				
79,837	1.28%	26,756	50.41%				
\$6,227,121 100.00%							
	Amount \$ 4,984,730 1,162,554 79,837	Amount Percentage \$ 4,984,730 80.05% 1,162,554 18.67% 79,837 1.28%	Amount Percentage (Decrease) from 2015 \$ 4,984,730 80.05% \$ (64,723) 1,162,554 18.67% 104,593 79,837 1.28% 26,756				

The decrease in local sources and increase in state sources is mainly attributable to a decrease in the equalization aid that flows from the district of residence to the School and an increase in state aid to make up the difference.

The increase in federal sources was related to receipt of NCLB Title I Part A funding in the current year which was not received in the prior year.

The following schedule presents a summary of General Fund and Special Revenue Fund expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and the increases and decreases related to the prior year:

Government Expenditures

	Amount	Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease) from 2015	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Current expenditures				
Instruction	\$ 2,592,214	42.81%	\$ (6,135)	-0.24%
Undistributed	3,036,701	50.15%	(60,715)	-1.96%
Capital outlay	22,217	0.37%	(42,262)	-65.54%
Mortgage note payable				
Principal	183,726	3.03%	(140,092)	-43.26%
Interest	220,722	3.64%	(79,957)	-26.59%
	\$ 6,055,580	100.00%	\$ (329,161)	-5.16%

There were minimal increases in instruction and undistributed expenditures. The decrease in capital outlay is because fewer resources were allocated to capital improvements. The decrease in principal and interest related to mortgage note payable are due to the refinancing the School did in the prior year.

Charter School Analysis

Charter Schools are required to spend at least 60% of budgeted expenditures on instruction. The expenditures do not include long term expenditures (mortgage principal or interest payments), capital outlay, or the TPAF non-budgeted on-behalf. The benefits are allocated by the percent of salaries apportioned to each category. Listed below is the percentage of current expenditures per designated category:

		Percent				
Category	Amount Benefits			Total	of Total	
Instruction	\$	2,592,214	\$	453,081	\$ 3,045,295	62%
Administration		939,473		115,672	1,055,145	22%
Support		738,628		43,957	782,585	16%
Total	\$	4,270,315	\$	612,710	\$ 4,883,025	100%

The School continues to support its strong instructional program by allocating financial resources accordingly.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the 2015-2016 school year, Princeton Charter School amended its General Fund budget as needed. The School uses line-based budgeting, which is known as the Line 108 report. This budget report is given to New Jersey Charter Schools by the New Jersey Department of Education. The budgeting system is designed to control costs and allocate resources in four key areas: instruction, administration, support services, and capital outlay. The financial position of the School remains stable while the School's enrollment has remained at maximum capacity, 348 students, for both 2016 and 2015. Careful management of expenses remains essential for the School to maintain its financial health. During the year ended June 30, 2016 actual revenues exceeded actual expenses by \$171,541.

The budget was developed for a total student body of 348 students. The additional amount received from Miscellaneous Revenue is predominantly for the rental of the School facilities by outside entities.

The Board adopted the original budget in March 2015 and amended it in December 2015, when the State of New Jersey provides the final funding numbers based on the October 15th enrollment count. This enrollment count is the students that are in a charter school at that point in time. Any students that leave the School from that date until the end of the school year are reported in the final enrollment count and the per-pupil funding is adjusted accordingly.

A review of actual expenditures compared to the appropriations in the final budget was for the following:

Instructional expenditures: the original budget was \$2,515,042; the amended budget was \$2,614,099; and the actual expenditures were \$2,592,214. There was minimal variance between the amended budget and actual expenditures.

Administrative expenditures: the original budget was \$1,762,912; the amended budget was \$1,842,987; and the actual expenditures were \$1,772,905. Net Administrative expenses were below budget estimates. The variance is due to the retirement of an employee at the end of December and the separation of another employee at the end of December for whom the School had budgeted an additional six months of salary.

Support expenditures: the original budget was \$881,829; the amended budget was \$839,472; and the actual expenditures were \$738,628. Net Support expenses were below budget estimates. The variance is due to a decrease in energy and snow removal costs due to a mild winter as well as good resource management relating to managing building and grounds costs.

Capital outlay: the original budget was \$369,129; the amended budget was \$188,726; and the actual expenditures were \$205,943. The variance between the amended budget and actual expenditures were related to donation of non-instructional equipment which was not budgeted for.

The amount of variance of final to actual of \$(443,682) is largely attributed to the State of New Jersey's requirement of the inclusion in the general fund of the non-budgeted on-behalf for TPAF purposes. These amounts are offset by related revenues and, as such; do not represent over-expenditures in this budget.

After removing that required adjustment the above variance would be \$175,594.

Capital Assets

At the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the School had \$11,155,247 and \$11,681,810, respectively, net invested in land, site improvements, building and building improvements and machinery and equipment.

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governme	nt Activities	Business-T	ype Activities	Total	Percentage	
	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15	Change
Sites (land)	\$ 2,560,000	\$ 2,560,000	\$	\$	\$ 2,560,000	\$ 2,560,000	0.00%
Site improvements	105,395	126,535			105,395	126,535	-16.71%
Building and building improvements	8,152,832	8.607.023			8,152,832	8.607.023	-5.28%
Machinery and equipment	337,020	388,252	14,027	15,285	351,047	403,537	-13.01%
	•	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			.		
	\$ 11,155,247	\$ 11,681,810	\$ 14,027	\$ 15,285	\$ 11,169,274	\$ 11,697,095	-4.51%

The decrease in capital assets is due to current year depreciation expense exceeding the current year additions. For more detailed information, refer to Note 4 to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2016 the School had \$7,572,274 outstanding in its mortgage notes payable. Of this amount \$215,433 is due in the 2016-2017 school year. The School also has a non-current liability in the amount of \$749,462, which is for an interest rate swap, a derivative instrument connected to the mortgage note.

Outstanding Long-Term Debt

	Total S	Percentage			
	 2015/2016	2	2014/2015	Change	
	_				
Mortgage Payable	\$ 7,572,274	\$	7,756,000	-2.37%	

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

- The projected enrollment, for the 2016-2017 school year is 348 students.
- The per-pupil funding is \$15,339, the same as it was in 2015-2016.
- The State of New Jersey continues to provide adjustment aid for schools that were adversely affected by the School Reform Funding Act of 2008.
- All of the above factors were considered in preparing the School's 2016-2017 fiscal year budget.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Princeton Charter School's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the School Business Administrator at 609-924-0575, ext. 2503.



CHARTER SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Exhibit A-1

	Governmental Business-Typ Activities Activities		Total	
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 348,890	\$ 11,817	\$ 360,707	
Receivables from other governments	114,041	1,353	115,394	
Other receivables	140,929	9,695	150,624	
Interfund receivable	3,000		3,000	
Capital assets:				
Site (land)	2,560,000		2,560,000	
Depreciable site improvements, building and				
improvements, furniture, machinery, and				
equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	8,595,247	14,027	8,609,274	
Total assets	11,762,107	36,892	11,798,999	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS				
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	749,462		749,462	
Loss on refunding	576,230		576,230	
Pension deferred outflows	145,181		145,181	
Total deferred outflows	1,470,873		1,470,873	
LIABILITIES				
Cash overdraft	73,028	9,843	82,871	
Accounts payable - vendors	24,876		24,876	
Medical insurance payable	74,445		74,445	
Unearned revenues		7,515	7,515	
Non-current liabilities:				
Mortgage note payable due within one year	215,433		215,433	
Mortgage note payable due in more than one year	7,356,841		7,356,841	
Net pension liability	693,990		693,990	
Derivative instrument - interest rate swap	749,462		749,462	
Total liabilities	9,188,075	17,358	9,205,433	
DEFERRED INFLOWS				
Pension deferred inflows	11,158		11,158	
NET DOSITION				
NET POSITION	2 502 072	44.007	2 507 000	
Net invested in capital assets Unrestricted	3,582,973 450,774	14,027 5,507	3,597,000 456,281	
Total net position	\$ 4,033,747	\$ 19,534	\$ 4,053,281	
rotal net position	φ 4,033,141	φ 19,554	ψ 4,000,201	

Princeton Charter School Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2016

Exhibit A-2

			Program Revenue	s		Expense) Revenue anges in Net Posit				
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total			
Governmental activities:										
Instruction:										
Regular instruction	\$ 3,953,523	\$	\$ 881,551	\$	\$ (3,071,972)	\$	\$ (3,071,972)			
Support services:										
Student & instruction related services	329,174		210,378		(118,796)		(118,796)			
General administrative services	1,306,584		225,060		(1,081,524)		(1,081,524)			
Plant operations and maintenance	674,854		42,714		(632,140)		(632,140)			
Pupil transportation	11,958				(11,958)		(11,958)			
Interest on long-term debt Unallocated depreciation (excludes	260,692				(260,692)		(260,692)			
allocated depreciation)	497,495				(497,495)		(497,495)			
Total governmental activities	7,034,280		1,359,703		(5,674,577)		(5,674,577)			
Business-type activities:										
Food service	93,933	77,294	7,358			(9,281)	(9,281)			
Chess program	15,900	12,583				(3,317)	(3,317)			
After school program	47,360	76,590				29,230	29,230			
After school clubs	25,918	11.774				(14,144)	(14,144)			
Total business-type activities	183,111	178,241	7.358			2.488	2.488			
Total primary government	\$ 7,217,391	\$ 178,241	\$ 1,367,061	\$	\$ (5,674,577)	\$ 2,488	\$ (5,672,089)			
	General revenues	: axes - charter scho	ol aid		\$ 4,792,581	\$	\$ 4,792,581			
	State share	axes - charter school	oi aiu		499,827	Ψ	499,827			
	Miscellaneous ir	noomo			97,872		97,872			
			414				,			
			ted to specific prog	rams	50,000		50,000			
	Total general i Change in n				5,440,280 (234,297)	2.488	5,440,280 (231,809)			
	Change in n	et position			(234,297)	2,488	(231,009)			
	Net position - beg	inning			4,268,044	17,046	4,285,090			
	Net position - end	ing			\$ 4,033,747	\$ 19,534	\$ 4,053,281			



					Exhibit B-1
	 Special General Revenue Fund Fund		Gov	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents Other receivables Receivables from other governments:	\$ 348,890 96,652	\$	 44,277	\$	348,890 140,929
State Interfund receivable	71,591 3,000		42,450		114,041 3,000
Total assets	\$ 520,133	\$	86,727	\$	606,860
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities: Cash overdraft Accounts payable - vendors Medical insurance payable Total liabilities	\$ 11,177 74,445 85,622	\$	73,028 13,699 86,727	\$	73,028 24,876 74,445 172,349
Fund Balances: Unassigned Total fund balances	434,511 434,511		<u></u>		434,511 434,511
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 520,133	\$	86,727		
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net position (A-1) are different because:					
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements. The cost of the assets is \$16,402,972 and the accumulated depreciation is \$5,247,725.					11,155,247
Pension deferred outflows are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund statements.					145,181
Pension deferred inflows are not reported as liabilities in the fund statements.					(11,158)
Loss on refunding deferred outflows are not reported as liabilities in the fund statements.					576,230
Long-term liabilities, including mortgage note payable are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.					(7,572,274)
Long-term liabilities, including net pension liability, are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilites in the funds.					(693,990)
Net position of governmental activities				\$	4,033,747

Princeton Charter School Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Special General Revenue Fund Fund				Total Governmental Funds			
REVENUES								
Local sources:								
Equalization aid	\$ 4,792,581	\$		\$	4,792,581			
Miscellaneous	97,872		44,277		142,149			
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	 50,000				50,000			
Total local sources	 4,940,453		44,277		4,984,730			
State sources	1,160,054		2,500		1,162,554			
Federal sources	 		79,837		79,837			
Total revenues	6,100,507		126,614		6,227,121			
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Instruction	2,592,214				2,592,214			
Undistributed costs:								
Student and instruction related services	118,025		126,614		244,639			
General administrative services	939,473				939,473			
Plant operations and maintenance	608,645				608,645			
Pupil transportation	11,958				11,958			
Employee benefits	612,710				612,710			
On-behalf pension contributions	432,815				432,815			
On-behalf TPAF social security contributions	186,461				186,461			
Debt service:								
Mortgage payments-principal	183,726				183,726			
Interest on mortgage note payable	220,722				220,722			
Capital outlay	22,217				22,217			
Total expenditures	5,928,966		126,614		6,055,580			
Excess of expenditures over revenues	171,541				171,541			
Fund balance - July 1	262,970		<u></u> _		262,970			
Fund balance - June 30	\$ 434,511	\$		\$	434,511			

Princeton Charter School Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Exhibit B-3
Excess of expenditures over revenues - governmental funds (from B-2)	\$ 171,541
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (A-2) are different because:	
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period.	
·	8,780) 2,217 (526,563)
Pension contributions are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the contributions are adjusted for actuarial valuation adjustments, including service and interest costs, administrative costs, investment returns, and experience / assumption. This is the amount by which net pension liability and deferred infows / outflows related to pension changed during the period.	(23,031)
Governmental funds report the effect of refunding transactions when the debt is first issued, but the amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This represents the current year amortization related to the deferred loss on refunding.	(39,970)
Repayment of mortgage note is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and is not reported in the statement of activities.	183,726
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (234,297)

Princeton Charter School Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2016

Exhibit B-4

	Enterprise Funds					
	Foo	od	After	School		
	Serv	/ice	Act	tivities		Total
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$		\$	11,817	\$	11,817
Other receivables		2,294		7,401		9,695
Receivables from other governments		1,353				1,353
Total current assets		3,647		19,218		22,865
Noncurrent assets:						
Equipment	1	8,820				18,820
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,793)				(4,793)
Total capital assets, net	1	4,027				14,027
Total assets	1	7,674		19,218		36,892
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Cash overdraft		9,843				9,843
Unearned revenues		7,515				7,515
Total current liabilities	1	7,358				17,358
NET POSITION						
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	1	4,027				14,027
Unrestricted	(1	3,711)		19,218		5,507
Total net position	\$	316	\$	19,218	\$	19,534

Princeton Charter School Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

Exhibit B-5

	Enterprise Funds					
		Food	Aft	er School		
	S	Service	A	ctivities		Total
Operating revenues:						
Local sources:						
Daily food sales - reimbursable programs	\$	77,294	\$		\$	77,294
Miscellaneous program fees				100,947		100,947
Total operating revenues		77,294		100,947		178,241
Operating expenses:						
Cost of sales		71,560				71,560
Salaries		21,115		77,519		98,634
Miscellaneous program expense				1,275		1,275
Professional services				6,024		6,024
Supplies and materials				4,360		4,360
Depreciation		1,258				1,258
Total operating expenses		93,933		89,178		183,111
Operating (loss) income		(16,639)		11,769		(4,870)
Non-operating revenue:						
State sources:						
State school lunch program		618				618
Federal sources:						
National school lunch program		6,740				6,740
Total non-operating revenue		7,358				7,358
Change in net position		(9,281)		11,769		2,488
Net position - beginning		9,597		7,449		17,046
Net position - ending	\$	316	\$	19,218	\$	19,534

Exhibit B-6

	Enterprise Funds					
		Food	Afte	er School		
	Service A		A	Activities		Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from customers	\$	85,104	\$	101,503	\$	186,607
Payments to employees		(21,115)		(77,519)		(98,634)
Payments to suppliers		(71,560)		(12,167)		(83,727)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities		(7,571)		11,817		4,246
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
State sources		556				556
Federal sources		6,105				6,105
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		6,661				6,661
Net change in cash		(910)		11,817		10,907
Balances - beginning of year, July 1		910				910
Balances - end of year, June 30	\$		\$	11,817	\$	11,817
Reconciliation of operating (loss) income to net cash (used) provided by operating activities:						
Operating (loss) income Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) income to net cash (used) provided by operating activities	\$	(16,639)	\$	11,769	\$	(4,870)
Depreciation		1,258				1,258
Change in cash overdraft		9,843		(508)		9,335
Change in unearned revenue		(627)				(627)
Change in accounts receivable, net		(1,406)		556		(850)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	\$	(7,571)	\$	11,817	\$	4,246

Princeton Charter School Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2016

		ı	Exhibit B-7
	ployment st Fund		gency Fund
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,891	\$	2,094
Receivables from other governments:			
Federal			4,016
State	 		528
Total assets	 4,891	\$	6,638
LIABILITIES			
Prepaid employee FSA claims		\$	3,638
Interfund payable		Ψ	3,000
Total liabilities	 	\$	
Total habilities	 	Ψ	6,638
NET POSITION			
Held in trust for unemployment claims	\$ 4,891		

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Princeton Charter School Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2016

Unemployment Trust Fund	Exh	nibit B-8
ADDITIONS Contributions: Plan members	\$	4,891
DEDUCTIONS Transfer to General Fund to cover unemployment claims		86
Change in net position		4,805
Net position, beginning of year Net position, end of year	\$	86 4,891

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1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Princeton Charter School (the "School") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are disclosed below.

Reporting Entity

The School is an instrumentality of the State of New Jersey, established to function as an educational institution. The School's board of trustees consists of nine elected officials who are elected by the parents / guardians of Princeton Charter School students. Each elected Board member serves a three-year term. The Board is responsible for the fiscal control of the School. A Head of School is appointed by the Board and is responsible for the administrative control of the School. The purpose of the School is to provide instruction to students grades K through 8.

The financial reporting entity consists of a) the charter school, b) organizations for which the charter school is financially accountable, and c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the charter school are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A charter school is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the charter school. A charter school may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

The School has oversight responsibility and control over all activities related to Princeton Charter School in Princeton, New Jersey. The School receives funding from local, State, and Federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding source entities.

The School has no component units that are required to be included within the reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of the "GASB Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards".

Charter School-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The charter school-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the School. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and the major individual enterprise fund are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The New Jersey Department of Education requires that all funds be reported as major to promote consistency of reporting among the schools in the State of New Jersey.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured, current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The charter school-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Equalization Aid is recognized as revenue in the year for which it is recorded and earned. 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 collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School considers revenue to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, certain legal settlements and capital leases, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital assets acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Equalization aid, interest, and state monies 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 year. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the School receives cash.

The School has reported the following governmental funds:

General Fund: The general fund is the general operating fund of the School and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Capital outlay is also included in the general fund.

Special Revenue Fund: The School maintains one special revenue fund, which includes the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes, other than debt service or capital projects.

The School reports the following proprietary funds:

Food Service Enterprise Fund: The food service enterprise fund accounts for all revenues and expenses pertaining to cafeteria operations. This fund is utilized to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The stated intent is that the cost (i.e., expenses including depreciation and indirect costs) of providing goods and services to the students or other entities on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

After School Activities Enterprise Fund: The after school activities enterprise fund accounts for all revenues and expenses pertaining to after school programs. This fund is utilized to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The stated intent is that the cost (i.e., expenses including depreciation and indirect costs) of providing goods and services to the students or other entities on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The School reports the following fiduciary fund types:

Trust Funds: The unemployment compensation fund is accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. It is used to account for contributions from employees and interest earned on the balance as well as payments to the State for reimbursement of unemployment claims.

Agency Funds: Agency funds are used to account for the assets that the School holds on behalf of others as their agent. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the School's enterprise funds are charges for sales of food, tuition, and program fees. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets, if applicable. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The School reports unearned revenue on its balance sheets and statements of net position. Unearned revenue arises when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenue also arises when resources are received by the School before it has legal claim to them, as when federal assistance is received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the School has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheets and statements of net position and revenue is recognized.

Budgets / Budgetary Control

Annual appropriated budgets are prepared in March of each year for the general and special revenue and submitted to the Charter School Office of School Finance after formal Board approval by March 30th. Budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting and the special revenue fund uses a non-GAAP budget (budgetary basis). The legal level of budgetary control is established at line item accounts within each fund of the total budget. The line items accounts are defined and established pursuant to the minimum chart of accounts referred in N.J.A.C.6A:23 and then flow into the charter school described formal Line 108 report. Total instructional expenditures must at least 60% of the total budget. All budget amendments must be approved by Board resolution. Budgetary transfers were made during the current year in accordance with statutory guidelines. The amendments made by the School were part of the normal course of operations. The over-expenditures related to on-behalf payments in the general fund are due to the inclusion of the non-budgeted on-behalf payments made by the State of New Jersey as School expenditures. These amounts are offset by related revenues and as such do not represent budgetary over-expenditures.

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting system is employed as a management control device during the year. For governmental funds, there are no substantial differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America with the exception of the special revenue fund as noted below. Encumbrance accounting is also employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental fund types. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The accounting records of the special revenue fund are maintained on the grant accounting budgetary basis. The grant accounting budgetary basis differs from GAAP in that the grant accounting budgetary basis recognizes encumbrances as expenditures and also recognizes the related revenues, whereas the GAAP basis does not. Sufficient supplemental records are maintained to allow for the presentation of GAAP basis financial reports.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include petty cash, amounts on deposit, money market accounts, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less. Investments are stated at fair value in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools ("GASB 31"). The School classifies certificates of deposit, which have original maturity dates of more than three months but less than twelve months from the date of purchase, as investments and are stated at cost. All other investments are stated at fair value.

Inter-Fund Receivables / Payables

Inter-fund receivables/payables represent amounts that are owed, other than charges for goods or services rendered to / from a particular fund in the School and that are due within one year.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, land improvement, buildings and building improvements and machinery and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or through estimation procedures performed by an independent appraisal company. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation.

The costs of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets, being depreciated, of the School are depreciated using the straight-line method. The following estimated useful lives are used to compute depreciation:

Description	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)
Land improvements	20
Buildings and buildings improvements	25-50
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Computer software	5
Vehicles	5-10

Accrued Salaries and Wages

The School does not have a summer payment plan; the only wages accrued are for hourly employees whose salaries are earned but not paid by year-end.

Compensated Absences

School employees are granted varying amounts of vacation and sick leave in accordance with the School's personnel policy. The School does not offer monetary compensation for unused sick or vacation time.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue in the food service fund represents cash which has been received but not yet earned for school lunches.

Long-Term Obligations

In the charter school-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. In the fund financial statements the current portion of principal and interest expense are recognized. The School presently has a mortgage note payable with an interest rate swap attached to it.

Fund Balances

GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions ("GASB 54") established fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Under GASB 54, fund balances in the governmental funds financial statements are reported under the modified accrual basis of accounting and classified into the following five categories, as defined below:

- Non-spendable includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Assets included in this fund balance category include prepaid assets, inventories, long-term receivables, and corpus of any permanent funds.
- 2) Restricted includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- 3) Committed includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority. The School's highest level of decision-making authority is the Board of Trustees (the "Board") and formal action is taken by resolution of the Board at publicly held meetings. Once committed, amounts cannot be used for other purposes unless the Board revises or changes the specified use by taking the same action (resolution) taken to originally commit these funds.
- 4) Assigned amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but which do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Interest is expressed by either the Board or Business Administrator, to whom the Board has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes, including the encumbering of funds.
- 5) Unassigned includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications in the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In the other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the School's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. For the unrestricted fund balance, the School first spends committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally, unassigned funds.

The general fund balance at June 30, 2016 is \$434,511 and is unassigned.

Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

GASB Statement Number 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position establishes standards for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. The adoption of this statement resulted in a change in the presentation of the statement of net assets to what is now referred to as the statement of net position and the term "net assets" is changed to "net position" throughout the financial statements.

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows in the government-wide financial statements. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any long-term debt used to build or acquire the capital assets. Net positions are reported as restricted in the government-wide and fund financial statements when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities* ("GASB No. 65") establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities.

Management Estimates

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

On-Behalf Payments

Revenues and expenditures of the general fund include payments made or reimbursed by the State of New Jersey for social security and post-retirement pension and medical contributions for certified teachers and other members of the New Jersey Teachers Pension and Annuity Fund. The amounts are not required to be included in the School's annual budget.

Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed and evaluated all events and transactions that occurred between June 30, 2016 and December 1, 2016, the date that the financial statements were available for issuance, for possible disclosure and recognition in the financial statements, and no items have come to the attention of the School that would require disclosure.

2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance (total governmental funds) and net position (governmental activities) as reported in the charter school-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that capital assets used in governmental activities are financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund. The details of this \$11,155,247 are as follows:

Land	\$ 2,560,000
Site improvements	307,441
Less: Accumulated depreciation - site improvements	(202,046)
Building and building improvements	12,428,881
Less: Accumulated depreciation - building and building improvements	(4,276,049)
Machinery and equipment	1,106,650
Less: Accumulated depreciation - machinery and equipment	(769,630)
Net adjustment to increase fund balance - total governmental funds to arrive	
at net position - governemental activities	\$ 11,155,247

3. Deposits and Investments

New Jersey Schools are limited as to the types of investments and types of financial institutions they may invest in. New Jersey statute 18A:20-37 provides a list of permissible investments that may be purchased by New Jersey Schools. Additionally, the School has adopted a cash management plan that requires it to deposit public funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act ("GUDPA"). GUDPA was enacted in 1970 to protect governmental units from a loss of funds on deposit with a failed banking institution in New Jersey.

N.J.S.A. 17:9-41 et. seq. establishes the requirements for the security of deposits of governmental units. The statute requires that no governmental unit shall deposit public funds in a public depository unless such funds are secured in accordance with the Act. Public depositories include savings and loan institutions, banks (both state and national banks) and savings banks, the deposits of which are federally insured. All public depositories must pledge collateral, having a market value at least equal to five percent of the average daily balance of collected public funds, to secure the deposits of governmental units. If a public depository fails, the collateral it has pledged, plus the collateral of all other public depositories, is available to pay the full amount of their deposits to the governmental units.

Deposits

New Jersey statutes require that schools deposit public funds in public depositories located in New Jersey that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or by any other agency of the United States that insures deposits made in public depositories. Schools are also permitted to deposit public funds in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund, M.B.I.A. CLASS and the New Jersey Asset and Rebate Management Fund.

New Jersey statutes require public depositories to maintain collateral for deposits of public funds that exceed depository insurance limits as follows:

The market value of the collateral must equal at least 5% of the average daily balance of collected public funds on deposit.

In addition to the above collateral requirement, if the public funds deposited exceed 75% of the capital funds of the depository, the depository must provide collateral having a market value at least equal to 100% of the amount exceeding 75%.

All collateral must be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, or a banking institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System and has capital funds of not less than \$25,000,000.

The School's cash and cash equivalents are classified below to inform financial statement users about the extent to which the School's deposits and investments are exposed to custodial credit risk.

At June 30, 2016, the School's carrying value of its deposits was \$367,692 and the bank balance was \$412,444.

Based on levels of risk, \$250,000 of the School's cash deposits on June 30, 2016 were secured by federal depository insurance and the remaining bank balance of \$150,990 were covered by the New Jersey Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures* ("GASB 40"), the School's operating cash accounts are profiled in order to determine exposure, if any, to Custodial Credit Risk (risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School would not be able to recover the value of its deposits and investments). Deposits are considered to be exposed to Custodial Credit Risk if they are: uncollateralized (securities not pledged to the depositor), collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the government's name.

The School does not have a policy for the management of Custodial Credit Risk, other than depositing all of its funds in banks covered by GUDPA. At least five percent of the School's deposits were fully collateralized by funds held by financial institutions, but not in the name of the School. Due to the nature of GUDPA, further information is not available regarding the full amount that is collateralized.

Princeton Charter School Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2016

Investments

New Jersey statutes permit the School to purchase the following types of securities:

- a. Bonds and other obligations of the United States or obligations guaranteed by the United States.
- b. Bonds of any Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal National Mortgage Agency or of any United States Bank, which have a maturity date not greater than twelve months from the date of purchase.
- New Jersey Cash Management Fund, New Jersey Asset and Rebate Management Fund and MBIA CLASS.

Custodial Credit Risk: The School does not have a policy for Custodial Credit Risk other than to maintain a safekeeping account for the securities at a financial institution.

Credit Risk: The School does not have an investment policy regarding the management of credit risk. GASB 40 requires that disclosure be made as to the credit rating of all debt security investments except for obligations of the U.S. government or investments guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The School places no limit on the amount the School may invest in any one issuer. At June 30, 2016, the School had no investments.

Interest Rate Risk: The School does not have a policy to limit interest rate risk. The School did not have any funds held as investments during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2016.

4. Capital Assets

The following schedule is a summarization of the governmental activities changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Beginning Balance	Purchases/ Increases	Retirements/ Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Sites (land)	\$ 2,560,000	\$	\$	\$ 2,560,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,560,000			2,560,000
Capital assets being depreciated				
Site improvements	307,441			307,441
Buildings and building improvements	12,428,881			12,428,881
Machinery and equipment	1,084,433	22,217		1,106,650
Total capital assets being depreciated	13,820,755	22,217		13,842,972
Governmental activities capital assets	16,380,755	22,217		16,402,972
Less accumulated depreciations for:				
Site improvements	(180,906)	(21,140)		(202,046)
Buildings and building improvements	(3,821,858)	(454,191)		(4,276,049)
Machinery and equipment	(696,181)	(73,449)		(769,630)
	(4,698,945)	(548,780)		(5,247,725)
Governmental activities capital assets,				
net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 11,681,810	\$ (526,563)	\$	\$ 11,155,247
Depreciation expense was charged to governme	ntal functions as f	ollows:		
Regular instruction				\$ 9,559
Other instruction				87
Student and instruction related services				18,891
School administrative services				22,031
Plant operations and maintenance				717
Unallocated, not included elsewhere				497,495 \$ 548,780
				ψ 5+0,700

Princeton Charter School Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2016

The following schedule is a summarization of the business-type activities changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Beginning Purchases/ Balance Increases		Retirements/ Decreases		Ending Balance		
Business-type activities Capital assets being depreciated Furniture and equipment Less accumulated depreciation	\$	18,820 (3,535)	\$ (1,258)	\$	 	\$	18,820 (4,793)
Business-type activities capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$	15,285	\$ (1,258)	\$		\$	14,027

5. Long-Term Liabilities

The School borrowed \$7,756,000 in June 2015 from Peapack-Gladstone Bank (the "Bank"). Of this total, \$7,391,000 was financed through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority ("NJEDA"). The remainder was financed directly through the Bank. The School used the proceeds from these loans to refund its outstanding mortgage debt in the amount of \$7,035,144 and terminate an interest rate swap agreement with its previous lender in the amount of \$616,200. The balance was used to pay closing costs and accrued interest.

The \$7,391,000 loan requires monthly payments of principal and interest through maturity in July 2040 at which time all unpaid principal and interest is due. Interest accrues at a rate of 65 percent of the one-month LIBOR (0.47 percent at June 30, 2016) plus 2.00 percent. The School also entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the Bank for the first twenty years to reduce the impact of changes in the interest rate on this variable rate loan. The notional amount under the interest rate swap decreases as principal payments are made on the loan. The fair market value of the interest rate swap on June 30, 2016 was a liability of \$749,462. The loan balance at June 30, 2016 was \$7,220,657.

The \$365,000 loan requires monthly payments of principal and interest through maturity in July 2035 at which time all unpaid principal and interest is due. Interest accrues at a rate of the one-month LIBOR (0.47 percent at June 30, 2016) plus 2.00 percent. The loan balance at June 30, 2016 was \$351,617.

In conjunction with the issuance of these loans, the School also entered into a line of credit agreement with the Bank. The line of credit agreement has a maximum borrowing capacity of \$500,000 and expires on June 30, 2017. Interest accrues at the Prime rate (3.50 percent at June 30, 2016). Monthly interest-only payments are due. All unpaid principal and interest is due at maturity. The School did not draw down any amount on the line as of June 30, 2016.

The loans and line of credit are collateralized by all property of the School and an assignment of leases and rents.

Principal and interest on the loans are as follows for the years ending June 30:

	I	Principal		Interest		Total		
2017	\$	215,433		\$	229,675	\$ 445,108		
2018		222,144		222,964		445,108		
2019		229,064		216,044		445,108		
2020		236,200		208,908		445,108		
2021		243,560			201,548	445,108		
2022-2027		1,629,346		1,041,301		2,670,647		
2028-2034		2,322,133		793,622		793,622		3,115,755
2035-2041		2,474,394		238,094		238,094		 2,712,488
Total	\$	7,572,274		\$	3,152,156	\$ 10,724,430		

Mortgage note payable is liquidated by the general fund. Principal and interest due within one year amount to \$215,433 and \$229,675, respectively.

The loan agreement with the Bank contains a debt service coverage ratio test as follows:

	2016	2015	2014	Average	Use	From
Change in net position	(231,809)	(514,788)	(124,010)			A-2
Add back:						
Interest	220,722	300,679	313,140			B-2
Depreciation	548,780	561,049	558,070			B-3
EBIDA	537,693	346,940	747,200	543,944	543,944	
Current portion of long-term debt	215,433				215,433	A-1
Interest expense (current reporting period)	220,722				220,722	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				•	436,155	•
Ratio					1.25	
Benchmark					1.05	
Result					Pass	

The refunding of the School's outstanding mortgage debt resulted in a loss on refunding of \$616,200 in 2015. In accordance with GASB No. 65, the loss is classified as a deferred outflow of resources. The deferred outflow of resources is amortized as a component of interest expense over the shorter of the life of the old or new debt. This deferred outflow of resources will be recognized in interest expense as follows for the years ended June 30:

2017	\$ 39,970
2018	39,970
2019	39,970
2020	39,970
2021	39,970
2022-2027	279,790
2028-2034	96,590
2035-2041	
Total	\$ 576,230

6. Pension Plans

Description of Plans

All required employees of the School are covered by either the Public Employees' Retirement System or the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund which have been established by state statute and are administered by the New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits ("Division"). According to the State of New Jersey Administrative Code, all obligations of both Systems will be assumed by the State of New Jersey should the Systems terminate. The Division issues a publicly available financial report that includes the financial statements and required supplementary information for the Public Employees Retirement System and the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund. These reports may be obtained by writing to the Division of Pension and Benefits, PO Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625 or on the internet at http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annrprts.shtml. The State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, issued publicly available financial reports that include the financial statements and required supplementary information for TPAF and PERS. The financial reports may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0295.

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund

The Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund was established as of January 1, 1955, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:66 to provide retirement benefits, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. The Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund is considered a cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit plan with a special funding situation, by which the State of New Jersey is responsible to fund 100 percent of employer contributions, excluding any local employer early retirement incentive contributions. Membership is mandatory for substantially all teachers or members of the professional staff certified by the State Board of Examiners and employees of the Department of Education who have titles that are unclassified, professional, and certified.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF") and additions to/deductions from the TPAF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the TPAF. 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.

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

The employer contributions for the School are legally required to be funded by the State in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18:66-33. Therefore, the School (employer) is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 and the State is treated as a non-employer contributing entity. Since the School (employer) does not contribute directly to the plan (except for employer specific financed amounts), there is no net pension liability or deferred outflows or inflows to report in the financial statements of the School. However, the state's portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School was \$16,470,577 as measured on June 30, 2015 and \$13,256,103 as measured on June 30, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the School recognized pension expense of \$1,005,677 and revenue of \$1,005,677 for support provided by the State. The measurement period for the pension expense and revenue reported in the School's financial statements (A-2) at June 30, 2016 is based upon changes in the collective net pension liability with a measurement period of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2015. Accordingly, the pension expense and the related revenue associated with the support provided by the State is based upon the changes in the collective net pension liability between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015.

Princeton Charter School Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2016

Although the School does not report net pension liability or deferred outflows or inflows related to the TPAF, the following schedule illustrates the collective net pension liability and deferred items and the State's portion of the net pension liability associated with the School. The collective amounts are the total of all New Jersey local governments participating in the TPAF plan:

Collective deferred outflows of resources	\$ 7,521,378,257
Collective deferred inflows of resources	\$ 554,399,005
Collective net pension liability (Non-employer:	
State of New Jersey)	\$ 63,204,270,305
State's portion of the net pension liability that	
was associated with the School	\$ 16,470,577
State's portion of the net pension liability that	
was associated with the School as a percentage	
of the collective net pension liability	0.026059%

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2015 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2015. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation: 2.50%

Salary increases: Varies based on experience

Investment rate of return: 7.90%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Health Annuitant Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA. Pre-retirement mortality improvements for active members are projected using Scale AA from the base year of 2000 until the valuation date plus 15 years to account for future mortality improvement. Post-retirement mortality improvements for non-disabled annuitants are projected using Scale AA from the base year of 2000 for males and 2003 for females until the valuation date plus 7 years to account for future mortality improvement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2012.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investments and Division of Pensions and Benefits, the board of trustees and the actuaries. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in TPAF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	5.00%	0.53%
Government Bonds	1.75%	1.39%
Credit Bonds	13.50%	2.72%
Mortgages	2.10%	2.54%
Inflation-indexed bonds	1.50%	1.47%
High yield bonds	2.00%	4.57%
Equity market	27.25%	5.63%
Foreign - developed equity	12.00%	6.22%
Emerging market equities	6.40%	8.46%
Private real estate property	4.25%	3.97%
Timber	1.00%	4.09%
Farmland	1.00%	4.61%
Private equity	9.25%	9.15%
Commodities	1.00%	3.58%
Hedge funds - multi strategy	4.00%	4.59%
Hedge funds - equity hedge	4.00%	5.68%
Hedge funds - distressed	4.00%	4.30%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the State's total pension liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2015. This single blended discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.90%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.80% as of June 30, 2015, based on the Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers (State of New Jersey) will be made based on the average of the last five years. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through 2027. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2027, and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

Since the School has no proportionate share of the net pension liability because of the special funding situation, the School would not be sensitive to any changes in the discount rate. Detailed information about the pension plan's sensitivity of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate is available in the separately issued State of New Jersey Divisions of Pensions and Benefits financial report at http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/pdf/financial/gasb68-tpaf16.pdf

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued State of New Jersey Divisions of Pensions and Benefits financial report at http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-rprts-home.shtml.

Public Employees' Retirement System

The Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS") was established as of January 1, 1955 under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:15A to provide retirement, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. The Public Employees' Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. Membership is mandatory for substantially all full-time employees of the State of New Jersey or any county, municipality, school district, or public agency, provided the employee is not required to be a member of another state-administered retirement system or other state or local jurisdiction.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the PERS and additions to/deductions from PERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. 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.

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

At June 30, 2016, the School reported a liability of \$693,990 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2015. The School's proportion of the net pension liability is based on the ratio of the contributions as an individual employer to total contributions to the PERS during the year ended June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the School's proportion was 0.00309%, which was an increase of 0.0001% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the School recognized pension expense of \$51,515. At June 30, 2016, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to PERS from the following sources:

		d Inflows of sources
\$ 	\$	
74,529		
16,556		11,158
27,517		
 26,579		
\$ 145,181	\$	11,158
of R	74,529 16,556 27,517 26,579	of Resources Res \$ \$ 74,529 16,556 27,517 26,579

\$26,579 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from school district contributions subsequent to the measurement date (i.e. for the school year ending June 30, 2016, the plan measurement date is June 30, 2015) will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2016.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows for the years ended June 30:

2016	\$ 19,560
2017	19,560
2018	19,560
2019	31,153
Thereafter	 17,611
Total	\$ 107,444

The collective amounts are the total of all New Jersey local governments participating in the PERS plan:

Collective deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,578,755,666
Collective deferred inflows of resources	\$ 993,410,455
Collective net pension liability (Non-state: local group)	\$ 22,447,996,119
School's portion of net pension liability	\$ 693,990
School's proportion %	0.00309155%

Actuarial Assumptions

The collective total pension liability for the June 30, 2016 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2015. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation: 3.04%

Salary increases:

 2012-2021
 2.15%-4.40% based on age

 Thereafter
 3.15%-5.40% based on age

Investment rate of return: 7.90%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Male and Female Mortality Tables (setback 1 year for males and females) for service retirement and beneficiaries of former members with adjustments for mortality improvements from the base year of 2012 Based on Projection Scale AA. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Tables (setback 3 years for males and setback 1 year for females) are used to value disabled retirees.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2011. It is likely that future experience will not exactly conform to these assumptions. To the extent that actual experience deviates from these assumptions, the emerging liabilities may be higher or lower than anticipated. The more the experience deviates, the larger the impact on future financial statements.

In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments (7.90% at June 30, 2015) is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investments and Division of Pensions and Benefits, the board of trustees and the actuaries. The long-term expected rate of return was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are 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 by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return for each major asset class included in PERS's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Cash	5.00%	1.04%
U.S. Treasuries	1.75%	1.64%
Investment Grade Credit	10.00%	1.79%
Mortgages	2.10%	1.62%
High yield bonds	2.00%	4.03%
Inflation-indexed bonds	1.50%	3.25%
Broad US equities	27.25%	8.52%
Developed foreign equities	12.00%	6.88%
Emerging market equities	6.40%	10.00%
Private equity	9.25%	12.41%
Hedge funds / absolute return	12.00%	4.72%
Real estate (property)	2.00%	6.83%
Commodities	1.00%	5.32%
Global Debt ex US	3.50%	-0.40%
REIT	4.25%	5.12%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.90 percent as of June 30, 2015. This single blended discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.90 percent, and a municipal bond rate of 3.80 percent as of June 30, 2015 based on the Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made based on the average of the last five years of contributions made in relation to the last five years of actuarially determined contributions. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through 2033. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2033, and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2015, calculated using the discount rate of 4.90%, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.90%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.90%) than the current rate:

	Current Discount								
	1% Decrease (3.90%)			Rate (4.90%)	1	1% Increase (5.90%)			
School's proportionate share									
of the net pension liability	\$	862,545	\$	693,990	\$	552,675			

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued State of New Jersey Divisions of Pensions and Benefits financial report at http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-rprts-home.shtml.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The Defined Contribution Retirement Program ("DCRP") was established as of July 1, 2007 under the provisions of Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007 (N.J.S.A. 43:15C-1 et seq.). The DCRP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined contribution pension fund. The DCRP provides eligible members, and their beneficiaries with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance and disability coverage. Vesting and benefit provisions are established by N. J.S.A. 43:15C-1 et. seq.

The contribution requirements of plan members are determined by state statute. In accordance with Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007, plan members are required to contribute 5.5% of their annual covered salary. The State Treasurer has the right under current law to make temporary reductions in member rates based on the existence of surplus plan assets in the retirement system; however statute also requires the return to the normal rate when such surplus pension assets no longer exist.

PERS and TPAF Vesting and Benefit Provisions

The vesting and benefit provisions for PERS are set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and 43.3B, and N.J.S.A. 18A:6C for TPAF. All benefits vest after eight to ten years of service, except for medical benefits, which vest after 25 years of service. Retirement benefits for age and service are available at age 60 and are generally determined to be 1/60 of the final average salary for each year of service credit, as defined. Final average salary equals the average salary for the final three years of service prior to retirement (or highest three years' compensation if other than the final three years). Members may seek early retirement after achieving 25 years of service credit or they may elect deferred retirement after achieving eight to ten years of service in which case benefits would begin the first day of the month after the member attains normal retirement age.

The TPAF and PERS provides for specified medical benefits for members who retire after achieving 25 years of qualified service, as defined, or under the disability provisions of the System. Members are always fully vested for their own contributions and, after three years of service credit, become vested for 2% of related interest earned on the contributions. In the case of death before retirement, members' beneficiaries are entitled to full interest credited to the members' accounts.

Significant Legislation

Chapter 78, P.L. 2011, effective June 28, 2011 made various changes to the manner in which the Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS") and the Police and Firemen's Retirement System ("PFRS") operate and to the benefit provisions of those systems.

New members of the PERS hired on or after June 28, 2011 (Tier 5 members) will need 30 years of creditable service and age 65 for receipt of the early retirement benefit without a reduction of ¼ of 1% for each month that the member is under age 65. The eligibility age to qualify for a service retirement in the PERS is increased from age 63 to 65 for Tier 5 members. The annual benefit under special retirement for new PFRS members enrolled after June 28, 2011 (Tier 3 members), will be 60% instead of 65% of the member's final compensation plus 1% for each year of creditable service over 25 years but not to exceed 30 years. There were increases in active member contribution rates. PERS active member rates increase from 5.5% of annual compensation to 6.5% plus an additional 1% phased-in over 7 years; PFRS active member rate increase from 8.5% to 10%. For fiscal year 2012, the member contribution rates increased in October 2011. The phase-in of the additional incremental member contribution rates for PES members will take place in July of each subsequent fiscal year.

The payment of automatic cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) additional increases to current and future retirees and beneficiaries is suspended until reactivated as permitted by this law. There were new employee contribution requirements towards the cost of employer-provided health benefit coverage.

Employees are required to contribute a certain percentage of the cost of coverage. The rate of contribution is determined based on the employee's annual salary and the selected level of coverage. The increased employee contributions will be phased in over a 4-year period for those employed prior to Chapter 78's effective date with a minimum contribution required to be at least 1.5% of salary. In addition, this new legislation changes the method for amortizing the pension systems' unfunded accrued liability (from a level percent of pay method to a level dollar of pay).

Contribution Requirements

The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A, Chapter 62, P.L. of 1994, Chapter 115, P.L. of 1997 ("PERS") and N.J.S.A. 18:66 ("TPAF") requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. TPAF and PERS provide for employee contributions of 7.06% of employees' annual compensation, as defined. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate in both TPAF and PERS. The current TPAF rate is 7.20% and the PERS rate is 7.20% of covered payroll.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the State of New Jersey contributed \$432,815 to the TPAF for post-retirement medical benefits and pensions on behalf of the School. Also, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:66-66, the State of New Jersey reimbursed the School \$186,461 during the year ended June 30, 2016 for the employer's share of social security contributions for TPAF members as calculated on their base salaries. These amounts have been included in the charter school-wide and fund financial statements.

The School's actuarially determined contributions to PERS for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$26,579, \$24,676, and \$22,050, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

Employees contribute 5.5% of their contracted salary to the DCRP and employers contribute 3% of the contracted salary. Princeton Charter School contributed to DCRP the amounts as follows: \$6,335, \$5,606 and \$2,457 for the fiscal years ended, June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

7. Post-Retirement Benefits

Plan Description

The School contributes to the New Jersey State Health Benefits Program ("SHBP"), a cost-sharing multiemployer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan administered by the State of New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits. SHBP provides medical, prescription drug, mental health/substance abuse, and Medicare Part B reimbursement to retirees and their covered dependents. The State Health Benefits Program Act is found in New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Title 52, Article 17.25 et seq. Rules governing the operation and administration of the program are found in Title 17, Chapter 9 of the New Jersey Administrative Code. The State of New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for SHBP. That report may be obtained by writing to Division of Pension and Benefits, PO Box 295, Trenton, NJ 08625-0295.

Funding Policy

P.L. 1987, c. 384 and P.L. 1990, c. 6 required Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF") and the Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS"), respectively, to fund post-retirement medical benefits for those State employees who retire after accumulating 25 years of credited service or on a disability retirement. P.L. 2007, c. 103 amended the law to eliminate the funding of post-retirement medical benefits through the TPAF and PERS. It created separate funds outside of the pension plans for the funding and payment of post-retirement medical benefits for retired State employees and retired educational employees. The cost of these benefits is funded through contributions by the State in accordance with P.L. 1994, c.62. Funding of post-retirement medical premiums changed from a pre-funding basis to a pay-as-you-go basis beginning in fiscal year 1994.

The State is also responsible for the cost attributable to P.L. 1992, c.126, which provides free health benefits to members of PERS and the Alternate Benefit Program who retired from a board of education or county college with 25 years of service.

The State will set the contribution rate based on the annual required contribution of the employers ("ARC"), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with parameters of GASB 45. The ARC represents the level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years. The State's contributions to the SHBP Fund for TPAF retirees' post-retirement benefits on behalf of the School for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$186,461, \$179,052 and \$176,265, respectively, which equaled the required contributions for each year. The State's contributions to the SHBP Fund for PERS retirees' post-retirement benefits on behalf of the School was not determined or made available by the State of New Jersey.

8. Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

Property and Liability Insurance

The School participates in the New Jerseys Insurance Group ERIC North sub fund for its insurance coverage for property, liability, student accident and other types of liabilities and does not retain risk of loss. Under the JIF, the School is assessed an annual premium. A complete schedule of insurance coverage can be found in the Statistical Section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and no settlements have exceeded insurance coverage over the past three years.

New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance

The School has elected to fund its New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance under the "Benefit Reimbursement Method." Under this plan, the School is required to reimburse the New Jersey Unemployment Trust Fund for benefits paid to its former employees and charged to its account with the State. The School is billed quarterly for amounts due to the State.

9. Supplementary Retirement Plan

The School offers its employees a supplementary retirement plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b) and 415. The plan, which is administered by the School and TIAA CREF, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Amounts deferred under the plan are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. Participants' rights under the plan are equal to those of general creditors in an amount equal to the fair market value of the deferred account of each participant. The School has no liability for losses under the plan.

10. Inter-Fund Receivables and Payables

The following presents a reconciliation of inter-fund receivables and payables as of June 30, 2016:

	Du	e from	Oue to
Agency fund (payroll)	\$		\$ 3,000
General fund		3,000	
	\$	3,000	\$ 3,000

11. Economic Dependency

The School receives a substantial amount of its support from local and state governments. A significant reduction in the level of support, if this were to occur, could have an effect on the School's programs and activities.

12. Transfers

The following presents a reconciliation of transfers during the 2016 fiscal year, which were done within the Enterprise Fund:

	Tra	Transfers in		nsfers out
After School Program	\$		\$	17,461
Chess Program		3,317		
After School Clubs		14,144		
	\$	17,461	\$	17,461

13. Restricted Assets

The School does not have any restricted assets.

14. Commitments

The School has a commitment for a janitorial service contract which expires June 30, 2018 for an amount not to exceed \$78,000 per year.

The School has a commitment for a lunch service contract which expires June 30, 2017. The contract is based on the number of lunches ordered, but is expected to cost approximately \$61,250.

The School leases office space to the Princeton Symphony Orchestra. The office space is located in the Marsee Center (business office) on the School's campus. The current lease expires on July 14, 2020. The monthly rental income for the current period is \$1,800 and increases slightly each year.

15. Operating Lease

The School leases photocopiers for the school building and the business office under leases expiring at various points through May 2019. Future lease payments are as follows:

Year	Α	Amount					
2017	\$	21,452					
2018		21,452					
2019		19,067					
	\$	61,971					





Princeton Charter School Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budgetary Basis General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2016

Exhibit C-1 Page 1 of 2

	Original Budget		Budget Transfers		Final Budget		Actual		Variance al to Actual
REVENUES:									
Local Sources									
Equalization aid	\$	4,792,581	\$ 136,569	\$	4,929,150	\$	4,792,581	\$	(136,569)
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs		50,000	(50,000)				50,000		50,000
Miscellaneous		77,872	 (32,872)		45,000		97,872		52,872
Total Local Sources	_	4,920,453	 53,697		4,974,150		4,940,453		(33,697)
State Sources									
Adjustment aid		420,369	(105,777)		314,592		420,369		105,777
Security aid		25,259	612		25,871		25,259		(612)
Special education aid		40,951	27,294		68,245		40,951		(27,294)
Non-public aid		54,199	(54,199)				54,199		54,199
TPAF - pension contribution (on-behalf non-budgeted)							432,815		432,815
TPAF - social security (reimbursed- non-budgeted)			 				186,461		186,461
Total State Sources		540,778	 (132,070)		408,708		1,160,054		751,346
Total Revenues		5,461,231	 (78,373)		5,382,858	_	6,100,507	_	717,649
EXPENDITURES:									
Instruction									
Salaries of teachers		2,196,809	38,911		2,235,720		2,235,208		512
Other salaries for instruction		114,733	97,773		212,506		194,973		17,533
Purchased professional / technical services		25,500	500		26,000		23,748		2,252
Other purchased services		25,000	(3,177)		21,823		21,720		103
General supplies		105,000	(25,500)		79,500		78,656		844
Textbooks		38,000	(4,450)		33,550		34,034		(484)
Miscellaneous expenses		10,000	(5,000)		5,000		3,875		1,125
Total Instructional Expenses		2,515,042	99,057		2,614,099		2,592,214		21,885
Administrative									
Salaries - administrative		479,373	40,679		520,052		347,713		172,339
Salaries - secretarial and clerical assistants		117,500	(38,778)		78,722		178,875		(100,153)
Total benefit costs		549,763	75,234		624,997		612,710		12,287
Purchased professional / technical services		125,700	(1,950)		123,750		133,988		(10,238)
Other purchased services		95,000	27,278		122,278		124,207		(1,929)
Communications / telephone		18,675	2,125		20,800		18,870		1,930
General supplies		15,000	(3,000)		12,000		10,461		1,539
Mortgage note payments - interest		282,914	(49,138)		233,776		220,722		13,054
Unemployment insurance		15,000	(3,000)		12,000		18,048		(6,048)
Workers compensation		28,987			28,987		28,987		
Miscellaneous expenditures		35,000	30,625		65,625		78,324		(12,699)
Total Administrative Expenses		1,762,912	80,075		1,842,987		1,772,905		70,082

Princeton Charter School Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budgetary Basis General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2016

Exhibit C-1 Page 2 of 2

Page 2 of 2

		Original Budget	Budget ransfers	 Final Budget	Actual	Variance al to Actual
Support Services Salaries Purchased professional / technical services Other purchased services Insurance for property, liability, and fidelity Supplies and materials Transportation - other than to/from school Energy (energy and electricity) Total Support Services	\$	430,479 197,600 29,000 44,750 60,000 10,000 110,000 881,829	\$ (116,630) 54,447 11,000 1,326 (2,000) 4,000 5,500 (42,357)	\$ 313,849 252,047 40,000 46,076 58,000 14,000 115,500 839,472	\$ 329,615 149,168 96,181 17,630 36,067 11,958 98,009 738,628	\$ (15,766) 102,879 (56,181) 28,446 21,933 2,042 17,491 100,844
ON-BEHALF CONTRIBUTIONS TPAF - pension contribution (on-behalf non-budgeted) TPAF - social security (reimbursed non-budgeted) TOTAL ON-BEHALF CONTRIBUTIONS	_	 	 	 	 432,815 186,461 619,276	 (432,815) (186,461) (619,276)
CAPITAL OUTLAY Instructional equipment Non-instructional equipment Purchase land / improvements Mortgage note payments - principal TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	_	1,000 5,000 25,000 338,129 369,129	(1,000) (25,000) (154,403) (180,403)	5,000 183,726 188,726	 22,217 183,726 205,943	 (17,217) (17,217)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		5,528,912	 (43,628)	 5,485,284	 5,928,966	(443,682)
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		(67,681)	(34,745)	(102,426)	171,541	273,967
(Deficiency) Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources (Under) Over Expenditures and Other Financing Uses		(67,681)	(34,745)	(102,426)	171,541	273,967
Fund Balance, July 1		262,970		262,970	262,970	
Fund Balance, June 30	\$	195,289	\$ (34,745)	\$ 160,544	\$ 434,511	\$ 273,967
Recapitulation: Assigned Fund Balance Unassigned Fund Balance Fund Balance per Governmental Funds (GAAP)					\$ 434,511 434,511	

Princeton Charter School Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budgetary Basis Special Revenue Fund Year Ended June 30, 2016

Ex			

	Original Budget		Budget Transfers		Final Budget				Variance Final to Actual		
REVENUES:											
Local sources	\$		\$		\$		\$	44,277	\$	44,277	
State sources				2,500		2,500		2,500			
Federal sources		55,000		24,837		79,837		79,837			
Total Revenues		55,000		27,337		82,337	-	126,614		44,277	
EXPENDITURES:											
Support services											
Purchased professional - educational services		55,000		(2,806)		52,194		58,903		6,709	
Other purchased professional services				6,709		6,709		5,238		(1,471)	
Supplies and materials								39,039		39,039	
Salaries				23,434		23,434		23,434			
Total Expenditures		55,000		27,337		82,337		126,614		44,277	
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		

Princeton Charter School Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation and Notes to Required Supplementary Information Year Ended June 30, 2016

Exhibit C-3

Note A - Explanation of Differences between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund			
Sources / inflows of resources		-			
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "revenue" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 6,100,507	\$	126,614		
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances - governmental funds.	\$ 6,100,507	\$	126,614		
Uses / outflows of resources					
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total outflows" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 5,928,966	\$	126,614		
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 5,928,966	\$	126,614		

Annual appropriated budgets are prepared in the spring of each year for the general and special revenue funds. Budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is established at line item accounts within each fund. Line item accounts are defined as the lowest (most specific) level of detail as established pursuant to the minimum chart of accounts referenced in N.J.A.C. 6:20-2A.2(m)1. All budget amendments/transfers must be made by School Board resolution. All budgeting amounts presented in the accompanying supplementary information reflect the original budget and the amended budget (which have been adjusted for legally authorized revisions on the annual budgets during the year).

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting is employed as a management control device during the year. For governmental funds, there are no substantial differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and generally accepted accounting principles, with the exception of the special revenue fund as noted below. Encumbrance accounting is also employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental fund types. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The accounting records of the special revenue fund are maintained on the grant accounting budgetary basis. The grant accounting budgetary basis differs from GAAP in that the grant accounting budgetary basis recognizes encumbrances as expenditures and also recognizes the related revenue, whereas the GAAP basis does not. Sufficient supplemental records are maintained to allow for the presentation of GAAP basis financial reports.

Exhibit C-4

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF)

_										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) **								N/A	N/A	N/A
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) **								N/A	N/A	N/A
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School								\$ 11,771,513	\$ 13,256,103	\$ 16,470,577
Total								\$ 11,771,513	\$ 13,256,103	\$ 16,470,577
School's covered employee payroll								\$ 2,563,929	\$ 2,474,124	\$ 2,262,360
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll								N/A	N/A	N/A
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability								33.76%	33.64%	28.71%

^{**} Note: TPAF is a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 in which the State of New Jersey is 100% responsible for contributions to the plan. Since the School (employer) does not contribute directly to the plan, there is no net pension liability to report in the financial statements of the School.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

-								2013		 		
-	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			 2014		2015
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) **									0.002902%	0.002993%		0.003092%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) **								\$	554,808	\$ 560,420	\$	693,990
School's covered employee payroll								\$	207,000	\$ 213,250	\$	194,994
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll									268.02%	262.80%		355.90%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability									48.72%	52.08%		47.93%

^{*} Until a full ten year trend is compiled, information will be presented for those years for which information is available.

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10 2011 2012		 2013		2014		2015
Contractually required contribution **								N/A		N/A		N/A
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution **								N/A		N/A		N/A
Contribution deficiency (excess)								N/A		N/A		N/A
School's covered employee payroll								\$ 2,563,929	\$	2,474,124	\$	2,262,360
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll								N/A		N/A		N/A

^{**} Note: TPAF is a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 in which the State of New Jersey is 100% responsible for contributions to the plan. The School does not contribute to the plan.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

-	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014			2015
Contractually required contribution								\$	21,873	\$	24,676	\$	26,579
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution								\$	(21,873)	\$	(24,676)	\$	(26,579)
Contribution deficiency (excess)								\$		\$		\$	
School's covered employee payroll								\$	207,000	\$	213,250	\$	194,994
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll								0.105666667		0.115713951		0.1	36306758

^{*} Until a full ten year trend is compiled, information will be presented for those years for which information is available.

Princeton Charter School Notes to Required Supplementary Information Pension Schedules Year Ended June 30, 2016

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF)

Changes of Benefit Terms

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 18A:66. TPAF provides retirement, death, and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service, except for medical benefits which vest after twenty-five years of service or under the disability provisions of TPAF. Members are always fully vested for their own contributions and, after three years of service credit, become vested for two percent of related interest earned on the contributions. In the case of death before retirement, members' beneficiaries are entitled to full interest credited to the members' accounts.

Changes of Assumptions

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Health Annuitant Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA. Pre-retirement mortality improvements for active members are projected using Scale AA from the base year of 2000 until the valuation date plus 15 years to account for future mortality improvement. Post-retirement mortality improvements for non-disabled annuitants are projected using Scale AA from the base year of 2000 for males and 2003 for females until the valuation date plus 7 years to account for future mortality improvement.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Changes of Benefit Terms

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A 43:15A. PERS provides retirement, death, and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service, except for medical benefits which vest after twenty-five years of service or under the disability provisions of PERS.

Changes of Assumptions

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Male and Female Mortality Tables (setback 1 year for males and females) for service retirement and beneficiaries of former members with adjustments for mortality improvements from the base year of 2012 Based on Projection Scale AA. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Tables (setback 3 years for males and setback 1 year for females) are used to value disabled retirees.



SCHOOL BASED BUDGET SCHEDULES (NOT APPLICABLE)

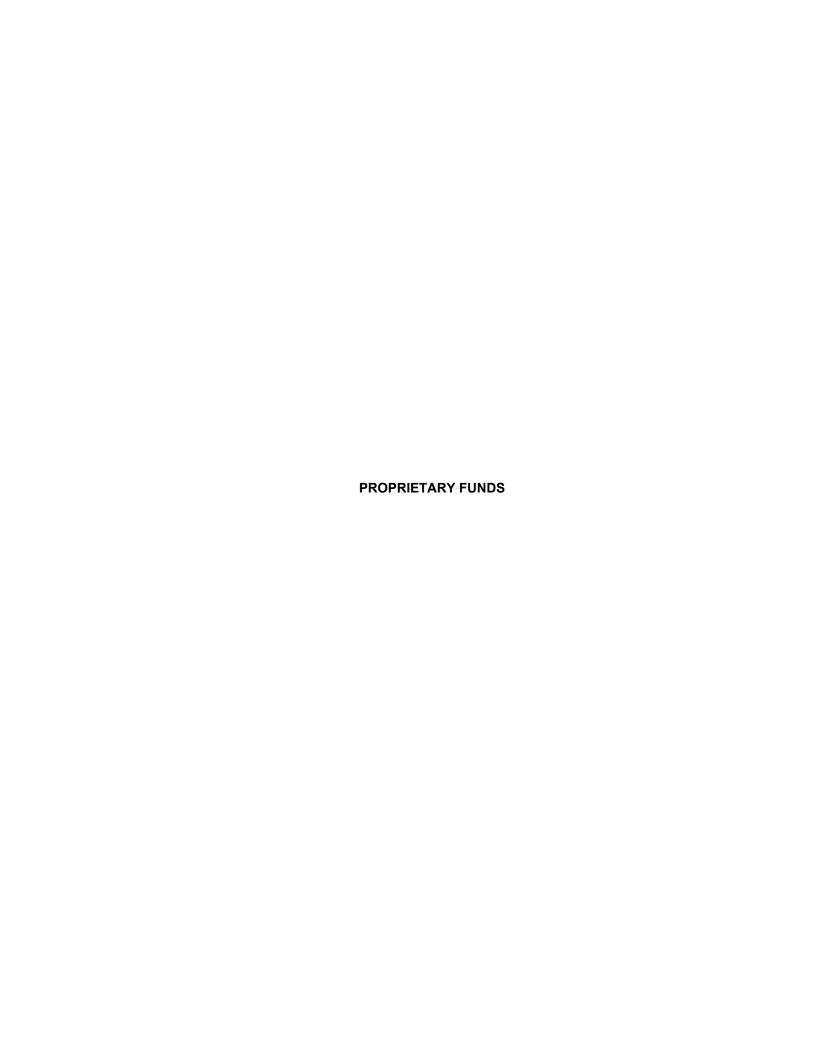


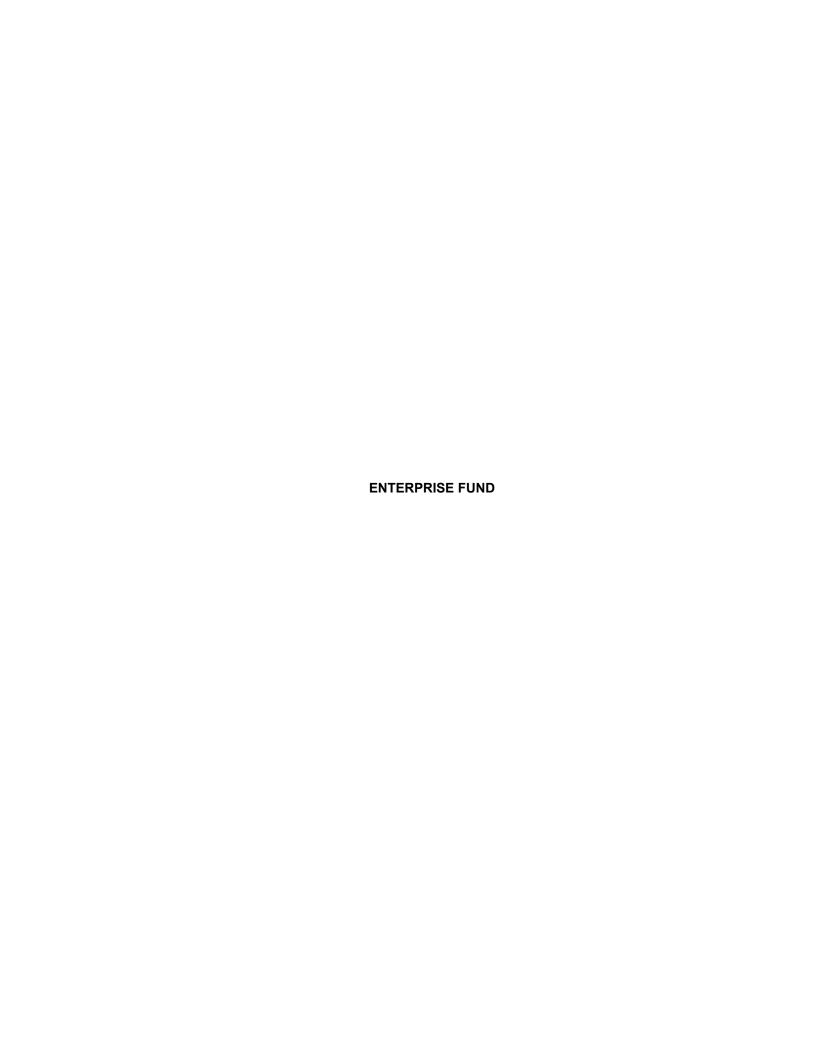
Princeton Charter School Special Revenue Fund Combining Schedule 2016

Exhibit E-1

	N	ICLB		NCLB		IDEA		IDEA		IJSIG		Other		Total
	Title	itle II Part A		Title I		Basic		Preschool		ty Grant	Misc.		6/30/2016	
REVENUES														
Local sources	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	44,277	\$	44,277
State sources										2,500				2,500
Federal sources		4,209		23,434		51,203		991						79,837
Total Revenues	\$	4,209	\$	23,434	\$	51,203	\$	991	\$	2,500	\$	44,277	\$	126,614
EXPENDITURES														
Support services: Purchased professional - educational services Other purchased professional services	\$	 4,209	\$	 23,434	\$	51,203	\$	991 	\$	 2,500	\$	 44,277	\$	52,194 74,420
Total Expenditures	\$	4,209	\$	23,434	\$	51,203	\$	991	\$	2,500	<u> </u>	44,277	<u> </u>	126,614
rotar Exponantaroo	<u> </u>	7,200	<u> </u>	20,707	<u> </u>	01,200	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	2,000	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	120,014

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND (NOT APPLICABLE)





Princeton Charter School Enterprise Fund Combining Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016

			1	Exhibit G-1
	Food Service	 er School rogram		Total
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 	\$ 11,817	\$	11,817
Other receivables	2,294	7,401		9,695
Receivables from other governments	1,353			1,353
Total current assets	3,647	19,218		22,865
Noncurrent assets:				
Equipment	18,820			18,820
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,793)			(4,793)
Total capital assets, net	14,027			14,027
Total assets	17,674	19,218		36,892
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Cash overdraft	9,843			9,843
Unearned revenue	7,515			7,515
Total current liabilities	17,358			17,358
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	14,027			14,027
Unrestricted	(13,711)	19,218		5,507
Total net position	\$ 316	\$ 19,218	\$	19,534

Princeton Charter School Enterprise Fund Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2016

Ex	hil	bi	t G	-2
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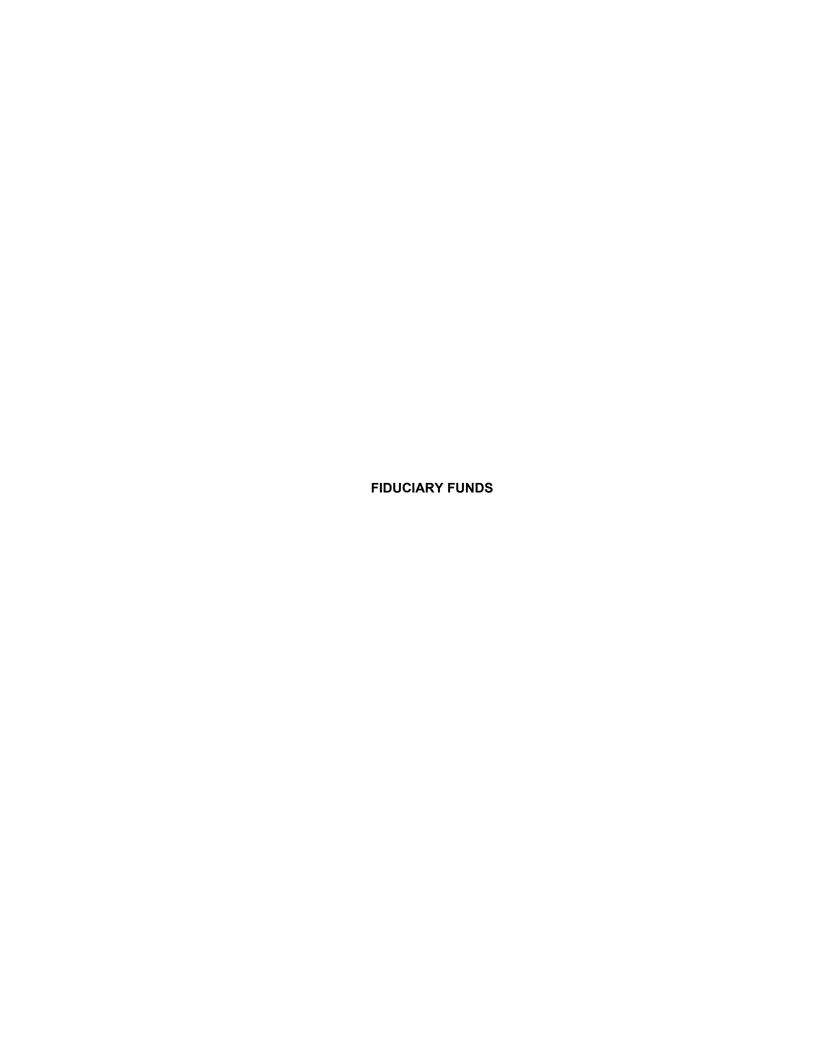
	_	Food ervice	 er School rogram	Chess ogram	 er School Clubs	En	Total terprise
Operating revenues:			 	 	 		
Charges for services:							
School lunch program	\$	77,294	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$	77,294
Miscellaneous program revenue			76,590	12,583	11,774		100,947
Total operating revenues		77,294	76,590	12,583	11,774		178,241
Operating expenses:							
Cost of sales		71,560					71,560
Salaries		21,115	44,760	15,900	16,859		98,634
Miscellaneous program expense					1,275		1,275
Professional services					6,024		6,024
Supplies and materials			2,600		1,760		4,360
Depreciation		1,258					1,258
Total operating expenses		93,933	47,360	15,900	25,918		183,111
Operating (loss) income		(16,639)	29,230	(3,317)	(14,144)		(4,870)
Non-operating revenue:							
State sources:							
State school lunch program		618					618
Federal sources:							
National school lunch program		6,740					6,740
Total non-operating revenue		7,358					7,358
(Loss) income before transfers		(9,281)	 29,230	 (3,317)	(14,144)		2,488
Transfers (out) in			(17,461)	 3,317	14,144		
Change in net position		(9,281)	11,769				2,488
Total net position - beginning		9,597	7,449	 			17,046
Total net position - ending	\$	316	\$ 19,218	\$ 	\$ 	\$	19,534

Princeton Charter School Enterprise Fund Combining Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Food Service	 er School rogram	Chess Program	 er School Clubs	Er	Total nterprise
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Receipts from customers	\$ 85,104	\$ 77,146	\$ 12,583	\$ 11,774	\$	186,607
Payments to employees	(21,115)	(44,760)	(15,900)	(16,859)		(98,634)
Payments to suppliers	(71,560)	(3,108)	` <u></u> ´	(9,059)		(83,727)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(7,571)	29,278	(3,317)	(14,144)		4,246
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
State sources	556					556
Federal sources	6,105					6,105
Cash (paid) received via operating transfers		(17,461)	3,317	14,144		
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	6,661	 (17,461)	3,317	14,144		6,661
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(910)	11,817				10,907
Balances—beginning of year	`910 [′]					910
Balances—end of year	\$ -	\$ 11,817	\$	\$ 	\$	11,817
Reconciliation of operating (loss) income to net cash (used)						
provided by operating activities:						
Operating (loss) income	\$ (16,639)	\$ 29,230	\$ (3,317)	\$ (14,144)	\$	(4,870)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) income to net cash						
(used) provided by operating activities						
Depreciation	1,258					1,258
Change in cash overdraft	9,843	(508)				9,335
Change in unearned revenue	(627)					(627)
Change in accounts receivable	(1,406)	556				(850)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	\$ (7,571)	\$ 29,278	\$ (3,317)	\$ (14,144)	\$	4,246

Exhibit G-3

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND (NOT APPLICABLE)



Princeton Charter School Fiduciary Funds Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position June 30, 2016

			E	xhibit H-1
	1	rust	A	gency
		ployment		
	Tru:	st Fund	F	Payroll
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,891	\$	2,094
Receivables from other governments:				
Federal				4,016
State				528
Total assets		4,891	\$	6,638
Liabilities				
Prepaid employee FSA claims				3,638
Interfund payable				3,000
Total liabilities			\$	6,638
Net Position				
Held in trust for umemployment claims	\$	4,891		

Princeton Charter School Payroll Agency Fund Schedule of Cash Receipts and Cash Disbursements Year Ended June 30, 2016

									I	Exhibit H-4
ASSETS		alance 30, 2015		Cash Receipts	Dis	Cash bursements		Other Activity		salance e 30, 2016
Cash	\$	2,726	\$	3,749,152	\$	3,749,784	\$		\$	2,094
Payroll tax receivable - State of New Jersey Payroll tax receivable - Federal		 		 		 		528 4,016 4,544		528 4,016 4,544
Total assets	\$	2,726	\$	3,749,152	\$	3,749,784	\$	4,544	\$	6,638
LIABILITIES										
Held in reserve for FSA claims Interfund payable Payroll deductions and withholdings Total liabilities	\$	2,726 2,726	\$	10,700 3,737,889 3,748,589	\$	9,788 3,737,889 3,747,677	\$	3,000 3,000	\$	3,638 3,000 6,638
ו טנמו וומטווונוכט	φ	2,720	φ	3,740,369	Ψ	3,747,077	φ	3,000	φ	0,036

LONG-TERM DEBT (NOT APPLICABLE)

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the School's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the School's overall financial health.

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the School's financial performances and well-being have changed over time.

J-1 thru J-5

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the School's ability to generate its property taxes.

J-6 thru J-9

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the School's current levels of outstanding debt and the School's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

J-10 thru J-13

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the School's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.

J-14 thru J-15

Operating Information

These schedules contain information about the School's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the School's financial information relates to the services the School provides and the activities it performs.

J-16 thru J-21

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report for the relevant year.

Princeton Charter School

Net Position by Component,

Exhibit J-1

Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fisc	al Year Ending	<u>Jun</u>	e 30,								
		2007		2008	 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental activities Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted Total governmental activities net position	\$	3,525,026 59,908 3,584,934	\$	4,111,298 105,796 4,217,094	\$ 2,225,967 2,749,947 77,418 5,053,332	\$ 5,242,157 134,626 131,891 5,508,674	\$ 5,121,531 151,389 5,272,920	\$ 5,004,850 441,515 5,446,365	\$ 4,957,173 471,291 5,428,464	\$ 4,819,417 487,216 5,306,633	\$ 3,925,810 342,234 4,268,044	\$ 3,582,973 450,774 4,033,747
Business-type activities Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted Total business-type activities net position	\$	1,105 18,638 19,743	\$	781 33,001 33,782	\$ 457 24,767 25,224	\$ 133 11,286 11,419	\$ 4,747 4,747	\$ 6,492 6,492	\$ 17,795 7,747 25,542	\$ 16,540 6,823 23,363	\$ 15,285 1,761 17,046	\$ 14,027 5,507 19,534
Government-wide Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted Total school net position	\$	3,526,131 78,546 3,604,677	\$	4,112,079 138,797 4,250,876	\$ 2,226,424 2,749,947 102,185 5,078,556	\$ 5,242,290 134,626 143,177 5,520,093	\$ 5,121,531 156,136 5,277,667	\$ 5,004,850 448,007 5,452,857	\$ 4,974,968 479,038 5,454,006	\$ 4,835,957 494,039 5,329,996	\$ 3,941,095 343,995 4,285,090	\$ 3,597,000 456,281 4,053,281

Source: Schedule A-1 and School records

Note: GASB 63 was implemented during the 2014 fiscal year, which required reclassification of balances previously reported as net assets to net position.

Princeton Charter School Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited (accrual basis of accounting)

					Fiscal Year	Ending June 30,				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses										
Governmental activities										
Instruction	\$ 2,423,580	\$ 2,614,65) \$ 2,663,732	\$ 2.971.546	\$ 2,685,878	\$ 2,949,759	\$ 3,137,509	\$ 3,189,500	\$ 3,618,617	\$ 3,953,523
Regular Special education	\$ 2,423,560 40,062) \$ 2,003,732 	\$ 2,971,546	φ 2,000,070	\$ 2,949,759	\$ 3,137,509	\$ 3,169,500	\$ 3,010,017	ъ 3,933,323
Other instruction	320			59,775	59,986	59.722				
Other mandetton	320	23,30	30,000	55,115	33,300	33,722				
Support services										
Student & instruction related services	27,925	87,64	72,543	88,880	100,400	81,823	233,646	326,853	560,201	329,174
School administrative services	2,108									
General administrative services	424,787	559,42			1,047,591		1,083,136	1,110,063	1,228,372	1,306,584
Plant operations and maintenance	747,166				483,691		580,042	634,119	695,803	674,854
Pupil transportation	12,910				13,594		10,157	14,222	12,446	11,958
Interest on long-term debt	252,357	228,19			352,690		327,663	313,140	313,193	260,692
Sinking fund			238,140							
Unallocated depreciation	193,889			297,646	474,303		490,996	496,918	496,953	497,495
Total governmental activities expenses	4,125,104	4,175,41	5,050,233	5,157,208	5,218,133	5,570,558	5,863,149	6,084,815	6,925,585	7,034,280
Business-type activities:										
Food service	85,955	89,85	101,230	114,095	127,178	120,753	59,438	96,982	94,412	93,933
Chess program						12.250	17.950	11.850	13,686	15,900
Summer camps						13,151	19,367			
After school program	29,010	24,04	49,178	50,608	46,316		33,227	43,715	52,842	47,360
After school clubs							7,100	12,490	18,544	25,918
Total business-type activities expense	114,965				173,494		137,082	165,037	179,484	183,111
Total school expenses	\$ 4,240,069	\$ 4,289,30	5 \$ 5,200,641	\$ 5,321,911	\$ 5,391,627	\$ 5,750,858	\$ 6,000,231	\$ 6,249,852	\$ 7,105,069	\$ 7,217,391
D										
Program Revenues Governmental activities:										
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 197,958	\$ 313.93	1 \$ 249,844	\$ 378,230	\$ 486,230	\$ 465,918	\$ 608,485	\$ 554.157	\$ 1,132,893	\$ 1,359,703
Capital grants and contributions	ψ 191,930 	φ 515,95	769,832		ψ 400,230 	ψ 405,910 	φ 000,400 	φ 554,157 	φ 1,132,093 	φ 1,559,705
Total governmental activities program revenues	197,958	313.93			486,230	_	608,485	554,157	1,132,893	1,359,703
Total governmental activities program foreitace	101,000	0.0,00	,,,,,,,,,	1,000,200	,200		000,100	001,101	1,102,000	1,000,100
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services										
Food service	\$ 51,390	\$ 58,56) \$ 73,512	\$ 90,780	\$ 109,891			\$ 74,650	\$ 76,947	
Chess program						10,871	10,881	7,982	8,551	12,583
Summer camp			-			13,151	19,367			
After school program	29,681	39,65			47,905		46,811	58,519	64,092	76,590
After school clubs							7,100	12,088	4,502	11,774
Operating grants and contributions	9,603 90,674	9,72			9,026 166,822		4,870 126.133	9,619 162.858	8,375 162,467	7,358 185,599
Total business type activities program revenues Total school program revenues	\$ 288,632				\$ 653,052		\$ 734,618	\$ 717,015	\$ 1,295,360	\$ 1,545,302
i otal sonooi program revenues	ψ 200,032	Ψ 4∠1,00	φ 1,132,710	Ψ 1,213,137	Ψ 000,002	Ψ 041,904	Ψ 134,010	Ψ 111,013	Ψ 1,233,300	Ψ 1,545,502
Net (Expense) Revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (3,927,146) \$ (3,861,48	0) \$ (4,030,557	(4,088,949)	\$ (4,731,903) \$ (5,104,640)	\$ (5,254,664)	\$ (5,530,658)	\$ (5,792,692)	\$ (5,674,577)
Business-type activities	(24,291				(6,672		(10,949)	(2,179)	(17,017)	2,488
Total school-wide net expense	\$ (3,951,437						\$ (5,265,613)	\$ (5,532,837)	\$ (5,809,709)	\$ (5,672,089)
•						 				

Princeton Charter School Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited (accrual basis of accounting)

										Fiscal Year E	nding	June 30,								
		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position																				
Governmental activities:																				
Property taxes levied for general purposes, net	\$	2,397,684	\$	2,542,263	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Local property taxes - charter school aid						4,427,325		4,369,487		4,244,470		4,446,092		4,571,071		4,675,523		4,819,869		4,792,581
State share		1,619,154		1,941,611		434,848		149,697		230,994		803,033		666,216		563,152		457,516		499,827
Investment earnings		26,739		17,198		17,037		10,393		1,470										
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs																125,000		50,000		50,000
Miscellaneous income		13,753		12,568		50,283		14,714		19,216		28,690		29,746		45,152		48,977		97,872
Special item - cancellation of account payable																				
Transfers		(39,000)		(20,000)		(8,900)								(30,000)						
Total governmental activities		4,018,330		4,493,640		4,920,593		4,544,291		4,496,150		5,277,815		5,237,033		5,408,827		5,376,362		5,440,280
Business-type activities:																				
Transfers		39,000		20,000		8,900								30,000						
Total school-wide	\$	4,057,330	\$	4,513,640	\$	4,929,493	\$	4,544,291	\$	4,496,150	\$	5,277,815	\$	5,267,033	\$	5,408,827	\$	5,376,362	\$	5,440,280
Change in Net Position																				
Governmental activities	¢	01 104	\$	632,160	\$	890,036	¢.	455,342	¢.	(235,753)	æ	173,175	Ф	(17,631)	ф	(101 001)		(446 220)	¢.	(224 207)
Business-type activities	Φ	91,184 14.709	Ф	14.039	φ	(8,558)	\$	(13,805)	\$	(6,672)	φ	1,746	\$	19,051	φ	(121,831) (2,179)		(416,330) (17,017)	\$	(234,297) 2,488
Total school	\$	105,893	\$	646,199	\$	881,478	\$	441,537	\$	(242,425)	\$	174,921	\$	1,420	\$	(124,010)	\$	(433,347)	\$	(231,809)
i otal soliooi	Ψ	100,000	Ψ	070,133	Ψ	001,470	Ψ	1,557	Ψ	(272,423)	Ψ	174,321	Ψ	1,420	Ψ	(124,010)	Ψ	(+00,047)	Ψ	(201,009)

Source: Schedule A-2 and School records

Princeton Charter School Fund Balances, Governmental Funds, Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited Exhibit J-3

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General fund										
Reserved	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 118,899	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$
Unreserved	54,069	89,378	59,418	12,992						
Assigned					19,500	219,500				
Unassigned					131,889	222,015	471,291	487,216	262,970	434,511
Total general fund	\$ 79,069	\$ 114,378	\$ 77,418	\$ 131,891	\$ 151,389	\$ 441,515	\$ 471,291	\$ 487,216	\$ 262,970	\$ 434,511
All other governmental funds Capital projects fund	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 4,522,811	\$ 134,626	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 	\$

Source: Schedule B-1 and School records

Notes:

GASB 54 was implemented in the 2011 fiscal year, which required the presentation of fund balances to be reported in different classifications than those presented in prior years. Prior years have not been restated above, nor are they required to be restated.

Princeton Charter School Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds, Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,

Process									•	3 ,					
Seminate		20	07	2008		2009	2010	 2011	_	2012		2013	2014	 2015	2016
Seminate															
Part	Revenues														
Similar function and restricted to specific programs 1,3753 1,568 589,941 300,088 12,16 300,080 29,16 45,102 178,584 142,149	Equalization aid	\$ 2,3	397,684	\$ 2,543,431	\$		\$ 4,369,487	\$ 4,244,470	\$	4,446,092	\$	4,571,071	\$ 4,675,523	\$ 4,819,869	\$ 4,792,581
Contations	Interest earnings		26,739	17,198		17,037	10,393	1,470							
Part	Sinking fund					239,124									
State sources 13,753 12,608 589,994 309,828 19,216 33,690 20,746 45,152 179,844 14,149	Donations														
Transfer of the series of th	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs												125,000	50,000	50,000
Paper Pape	Miscellaneous		13,753	12,568		589,994	309,828	19,216		33,690			45,152	179,584	142,149
Expanditures 1,000	State sources	1,7	764,219	2,200,237		748,368	475,375	595,314		1,212,445		1,222,265	1,067,241	1,057,961	1,162,554
Instruction Capital instruction Capita	Federal sources		52,893	54,140		45,885	52,552			51,506		52,436		53,081	79,837
Regular instruction Regula	Total revenue	4,2	255,288	4,827,574		6,067,733	5,217,635	4,982,380		5,743,733		5,875,518	5,962,984	6,160,495	6,227,121
Regular instruction Regula	Evnandituras														
Regular instruction 2098/224 2,150,635 2,300,142 2,453,948 2,167,34 2,354,910 2,389,179 2,508,190 2,588,349 2,592,214 Special education instruction 40,062 3 3,0997 45,718 56,397 81,506 182,090 194,568 384,289 244,639 General administrative services 396,163 523,044 6625,141 550,987 872,090 830,304 873,232 902,924 930,903 393,473 Plant operations and maintenance 73,888 432,898 603,707 575,829 453,840 583,396 535,571 591,684 607,844 11,981 Employee benefits 7,854 11,331 15,823 20,598 10,515 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,446 11,988 Employee benefits 3,454,703 515,278 82,789 498,891 542,123 599,968 163,677 297,88 862,787 498,891 542,246 11,988 Employee benefits 20,303 33,385,100 136,067	•														
Special education instruction 40,062		0.0	000 004	0.450.005		0.000.440	0.450.040	0.470.704		0.054.040		0.000.477	0.500.400	0.500.040	0.500.044
Support services Subdemain instruction related services 396,183 523,044 625,141 550,987 872,090 830,304 873,232 902,924 930,903 939,473 930,9473 930		2,0						2,176,734							
Student and instruction related services - 44,773 30,997 45,718 56,397 51,506 182,090 194,568 364,256 244,639 Cenerial administrative services 336,613 529,044 625,141 550,876 87,000 830,304 87,232 990,2924 330,300 393,473 Plant operations and maintenance 731,889 432,869 603,720 755,829 453,840 583,396 535,571 591,654 637,584 608,645 Pupil transportation 731,889 432,869 603,720 755,829 453,840 583,396 535,571 591,654 637,584 608,645 Pupil transportation 345,470 512,125 572,027 662,631 756,388 862,787 494,891 542,113 599,962 612,710 Construction	·		40,062												
Semeral administrative services 396,163 523,044 625,141 550,987 872,090 830,304 873,222 902,924 930,903 939,473				44.770		00 007	45 740	50.007		E4 E00		100.000	404 500	004.050	044.000
Plant operations and maintenance 731,889 432,869 603,720 757,829 453,840 863,366 535,571 591,654 637,584 608,645 Pupil transportation 7,854 11,331 1,523 20,598 10,515 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,466 11,958 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,466 11,958 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,466 11,958 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,466 11,958 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,466 11,958 12,518 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,468 11,958 12,518				, -				,				,	. ,		,
Pupil transportation 7,854 11,331 15,823 20,598 10,515 12,518 10,157 14,222 12,446 11,938 Employee benefits 345,470 512,125 572,077 692,631 756,398 862,787 494,891 542,13 599,962 612,710 60,814 60,715 60,751 60,7								,				,	,		
Employee benefits	•	7						,				,			
On Behalf Contributions Construction Construction Construction in progress Construction Construction Construction Construction in progress Construction Construct	·							,		,		,	,		
Construction in progress		;	345,470	512,125		,						,	,		
Capital outlay 203,603 63,685 30,9018 438,193 119,071 313,559 188,922 109,173 64,479 22,217 Capital outlay Capi												515,078	459,934	552,265	619,276
Capital outlay 203,603 63,685 309,018 438,193 119,071 131,359 188,922 109,173 64,479 22,217 Debt service 109,173 64,479 22,217 Debt service 109,173 64,479 22,217 Debt service 109,173 64,479 22,217 Mortgage payments-principal 271,443 795,029 183,157 39,704 476,868 60,394 352,690 339,570 332,663 313,140 300,679 220,722 Total expenditures 253,637 238,774 476,868 60,394 352,690 339,570 327,663 313,140 300,679 220,722 Total expenditures 253,637 238,774 476,868 60,394 352,690 339,570 327,663 313,140 300,679 220,722 Excess (deficiency) of revenues (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,648 8,173,398 5,097,508 5,453,608 5,815,742 5,947,059 6,384,741 6,055,580 Debt isources (uses) 290,125 290,125 290,125 290,768 290,125 290,768							3,335,100	136,096							
Debt service															
Mortgage payments-principal Interest on mortgage note payable Interest In		2	203,603	63,685		309,018	438,193	119,071		131,359		188,922	109,173	64,479	22,217
Interest on mortgage note payable 253,637 238,774 476,868 60,394 352,600 339,570 327,663 313,140 300,679 220,722 Total expenditures 43,493,45 4,772,265 8,265,846 8,173,398 5,097,508 5,453,608 5,815,742 5,947,059 6,384,741 6,055,580 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures 9,94,057 55,309 2,198,113 2,955,763 (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 **Cother financing sources (uses)** Special item- cancellation of accounts payable 5,000 5															
Total expenditures (4,349,345 4,772,265 8,265,846 8,173,398 5,097,508 5,453,608 5,815,742 5,947,059 6,384,741 6,055,580 over (under) expenditures (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,763) (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 (2,955,580) over (under) expenditures (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,763) (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 (2,955,580) over (under) expenditures (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,763) (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 (2,955,580) over (under) expenditures (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,763) (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 (2,955,580) over (under) expenditures (94,057) (9	Mortgage payments-principal	2	271,443			183,157		163,677		287,258		298,961	311,141	323,818	183,726
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,763) (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 Other financing sources (uses) Special item- cancellation of accounts payable Loan proceeds	Interest on mortgage note payable		253,637	238,774			60,394	352,690		339,570		327,663		300,679	
Over (under) expenditures (94,057) 55,309 (2,198,113) (2,955,763) (115,128) 290,125 59,776 15,925 (224,246) 171,541 Other financing sources (uses) Special item- cancellation of accounts payable	Total expenditures	4,3	349,345	4,772,265		8,265,846	8,173,398	5,097,508		5,453,608		5,815,742	5,947,059	6,384,741	6,055,580
Other financing sources (uses) Special item- cancellation of accounts payable	Excess (deficiency) of revenues														
Special item- cancellation of accounts payable	over (under) expenditures		(94,057)	55,309		(2,198,113)	(2,955,763)	(115,128)		290,125		59,776	15,925	(224,246)	171,541
Special item- cancellation of accounts payable	Other financing sources (uses)														
Loan proceeds 4,920,000 720,855 Debt issuance costs </td <td>• , ,</td> <td></td>	• , ,														
Debt issuance costs <td>• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •</td> <td></td>	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •														
Loss on refunding															
Mortgage note payments - interest															
Transfers in Transfers out 80,000 (20,000) 29,750 (29,750)	•														
Transfers out Total other financing sources (uses) (39,000) (20,000) (20,000) (20,000) (4,911,100 (20,000)															
Total other financing sources (uses) (39,000) (20,000) 4,911,100 (30,000) Net change in fund balances \$ (133,057) \$ 35,309 \$ 2,712,987 \$ (2,955,763) \$ (115,128) \$ 290,125 \$ 29,776 \$ 15,925 \$ (224,246) \$ 171,541 Debt service as a percentage of															
Net change in fund balances \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>				 	 					 	 	
Debt service as a percentage of	Total other illiancing sources (uses)		(39,000)	 (20,000)	_	4,911,100	 	 			_	(30,000)	 	 	
	Net change in fund balances	\$ (133,057)	\$ 35,309	\$	2,712,987	\$ (2,955,763)	\$ (115,128)	\$	290,125	\$	29,776	\$ 15,925	\$ (224,246)	\$ 171,541
non-capital expenditures 14.50% 28.13% 16.03% 1.39% 11.94% 13.35% 12.53% 11.97% 10.96% 7.19%	Debt service as a percentage of														
	non-capital expenditures		14.50%	28.13%		16.03%	1.39%	11.94%		13.35%		12.53%	11.97%	10.96%	7.19%

Source: Schedule B-2

Princeton Charter School General Fund - Other Local Revenue by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	E	qualization Aid	erest on estments	An	nual Totals		
Fiscal Year							
Ending June 30,							
2007	\$	2,397,684	\$ 26,739	\$ 13,753	\$ 	\$	2,438,176
2008	\$	2,543,431	\$ 17,198	\$ 12,568	\$ 	\$	2,573,197
2009	\$	4,427,325	\$ 17,037	\$ 50,283	\$ 	\$	4,494,645
2010	\$	4,369,487	\$ 10,393	\$ 14,714	\$ 	\$	4,394,594
2011	\$	4,244,470	\$ 	\$ 19,216	\$ 	\$	4,263,686
2012	\$	4,446,092	\$ 	\$ 28,690	\$ 	\$	4,474,782
2013	\$	4,571,071	\$ 	\$ 24,746	\$ 	\$	4,595,817
2014	\$	4,675,523	\$ 	\$ 45,152	\$ 125,000	\$	4,845,675
2015	\$	4,819,869	\$ 	\$ 48,977	\$ 50,000	\$	4,918,846
2016	\$	4,792,581	\$ 	\$ 97,872	\$ 50,000	\$	4,940,453

Exhibit J-5

Source: School records

			Gove	ernm	ental Activities	6					ess-Type ctivities					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Ob	eneral oligation onds ^b	ficates of icipation	Lo	ans Payable		apital eases	Anti N	Bond icipation Notes BANs)	Capit	al Leases	Т	otal School	Percentage of Personal Income ^a	Pe	er Capita ^a
2007	\$		\$ 	\$	4,478,186	\$		\$		\$		\$	4,478,186	0.28%	\$	145.77
2008	\$		\$ 	\$	3,683,157	\$		\$		\$		\$	3,683,157	0.22%	\$	119.29
2009	\$		\$ 	\$	8,420,000	\$		\$		\$		\$	8,420,000	0.50%	\$	273.31
2010	\$		\$ 	\$	8,420,000	\$		\$		\$		\$	8,420,000	0.51%	\$	273.51
2011	\$		\$ 	\$	8.256.323	\$		\$		\$		\$	8.256.323	0.53%	\$	288.72
2012	\$		\$ 	\$	7.969.065	\$		\$		\$		\$	7.969.065	0.50%	\$	283.37
2013	\$		\$ 	\$	7,670,104	\$		\$		\$		\$	7.670.104	0.45%	\$	267.26
2014	\$		\$ 	\$	7.358.963	\$		\$		\$		\$	7.358.963	0.44%	\$	253.09
2015	\$		\$ 	\$	7,756,000	\$		\$		\$		\$	7,756,000	0.45%	\$	266.50
2016	\$		\$ 	\$	7,572,274	\$		\$		\$		\$	7,572,274	N/A	•	N/A

Note: Details regarding the School's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to financial statements.

- a See Exhibit J-14 for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.
- **b** Includes Early Retirement Incentive Plan ("ERIP") refunding.

	_			Pe	er Capita	Unemployment
<u>Year</u>	Population ^a	Pe	ersonal Income ^b	Perso	nal Income ^c	Rate ^d
2006	30,721	\$	1,583,944,039	\$	51,559	3.60%
2007	30,876	\$	1,645,629,048	\$	53,298	4.40%
2008	30,808	\$	1,697,952,112	\$	55,114	4.80%
2009	30,785	\$	1,636,068,825	\$	53,145	8.30%
2010	28,596	\$	1,561,341,600	\$	54,600	8.30%
2011	28,122	\$	1,602,138,462	\$	56,971	8.10%
2012	28,699	\$	1,707,820,092	\$	59,508	5.40%
2013	29,076	\$	1,666,723,548	\$	57,323	3.90%
2014	29,103	\$	1,742,542,125	\$	59,875	3.70%
2015	29,603		N/A		N/A	3.10%

Source:

^a Population information provided by the NJ Department of Education

^b Personal income has been estimated based upon the municipal population and per capita personal income presented

^c Per capita personal income by county (Mercer County) based on Census Bureau mid-year population estimates

Princeton Charter School Principal Employers, Current Year and Nine Years Ago Princeton Unaudited Exhibit J-15

2016

Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Municipal Employment
Johnson Controls Inc	69,000	1	78.32%
Princeton University	4,500	2	5.11%
Bristol-Myers Squibb	4,500	3	5.11%
Deloitte	3,000	4	3.41%
Covance Inc	2,001	5	2.27%
D J Cash Management Inc	1,500	6	1.70%
Munich Reinsurance America Inc	1,001	7	1.14%
Citiustech Inc	1,001	8	1.14%
AECOM	1,000	9	1.14%
Educational Testing Svc	600	10	0.66%
	88,103		100.00%

Source: ReferenceUSA database

		2007	
Employer	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Municipal Employment
Trustees of Princeton University	5,245	1	54.23%
University Medical Center at Princeton	2,500	2	25.85%
Church & Dwight Co.	600	3	6.20%
Princeton Public Schools	563	4	5.82%
Princeton Plasma Physics Lab	485	5	5.01%
Princeton Theological Seminary	280	6	2.89%
	9,673		100.00%

Princeton Charter School

Full-time Equivalent School Employees by Function/Program,

Exhibit J-16

Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Function/Program										
Instruction										
Regular	25	28	28	28	28	28	28	30	28	30
Other special education	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	2
Support Services										
School counselor				1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General administration and business services	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
School administrative services	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Plant operations and maintenance	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	34	36	38	40	40	40	41	44	45	43

Source: School personnel records

Princeton Charter School Operating Statistics, Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Operating penditures ^a	ost Per Pupil	Percentage Change	Teaching Staff ^b	Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Average Daily Enrollment (ADE) °	Average Daily Attendance (ADA) ^c	% Change in Average Daily Enrollment	Student Attendance Percentage
2007	289	\$ 3,620,622	\$ 12,528	20.27%	29	10:1	289.0	280	1.05%	96.89%
2008	293	\$ 3,674,777	\$ 12,542	0.11%	31	10:1	293.0	283	1.38%	96.59%
2009	318	\$ 4,147,850	\$ 13,044	4.00%	32	10:1	318.0	305	8.53%	95.91%
2010	344	\$ 4,339,711	\$ 12,615	-3.28%	32	11:1	344.0	331	8.18%	96.22%
2011	344	\$ 4,325,974	\$ 12,576	-0.32%	32	11:1	343.9	334	-0.03%	97.15%
2012	344	\$ 4,695,421	\$ 13,649	8.54%	32	11:1	344.0	333	0.03%	96.86%
2013	344	\$ 5,000,196	\$ 14,535	6.49%	33	11:1	344.1	332	0.03%	96.48%
2014	344	\$ 5,213,605	\$ 15,156	4.27%	35	10:1	344.0	332	-0.03%	96.51%
2015	348	\$ 5,695,765	\$ 16,367	7.99%	34	11:1	347.2	335	0.93%	96.49%
2016	348	\$ 5,628,915	\$ 16,175	-1.17%	34	11:1	347.7	336	0.14%	96.64%

Sources: School records and Schedules J-4 and J-16

Note: Enrollment based on final June enrollment count.

- a Operating expenditures equal total expenditures less debt service and capital outlay.
- b Teaching staff includes only full-time equivalents of certificated staff.
- c Average daily enrollment and average daily attendance are obtained from the School Register Summary ("SRS").

Princeton Charter School School Building Information Last Ten Fiscal Years Unaudited Exhibit J-18

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Charter School Buildings										
Multi-Purpose Campus Center										
Square Feet	N/A	N/A	N/A	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Capacity (Students)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Enrollment	N/A									
K-4 School Building (2003)										
Square Feet	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800
Capacity (students)	110	110	135	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
Enrollment	107	107	132	156	156	156	156	156	159	159
5-8 School Building (1963)										
Square Feet	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800
Capacity (students)	186	186	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Enrollment ^a	183	186	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Business Office Building -Marsee Center (1879)										
Square Feet	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

Number of Schools at June 30, 2016

Elementary = 1 Middle School = 1

Source: School Facilities Office

Note: Year of original construction is shown in parentheses. Increases in square footage and capacity are the result of additions. Enrollment is based on the final June school count.

June 30, 2016			Exl	nibit J-20
		Coverage	D	eductible
School Package Policy - N.J. School Boards Association Insurance Group:				
Property:				
Blanket building and contents	\$	14,534,736	\$	1,000
Blanket extra expense	\$	50,000,000	\$	1,000
Blanket valuable papers and records	\$	10,000,000	\$	1,000
Business Income	\$	3,000,000		1,000
Loss of rents	\$	31,000		1,000
Flood - zones A & V- Pool Aggregate	\$	20,000	\$	500,000
Flood - all other	\$	75,000,000	\$	10,000
EDP:				
Blanket hardware/software	\$	250,000	\$	1,000
Blanket extra expense		Included		
Equipment Breakdown:			·	
Property Damage & Extra Expense	\$	100,000,000	\$	1,000
Crime:	·	, ,	·	,
Public employee dishonesty	\$	250,000	\$	1,000
Forgery or alteration	\$	250,000	\$	1,000
Computer fraud	\$	250,000	\$	1,000
Money orders & counterfeit papers	\$	50,000	\$	500
Loss of money & securities	\$	50,000	\$	500
General Liability:	Ψ	00,000	Ψ	000
Each Occurrence CSL	\$	16,000,000	\$	
Products/Completed Ops Ann Agg	\$	16,000,000		
Sexual abuse per occ	\$ \$	16,000,000	\$	
Sexual abuse annual pool agg	\$ \$	17,000,000		
Personal injury & advertising injury	\$	16,000,000		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1 000
Employee benefits	\$ \$	16,000,000		1,000
Medical Payments	Ф	10,000	\$	
Automobile:	Φ.	40 000 000	Φ.	
Comprehensive automobile liability	\$	16,000,000	\$	40.000
Errors and Omissions - N.J. School Boards Association Insurance Group	\$	16,000,000	\$	10,000
Boiler and Machinery - N.J. School Boards Association Insurance Group	\$	100,000,000	\$	1,000
Workers Compensation - ERIC NORTH SUB-FUND				
Bodily Injury by Accident	\$	2,000,000	Each Acc	
Bodily Injury by Disease	\$	2,000,000	Each Emp	oloyee
Bodily Injury by Disease	\$	2,000,000	Agg. Limit	t
Supplemental Workers Compensation -N.J. School Boards Association Insuran	ce Grou	p:		
Maximum weekly benefit (52 weeks Maximun Benefit Period)	\$	2,500	\$	
Student Accident Insurance				
Basic sports K-8	\$	5,000,000	\$	
Volunteer Coverage	\$	25,000		
-				1 000
Bond Robert Long	\$	175,000	\$	1,000
Group Catastrophe Access Program				
Limit each occurrence	\$	50,000,000	\$	
Aggregate	\$	150,000,000	\$	

Princeton Charter School Governmental Funds Financial Performance – Fiscal Ratios (Unaudited) June 30, 2016

Julie 30, 2010				Exhibit J-21
	2014	2015	2016	
Cash	\$ 427,747	\$ 295,007	\$ 348,890	
Current assets	588,334	369,067	606,860	
Total assets and deferred outflows	13,479,980	12,898,352	13,232,980	
Current liabilities	101,118	106,097	99,321	
Total liabilities	8,173,347	8,596,910	9,188,075	
Net position	5,306,633	4,268,044	4,033,747	
Total revenue	5,962,984	6,160,495	6,227,121	
Total expenses	5,947,059	6,384,741	6,055,580	
Change in net position	(121,831)	(508,471)	(234,297)	
Depreciation expense	558,070	561,049	548,780	
Principal debt payments	311,141	323,818	183,726	
Interest payments	313,140	300,679	220,722	
Final average daily enrollment	344.4	347.2	347.7	
March 30th budgeted enrollment	348	348	348	
				Three Year
Near term indicators	2014	2015	2016	Cumulative
Current ratio	5.82	3.48	6.11	5.14
Unrestricted days cash	26.25	16.86	21.03	21.38
Enrollment variance	99.0%	99.8%	99.9%	99.5%
Default	No	No	No	
Sustainability indicators				
Total margin	-2.04%	-8.25%	-3.76%	-4.69%
Debt to asset	0.58	0.64	0.64	0.62
Cash flow	(108,403)	(132,740)	53,883	(62,420)
Debt service coverage ratio	1.18	1.33	1.25	1.25





Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Chairperson and Members of the Board of Trustees
Princeton Charter School
Princeton, New Jersey

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and audit requirements prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Princeton Charter School as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Princeton Charter School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 1, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Princeton Charter School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Princeton Charter School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Princeton Charter School's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Princeton Charter School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and the audit requirements as prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey.



Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

December 1, 2016 New Brunswick, NJ WithumSmith+Brown, PC

James J. Decker

Licensed Public School Accountant #2502

Certified Public Accountant

Princeton Charter School Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2016

Schedule A

Federal Grantor/	Federal	Grant or State								Repayment	Baland	ce at June 30	0, 2016	
Pass-through Grantor	CFDA	Project	Grant	Period	Award	Balance at	Cash	Budgetary		of Prior Years'	Accounts	Deferred	Due 1	to
Program Title	Number	Number	From	То	Amount	June 30, 2015	Received	Expenditures	Adjustments	Balances	Receivable	Revenue	Grant	tor
U.S. Department of Education														
Passed-through State Department of Education														
NCLB Consolidated														
Title II Part A	84.010	NCLB-7540-16	7/1/2015	6/30/2016	4,209		4,209	(4,209)						
Title I Part A	84.010	NCLB-7540-16	7/1/2015	6/30/2016	23,434		23,434	(23,434)			-			
Special Education Cluster														
I.D.E.A Part B, Preschool Regular	84.027	IDEA-7540-16	7/1/2015	6/30/2016	991		991	(991)						
I.D.E.A Part B, Basic Regular	84.027	IDEA-7540-16	7/1/2015	6/30/2016	51,203		51,203	(51,203)						
Total U.S. Department of Education					,	\$	\$ 79,837	\$ (79,837)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ -	_
U.S. Department of Agriculture														
Passed-through State Department of Education														
Enterprise Fund:														
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	7/1/2014	6/30/2015	7,701	(602)	602							
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	7/1/2015	6/30/2016	6,740		5,503	(6,740)			(1,237)			
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture						\$ (602)	\$ 6,105	\$ (6,740)	\$	\$	\$ (1,237)	\$	\$ -	
	Total Fed	leral Awards Assis	stance			\$ (602)	\$ 85,942	\$ (86,577)	\$	\$	\$ (1,237)	\$	\$.	
	i otal Fet	iciai Awalus Assi	starice			ψ (002)	ψ 00,942	ψ (00,377)	Ψ	Ψ	ψ (1,237)	Ψ	ψ.	

Princeton Charter School Schedule of Expenditures of State Awards Year Ended June 30, 2016

Schedule B

				Balance June	e 30, 2015	<u>.</u>				Baland	e June 30, 2	016	M	EMO
State Grantor / Program Title	Grant or State Project Number	Grant Period	Award Amount	Unearned Revenue (Accounts Receivable)	Due to Grantor	Carryover / (Walkover) Amount	Cash Received	Budgetary Expenditures	Adjustments / Repayment of Prior Years' Balances	(Accounts Receivable)	Unearned Revenue / Interfund Payable	Due to Grantor	Budgetary Receivable	Cumulative Total Expenditures
State Department of Education: General Fund:														
Charter School Adjustment Aid	(A)	7/1/15- 6/30/16	420,369	\$	\$	\$	\$420,369	\$ (420,369)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ (420,369)
Non-Public Aid	(A)	7/1/15- 6/30/16	54,199				54,199	(54,199)						(54,199)
Security Aid	(B)	7/1/15- 6/30/16	25,259				25,259	(25,259)						(25,259)
Special Education Aid	(B)	7/1/15- 6/30/16	40,951				40,951	(40,951)						(40,951)
TPAF Social Security Aid (Reimbursed)	15-495-034-5094-003	7/1/14- 6/30/15	187,722	(9,208)			9,208							
TPAF Social Security Aid (Reimbursed)	16-495-034-5094-003	7/1/15- 6/30/16	186,461				187,586	(186,461)			(1,125)			(186,461)
Enterprise Fund:														
State Lunch Program	15-100-010-3350-023	7/1/14- 6/30/15	674	(54)			54							
State Lunch Program	16-100-010-3350-023	7/1/15- 6/30/16	618	′			734	(618)		(116)				(618)
	Total State Awards			\$ (9,262)	\$	\$	\$738,360	\$ (727,857)	\$	\$ (116)	\$ (1,125)	\$	\$	\$ (727,857)

⁽A) Consists of State Charter School Adjustment Aid and Non-Public Aid

⁽B) Unidentified

1. General

The accompanying schedules of expenditures of federal and state awards include federal and state award activities of Princeton Charter School. All federal and state awards received directly from federal and state agencies, as well as federal and state awards passed through other government agencies are included on the schedules of expenditures of federal and state awards.

2. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying schedules of expenditures of federal and state awards are presented using the budgetary basis of accounting with the exception of programs recorded in the Food Service Fund, which are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. These bases of accounting are described in Note 1 to the School's basic financial statements. The information in these schedules is presented in accordance with the requirements of NJ Circular Letter 15-08-OMB, Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants, and State Aid. Therefore, some amounts presented in the schedules may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

3. Relationship to Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements present the general fund and special revenue fund on a GAAP basis. Budgetary comparison statements or schedules ("RSI") are presented for the general fund and special revenue fund to demonstrate finance-related legal compliance in which certain revenue is permitted by law or grant agreement to be recognized in the audit year, whereas for GAAP reporting, revenue is not recognized until the subsequent year or when expenditures have been made.

The special revenue fund is presented in the accompanying schedules on the grant accounting budgetary basis which recognizes encumbrances as expenditures and also recognizes the related revenue, whereas the GAAP basis does not. There were no differences between this budgeting basis and GAAP for this current fiscal year. Additionally, the schedule of expenditures of state awards does not include the on-behalf TPAF pension contributions revenue of \$432,815.

Awards are reported on the School's basic financial statements on a GAAP basis as presented below:

	Federal	State	Total
General Fund	\$ -	Ψ 121,200	,
Special Revenue Fund Enterprise Fund	79,837 6,740		70,007
Total Financial Assistance/Awards	\$ 86,577	<u>7 \$ 727,857</u>	<u> </u>

4. Relationship to Federal and State Financial Reports

Amounts reported in the accompanying schedules agree with the amounts reported in the related federal and state financial reports.

5. Federal and State Loans Outstanding

Princeton Charter School has the following federal and state loans outstanding at June 30, 2016:

Loan Program Title	Amount Outstanding
Peapack-Gladstone EDA loan	\$ 7,220,657

Princeton Charter School Notes to Schedules of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards June 30, 2016

6. Indirect Costs

The School does not have a federally negotiated indirect cost rate and has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis cost rate as allowed in section 200.414 in the Uniform Guidance.

7. Other

TPAF Social Security contributions represent the amount reimbursed by the State for the employers' share of social security contributions for TPAF members for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Princeton Charter School Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2016

Summary of Auditors' Results

- An unmodified report was issued on the School's financial statements.
- The audit did not disclose any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in the internal controls of the School.
- The audit did not disclose any non-compliance which is material in relation to the financial statements of the School.
- The School was not subject to the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and NJ Circular Letter 15-08-OMB, Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants, and State Aid as federal and state grant expenditures were less than the threshold of \$750,000 identified in the circular.

Findings Relating to the Financial Statements which are Required to be Reported in Accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards

 The audit did not disclose any findings required to be reported under Generally Accepted Auditing Standards.

Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards

• Not applicable since federal expenditures were below the \$750,000 threshold.

Findings and Questioned Costs for State Awards

Not applicable since state expenditures were below the \$750,000 threshold.

Princeton Charter School Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2016

Status of Prior Year Findings

There were no prior year findings.