

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
(A Component Unit of the School
Board of St. Lucie County, Florida)

Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
St. Lucie, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of St. Lucie County, Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the School are intended to present the financial position and change in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. that is attributable to the transactions of the School. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. as of June 30, 2019 and the changes in its financial position or budgetary comparisons, where applicable, for the year ended June 30, 2019 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 7 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 9, 2019, on our consideration of the 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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the School's 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 the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



KEEFE McCULLOUGH

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
September 9, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of St. Lucie County, Florida (the "School Board"), we offer readers of the School's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Management's discussion and analysis is included at the beginning of the School's basic financial statements to provide, in layman's terms, the past and current position of the School's financial condition. This summary should not be taken as a replacement for the audit which consists of the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Our basic financial statements provide these insights into the results of this year's operations.

- As of June 30, 2019, the School's governmental fund balances were \$ 1,575,014 as compared to \$ 1,404,603 at June 30, 2018.
- As of June 30, 2019, the School has net position of \$ 702,699 as compared to \$ 558,176 as of June 30, 2018.

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 are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide basic financial statements, 2) fund basic financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements.

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School's net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected revenues and services rendered but unpaid).

The government-wide financial statements include all governmental activities that are principally supported by grants and entitlements from the state for full-time equivalent funding. The School does not have any business-type activities. The governmental activities of the School primarily include instruction and instructional support services.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 8 and 9 of this report.

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

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

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

The School maintains several individual governmental funds. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Capital Project Fund are considered to be the School's major funds.

The School adopts an annual budget for its governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 10 through 15 of this report.

Agency Fund: In addition, the School has one agency fund which is a student activity fund. This fund was formed for educational and school purposes.

The Agency Fund financial statement can be found on page 16 of this report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to basic financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 25 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The School has been in operation for ten years; therefore, comparative government-wide data is presented. The School's net position was \$ 702,699 at June 30, 2019. Of this amount, \$ 1,546,270 represented unrestricted net position and \$ (843,571) represented net investment in capital assets (deficit). The School's net position was \$ 558,176 at June 30, 2018. Of this amount, \$ 1,373,924 represented unrestricted net position and \$ (815,748) represented net investment in capital assets (deficit).

**Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2019**

Our analysis in the table below focuses on the net position of the School's governmental activities:

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie Net Position		
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets:		
Current and other assets	\$ 2,763,600	\$ 1,798,918
Capital assets, net of depreciation	15,512,992	15,862,565
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total assets	18,276,592	17,661,483
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	1,595,132	778,991
Noncurrent liabilities	15,978,761	16,324,316
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities	17,573,893	17,103,307
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets (deficit)	(843,571)	(815,748)
Unrestricted	1,546,270	1,373,924
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total net position	\$ <u>702,699</u>	\$ <u>558,176</u>

Current and other assets increased due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents. Capital assets, net of depreciation decreased mainly due to current year depreciation expense. Current liabilities increased due to an increase in the amount owed to the School's management company. Noncurrent liabilities decreased due to principal payments made on the School's capital lease payable.

Governmental Activities: The results of this year's operations for the School as a whole are reported in the statement of activities on page 9. The following table provides a condensed presentation of the School's revenues and expenses for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie Change in Net Position		
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Revenues:		
General revenues	\$ 8,608,747	\$ 7,940,007
Program revenues	1,312,140	1,016,280
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total revenues	9,920,887	8,956,287
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Functions/Program Expenses:		
Instruction	3,954,953	3,774,608
Instructional support services	3,231,448	3,737,118
Non-instructional services	1,386,425	484,180
Interest on long-term debt	1,203,538	1,228,237
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total governmental activities	9,776,364	9,224,143
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Change in net position	\$ <u>144,523</u>	\$ <u>(267,856)</u>

General revenues increased due to an enrollment increase which resulted in higher state source revenues compared to the previous year. The School also received approximately \$ 150,000 more in capital outlay funding. Total expenses increased due to the enrollment increase, as well as higher cost reimbursement and management fees.

Governmental Fund Expenditures: In the table below, we have presented the cost of the largest functions/programs as a percentage of total governmental expenditures:

Functions/Programs	2019		2018	
	Expenditures	Percent	Expenditures	Percent
Governmental expenditures:				
Instructional expenditures	\$ 3,797,456	39%	\$ 3,608,712	37%
Debt service	1,525,288	16%	1,523,321	16%
Fiscal services	1,144,222	12%	231,389	2%
Plant operations and maintenance	988,638	10%	1,758,227	19%
School administration	697,815	7%	627,412	7%
Transportation services	512,488	5%	446,750	5%
All other functions/programs	<u>1,084,519</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>1,297,049</u>	<u>14%</u>
Total governmental expenditures	\$ <u>9,750,426</u>	<u>100%</u>	\$ <u>9,492,860</u>	<u>100%</u>

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets: At June 30, 2019, the School had capital assets of \$ 15,512,992, net of accumulated depreciation, invested in buildings, computer equipment, furniture, fixtures and equipment, and improvements other than buildings, as compared to \$ 15,862,565 at June 30, 2018.

Debt: At June 30, 2019 the School had debt of \$ 16,356,563, which consists of a capital lease, as compared to \$ 16,678,313 at June 30, 2018. More information about the School’s debt can be found on pages 22 and 23 of this report.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

State source revenues were slightly under budget, but this was offset by higher local source and aftercare revenues. The School had savings in instruction expense mainly due to lower wage expense. The savings was offset by overage in other expenditure categories, bringing total expenditures in line with the budget. Overall, the School ended the year with a change in fund balance that was favorable to the budget by approximately \$ 88,000.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budget

In fiscal year 2019, the State of Florida increased its Florida Education Finance Program funding by approximately 2% and the capital outlay funding pool increased to \$ 145 million. In addition, an allocation was given to fund safe schools and mental health initiatives. A 2% merit increase was also paid out to eligible staff.

For fiscal year 2020, capital outlay revenue was assumed at an increase of 2% of the current rate per student. The budgets reflect the Florida Education Finance Program funding increase of \$ 175 per student. A 2% merit increase for all staff was budgeted as well as safety initiatives for security resource officers. All other expenditures are budgeted in alignment with enrollment changes and the School’s strategic objectives.

Requests for Information

If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, please write Lindsey Lennon, Controller - Schools; Charter Schools USA; 800 Corporate Drive, Suite 700; Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33334.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,155,666
Other receivables	23,525
Due from other governments	24,055
Due from Trustee	545,154
Deposits	<u>15,200</u>
Total current assets	<u>2,763,600</u>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital assets (depreciable), net of accumulated depreciation	<u>15,512,992</u>
Total assets	<u>18,276,592</u>
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	151,839
Salaries and wages payable	347,430
Due to related party	4,506
Due to management company	684,761
Compensated absences	21,596
Capital lease	<u>385,000</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>1,595,132</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Compensated absences	7,198
Capital lease	<u>15,971,563</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>15,978,761</u>
Total liabilities	<u>17,573,893</u>
Commitments (Note 9)	
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets (deficit)	(843,571)
Unrestricted	<u>1,546,270</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 702,699</u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Governmental</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net Revenue (Expense) and Change in Net Position</u>
Functions/Programs:					
Instruction	\$ 3,954,953	\$ -	\$ 161,117	\$ -	\$ (3,793,836)
Student support services	366,278	-	109,149	-	(257,129)
Instructional media services	1,568	-	-	-	(1,568)
Instruction and curriculum development services	4,175	-	-	-	(4,175)
Instructional staff training services	24,739	-	12,271	-	(12,468)
Instruction related technology	169,212	-	-	-	(169,212)
Board	35,643	-	-	-	(35,643)
School administration	697,815	-	553	-	(697,262)
Fiscal services	1,144,222	-	-	-	(1,144,222)
Central services	120,043	-	12,050	-	(107,993)
Transportation services	512,488	-	168,952	-	(343,536)
Operation of plant	1,229,041	-	32,145	-	(1,196,896)
Maintenance of plant	226,132	-	-	-	(226,132)
Community services	86,517	192,474	-	-	105,957
Interest on long-term debt	1,203,538	-	-	623,429	(580,109)
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>9,776,364</u>	\$ <u>192,474</u>	\$ <u>496,237</u>	\$ <u>623,429</u>	<u>(8,464,224)</u>
General revenues:					
Grants and entitlements					8,537,456
Interest income					61,422
Other income					<u>9,869</u>
Total general revenues					<u>8,608,747</u>
Change in net position					144,523
Net position, July 1, 2018					<u>558,176</u>
Net position, June 30, 2019					\$ <u><u>702,699</u></u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,155,666	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,155,666
Other receivables	23,525	-	-	23,525
Due from other governments	-	24,055	-	24,055
Due from Trustee	545,154	-	-	545,154
Due from other funds	24,005	-	-	24,005
Deposits	15,200	-	-	15,200
	<u>2,763,550</u>	<u>24,055</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,787,605</u>
Total assets	\$ <u>2,763,550</u>	\$ <u>24,055</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>2,787,605</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 151,839	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 151,839
Due to related party	4,506	-	-	4,506
Due to management company	684,761	-	-	684,761
Due to other funds	-	24,005	-	24,005
Salaries and wages payable	347,430	-	-	347,430
	<u>1,188,536</u>	<u>24,005</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,212,541</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,188,536</u>	<u>24,005</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,212,541</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>
Commitments (Note 9)				
	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Deposits	15,200	-	-	15,200
Unassigned	1,559,814	-	-	1,559,814
	<u>1,575,014</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,575,014</u>
Total fund balances	<u>1,575,014</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,575,014</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ <u>2,763,550</u>	\$ <u>24,055</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>2,787,605</u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds \$ 1,575,014

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

The cost of capital assets acquired is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. The statement of net position includes those capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, among the assets of the School as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 21,082,090	
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,569,098)</u>	15,512,992

Unavailable revenue in the governmental funds is susceptible to full accrual in the government-wide statements. 50

Liabilities not payable with current available resources are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental fund statements. All liabilities both current and long-term, are reported in the government-wide statements.

Compensated absences	\$ (28,794)	
Capital lease	<u>(16,356,563)</u>	<u>(16,385,357)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 702,699

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

**Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues:				
Federal through state	\$ -	\$ 242,118	\$ -	\$ 242,118
State sources	8,759,430	-	623,429	9,382,859
Local sources	103,386	-	-	103,386
Aftercare	192,474	-	-	192,474
Total revenues	<u>9,055,290</u>	<u>242,118</u>	<u>623,429</u>	<u>9,920,837</u>
Expenditures:				
Instruction	3,710,496	86,960	-	3,797,456
Student support services	257,129	109,149	-	366,278
Instructional media services	1,568	-	-	1,568
Instruction and curriculum development services	4,175	-	-	4,175
Instructional staff training services	12,468	12,271	-	24,739
Instruction related technology	169,212	-	-	169,212
Board	35,643	-	-	35,643
School administration	697,262	553	-	697,815
Fiscal services	1,144,222	-	-	1,144,222
Central services	120,043	-	-	120,043
Transportation services	512,488	-	-	512,488
Operation of plant	762,506	-	-	762,506
Maintenance of plant	226,132	-	-	226,132
Community services	86,517	-	-	86,517
Capital outlay	276,344	-	-	276,344
Debt service:				
Principal	361,667	-	-	361,667
Interest	540,192	-	623,429	1,163,621
Total expenditures	<u>8,918,064</u>	<u>208,933</u>	<u>623,429</u>	<u>9,750,426</u>
Excess (deficiency) in revenues over expenditures	<u>137,226</u>	<u>33,185</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>170,411</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfer out	-	(33,185)	-	(33,185)
Transfer in	33,185	-	-	33,185
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>33,185</u>	<u>(33,185)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	170,411	-	-	170,411
Fund Balances, July 1, 2018	<u>1,404,603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,404,603</u>
Fund Balances, June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 1,575,014</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,014</u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

**Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds \$ 170,411

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as provision for depreciation.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 276,344	
Less provision for depreciation	<u>(625,917)</u>	(349,573)

Revenues that are earned but not received within the availability period are recognized in the statement of activities when earned and subsequently in the governmental fund financial statements when they become available. 50

Repayment of debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 361,667

Certain items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Change in compensated absences	\$ 1,885	
Provision for amortization of costs associated with capital lease	<u>(39,917)</u>	<u>(38,032)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 144,523

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

**Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues:				
State sources	\$ 8,801,380	\$ 8,801,380	\$ 8,759,430	\$ (41,950)
Local sources	54,278	54,278	103,386	49,108
Aftercare	139,167	139,167	192,474	53,307
	<u>8,994,825</u>	<u>8,994,825</u>	<u>9,055,290</u>	<u>60,465</u>
Total revenues				
Expenditures:				
Instruction	3,879,974	3,879,974	3,710,496	169,478
Student support services	209,351	209,351	257,129	(47,778)
Instructional media services	700	700	1,568	(868)
Instruction and curriculum development services	16,374	16,374	4,175	12,199
Instructional staff training services	21,201	21,201	12,468	8,733
Instruction related technology	147,670	147,670	169,212	(21,542)
Board	57,451	57,451	35,643	21,808
School administration	644,831	644,831	697,262	(52,431)
Fiscal services	444,970	1,149,865	1,144,222	5,643
Food services	1,499	1,499	-	1,499
Central services	94,903	94,903	120,043	(25,140)
Transportation services	463,247	463,247	512,488	(49,241)
Operation of plant	1,528,335	823,440	762,506	60,934
Maintenance of plant	213,443	213,443	226,132	(12,689)
Community services	90,832	90,832	86,517	4,315
Capital outlay	301,445	301,445	276,344	25,101
Debt service:				
Principal	361,667	361,667	361,667	-
Interest	434,448	434,448	540,192	(105,744)
	<u>8,912,341</u>	<u>8,912,341</u>	<u>8,918,064</u>	<u>(5,723)</u>
Total expenditures				
Excess (deficiency) in revenues over expenditures	82,484	82,484	137,226	54,742
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfer in	-	-	33,185	33,185
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,185</u>	<u>33,185</u>
Net change in fund balance	\$ <u>82,484</u>	\$ <u>82,484</u>	\$ <u>170,411</u>	\$ <u>87,927</u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

**Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Budget and Actual - Special Revenue Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	<u>Original and Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues:			
Federal sources:			
Title I	\$ 98,576	\$ 240,962	\$ 142,386
Federal Emergency Management Agency	<u>-</u>	<u>1,156</u>	<u>1,156</u>
Total revenues	<u>98,576</u>	<u>242,118</u>	<u>143,542</u>
Expenditures:			
Instruction	98,576	86,960	11,616
Student support services	-	109,149	(109,149)
Instructional staff training services	-	12,271	(12,271)
School administration	<u>-</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>(553)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>98,576</u>	<u>208,933</u>	<u>(110,357)</u>
Excess (deficiency) in revenues over expenditures	-	33,185	33,185
Other Financing Uses:			
Transfer out	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,185)</u>	<u>(33,185)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Statement of Assets and Liabilities - Agency Fund
June 30, 2019

	<u>Student Activities</u>
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ <u>26,812</u>
Total assets	\$ <u><u>26,812</u></u>
Liabilities:	
Due to students	\$ <u>26,812</u>
Total liabilities	\$ <u><u>26,812</u></u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Note 1 - Organization and Operations

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of St. Lucie County, Florida, was established in July 2009 as a public charter school to serve students from kindergarten to eighth grade in St. Lucie County. The School is a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc., a Florida nonprofit corporation organized in August 1998. There were 1,279 students enrolled for the 2018/2019 school year.

The basic financial statements of the School present only the balances, activity and disclosures related to the School. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. as of June 30, 2019, and its changes in financial position or budgetary comparisons, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Renaissance Charter School, Inc. (Note 9) is the entity that funded the purchase of the facility housing the School's operations. Accordingly, these basic financial statements only include balances, activity and disclosures related to the School.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity: The School operates under a charter granted by the sponsoring School Board, the School Board of St. Lucie County. The current charter is effective until June 2023 and may be renewed in increments of five years by mutual written agreement between the School and the School Board. At the end of the term of the charter, the School Board may choose not to renew the charter under grounds specified in the charter, in which case the School Board is required to notify the School in writing at least ninety days prior to the charter's expiration. During the term of the charter, the School Board may also terminate the charter if good cause is shown. Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie is considered a component unit of the School Board of St. Lucie County.

The School may also be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the School regardless of whether the organization has a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by another government, or a jointly approved board. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the School are such that exclusion would cause the basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

As a result of evaluating the above criteria, management has determined that no component units exist for which the School is financially accountable which would require inclusion in the School's basic financial statements.

Basis of presentation: Based on the guidance provided in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Audit and Accounting Guide - Not-for-Profit Organizations and provisions of Section 228.056, Florida Statutes, the School is presented as a governmental organization for financial statement reporting purposes.

Government-wide financial statements: Government-wide financial statements, including the statement of net position and the statement of activities, present information about the School as a whole.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the School's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are thereby clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School.

Fund financial statements: Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School in the governmental funds. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is reported in a separate column. Because the focus of governmental fund financial statements differs from the focus of government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation is presented with each of the governmental fund financial statements.

The School's major governmental funds are as follows:

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all operating activities of the School except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Fund - This fund is used to account for federal and certain state grants that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

Capital Project Fund - This fund is used to account for state and local capital outlay funding that is legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

Additionally, the School reports separately the following fiduciary fund type:

Agency Fund - This fund is used to administer funds raised and earned by the various clubs and activities that are part of the School.

Basis of accounting: Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures, or expenses, are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current period. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized when due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Agency Fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the accrual basis of accounting for reporting.

Cash and cash equivalents: The School considers all demand accounts and money market funds which are not subject to withdrawal restrictions to be cash and cash equivalents.

The School maintains its cash accounts with one financial institution. The School's accounts at this institution, at times, may exceed the federally insured limit. The School has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk (Note 3).

Prepaid items: Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Due to and due from other funds: Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. The balances result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made.

Revenue recognition: Student funding is provided by the State of Florida through the School Board. Such funding is recorded as entitlement revenue in the government-wide financial statements and state source revenue in the fund financial statements. This funding is received on a prorata basis over a twelve-month period and is adjusted for changes in full-time equivalent (FTE) student population.

Income taxes: The School is a Department of a nonprofit corporation. Revenue of the School is derived primarily from other governmental entities. The School is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in these basic financial statements.

Capital assets: Property and equipment purchased or acquired are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial cost of \$ 750 and useful life of over one year. Donated property and equipment are reported at acquisition value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation on all capital assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Building	45 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Improvements other than buildings	10 years

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources: In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 inflows 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 that time. The School has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues that are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Unearned revenue: Unearned revenue arises when the School receives resources before it has a legal claim to them.

Compensated absences: The School's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off, which is eligible for payment upon separation from service. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable. Payments for compensated absences are generally paid out of the General Fund.

Net position: Net position is classified in three categories. The general meaning of each is as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets - represents the difference between the cost of capital assets, less accumulated depreciation reduced by any outstanding balances of borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted - consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted - indicates that portion of net position that is available to fund future operations.

Fund balance: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance classifications and also sets a hierarchy which details how the School may spend funds based on certain constraints.

The following are the fund balance classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements:

- Nonspendable - this classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School classifies inventories, prepaid items, long-term notes receivable and deposits as nonspendable since they are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash within the next year.
- Restricted - this classification includes amounts that are restricted for specific purposes by external parties such as grantors and creditors or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- Committed - this classification includes amounts that can be used for specific purposes voted on through formal action of the Board of Directors (the highest level of decision making authority). The committed amount cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the commitment through formal action.
- Assigned - this classification includes amounts that the Board of Directors intends to use for a specific purpose but they are neither restricted nor committed. The School classifies existing fund balance to be used in the subsequent year's budget for elimination of a deficit as assigned.
- Unassigned - this classification includes amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned for a specific purpose within the General Fund.

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet on page 10.

When the School incurs expenditures for which restricted or unrestricted fund balance is available, the School would consider restricted funds to be spent first. When the School has expenditures for which committed, assigned or unassigned fund balance is available, the School would consider committed funds to be spent first, then assigned funds, and lastly, unassigned funds.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Budget: An operating budget is adopted and maintained by the governing board for the School pursuant to the requirements of Florida Statutes. The budget is adopted using the same basis of accounting that is used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.

Date of Management Review: The School has evaluated subsequent events through September 9, 2019, which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the deposits and cash on hand totaled \$ 2,182,478 with a bank balance of \$ 2,217,441.

State statutes require, and it is the School's policy, that all deposits be made into, and be held by, financial institutions designated by the Treasurer of the State of Florida as "qualified public depositories" as defined by Chapter 280 of the Florida Statutes. This Statute requires that every qualified public depository institution maintain eligible collateral to secure the public entity's funds. The minimum collateral to be pledged by an institution, the collateral eligible for pledge, and reporting requirements of the qualified public depositor to the Treasurer is defined by the Statute. Collateral is pooled in a multiple qualified public depository institution pool with the ability to assess members of the pool should the need arise. The School's deposits are held in a qualified public depository. They are covered by the collateral pool as the School has identified itself as a public entity at June 30, 2019.

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

Note 4 - Due From Trustee

Due from Trustee at June 30, 2019 consists of amounts relating to accrued interest and FTE funding that have yet to be transferred to the School.

Note 5 - Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets, depreciable:				
Buildings	\$ 18,138,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,138,954
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,058,798	87,906	-	1,146,704
Computer equipment	969,766	145,987	-	1,115,753
Improvements other than buildings	<u>638,228</u>	<u>42,451</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>680,679</u>
Total capital assets, depreciable	<u>20,805,746</u>	<u>276,344</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,082,090</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	3,090,340	403,090	-	3,493,430
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	843,223	71,034	-	914,257
Computer equipment	878,201	88,348	-	966,549
Improvements other than buildings	<u>131,417</u>	<u>63,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>194,862</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>4,943,181</u>	<u>625,917</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,569,098</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 15,862,565</u>	<u>\$ (349,573)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,512,992</u>

Provision for depreciation was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Instruction	\$ 159,382
Operation of plant	<u>466,535</u>
Total	<u>\$ 625,917</u>

Note 6 - Capital Lease

Capital lease: The School entered into a capital lease arrangement with Red Apple at St. Lucie, LLC for use of its facility. This lease arrangement was entered into as part of a transaction consisting of a bond issuance by the Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and Red Apple Development, Inc. (Note 9). The lease is through August 1, 2055 and requires monthly principal and interest payments through August 2040. As of June 30, 2019, the net book value of the leased facility is approximately \$ 14,645,524. Amortization of the leased facility is included with depreciation expense.

Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

Note 6 - Capital Lease

Future minimum payments at June 30, 2019 are approximately as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 385,000	\$ 1,137,225	\$ 1,522,225
2021	415,000	1,108,881	1,523,881
2022	445,000	1,078,321	1,523,321
2023	475,000	1,045,577	1,520,577
2024	513,333	1,010,558	1,523,891
2025-2029	3,138,333	4,479,125	7,617,458
2030-2034	4,223,333	3,392,400	7,615,733
2035-2039	5,678,333	1,939,800	7,618,133
2040-2041	1,672,474	195,400	1,867,874
	<u>\$ 16,945,806</u>	<u>\$ 15,387,287</u>	<u>\$ 32,333,093</u>

Note 7 - Due To Related Party

The School is a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. ("RCS"). As of June 30, 2019, the School owes RCS \$ 4,506 for expenses related to the board of directors.

Note 8 - Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in the School's long-term liabilities for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Amount Due Within One Year</u>
Capital lease obligations, net of unamortized costs of \$ 589,243	\$ 16,678,313	\$ -	\$ 361,667	\$ 39,917	\$ 16,356,563	\$ 385,000
Compensated absences	30,679	15,403	17,288	-	28,794	21,596
	<u>\$ 16,708,992</u>	<u>\$ 15,403</u>	<u>\$ 378,955</u>	<u>\$ 39,917</u>	<u>\$ 16,385,357</u>	<u>\$ 406,596</u>

Note 9 - Commitments

Management agreement: The School has a formal agreement with Charter Schools USA at Renaissance St. Lucie, LLC ("CSUSA") to manage, staff, and operate the School. The agreement states that CSUSA shall be entitled to cost reimbursements and management fees (the "fee") for its services, subject to availability of funds. The fee is subordinated to all lease payment requirements (Note 6). The agreement calls for fees that range from \$ 1,592,917 for fiscal year 2020 to \$ 1,846,628 for fiscal year 2025 or the budgeted amount approved by the Board of Directors. Total cost reimbursements and management fee amounted to \$ 1,142,661 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The School also has an amount due to CSUSA of \$ 684,761 at June 30, 2019. This amount is shown on the basic financial statements as an amount due to management company.

Note 9 - Commitments (continued)

Lease agreement: In 2010, the Florida Development Finance Corporation (the “Corporation”) issued \$ 57,245,000 in Tax Exempt Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A and \$ 10,955,000 in Taxable Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B pursuant to an Indenture of Trust between the Corporation and a trustee to make a loan to Renaissance Charter Schools, Inc. (“REN”), a division of which the School exists, and Red Apple Development, LLC and subsidiaries (“RAD”) to finance the acquisition of the facilities of six charter schools existing under Renaissance Charter Schools, Inc. In order to secure the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds, the Corporation assigned all of its rights and interest in the loan agreement to the trustee. The bonds are payable from and secured by a lien upon and pledge of payments to be received by the trustee.

Concurrent with the preceding loan transaction, RAD, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, entered into four lease agreements with REN. The facilities which are owned by RAD are leased by REN on behalf of the schools under a forty-five-year lease (Note 6). The leases are deemed to be capital leases and the capital lease payments are based on the debt service requirements of the bonds which extend through August 2040. These payments are made from the revenues received from the School Board of St. Lucie County for the operation of the School. REN is obligated under the Indenture to deposit all Charter revenues received from the School Board and additional revenues, if any, directly with the trustee during the term of the lease. The payments are applied by the trustee to make sinking fund payments and pay for operating expenses.

In addition to the capital lease payments noted in Note 6, the School is required to pay incremental rent payments to RAD. Going forward the incremental rent payments range from approximately \$ 59,700 to \$ 139,700 per month over the term of the agreement which is through September 2040. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the incremental rent was waived and no incremental rent was paid.

Post-retirement benefits: The School does not provide post-retirement benefits to retired employees.

Note 10 - Employee Benefit Plan

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the School offered all of its full-time employees who had attained 21 years of age, a retirement plan (the “Plan”) under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k). The employee is allowed to contribute up to a maximum of 100% of his/her annual gross compensation, subject to certain limitations. The Plan provides for a discretionary employer matching contribution of the participant’s annual elective deferral to the Plan. As determined annually by the School’s management, the School may also make a discretionary profit sharing contribution, which is allocated among the participants based on a pro rata formula. Participants are immediately vested in their own contributions and earnings on those contributions. Participants become vested in School contributions and earnings on School contributions according to the following schedule:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Vesting Percentage</u>
1	25%
2	50%
3	75%
4	100%

Nonvested contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment and such forfeitures are used to reduce any employer contribution. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School contributed a matching amount of \$ 12,184.

Note 11 - Risk Financing

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, and destruction of assets and natural disasters. The School has obtained property insurance from commercial companies including, but not limited to, general liability and errors and omissions insurance. There were no claims in excess of insurance coverage limits during the past three years.

As disclosed in Note 9, CSUSA employs all of the employees of the School. As a result, the School is not exposed to medical or workers' compensation claims for these individuals. In addition, CSUSA carries all required insurance including, but not limited to, general liability and errors and omissions insurance.

Note 12 - Capital Appropriations Funding

The Florida Department of Education has approved a Charter School Capital Outlay ("CSCO") award for the School. In each year that funds are appropriated by the state for charter school capital outlay purposes, those funds are allocated among eligible charter schools. The funds for the School's allocation are transferred to the School once a CSCO Plan has been provided to and approved by the sponsoring district. The School's CSCO Award totaled \$ 623,429 for the 2018/2019 school year, which has been recognized as revenue in the accompanying financial statements. If the CSCO funds are used to acquire tangible property assets, the School board has a reversionary interest in those assets. In the event of nonrenewal, termination, or breach of the charter school agreement, ownership of the assets would automatically revert to the School board. The School has elected to use these funds to pay a portion of the interest expense on the capital lease.

OTHER INDEPENDENT
AUDITOR'S REPORTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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*

To the Board of Directors
Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
St. Lucie, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of St. Lucie County, Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 9, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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 the School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 a 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 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 the 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*.

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.



KEEFE McCULLOUGH

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
September 9, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the Board of Directors
Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
St. Lucie, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the basic financial statements of Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of St. Lucie County, Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated September 9, 2019.

Auditor's Responsibility

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and Chapter 10.850, Rules of the Auditor General.

Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. Disclosures in that report, which is dated September 9, 2019, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Prior Audit Findings

Section 10.854(1)(e)1., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report. There were no recommendations made in the preceding audit report.

Official Title

Section 10.854(1)(e)5., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that the name or official title of the entity and the school code assigned by the Florida Department of Education be disclosed in this management letter. The official title and the school code assigned by the Florida Department of Education are Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie and 560711.

Financial Condition and Management

Sections 10.854(1)(e)2. And 10.855(11), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate whether or not the School has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and to identify the specific condition(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the School did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Sections 10.854(1)(e)6.a. and 10.855(12), Rules of the Auditor General, we applied financial condition assessment procedures for the School. It is management's responsibility to monitor the School's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and the review of financial information provided by same.

Section 10.854(1)(e)3., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such recommendations.

Transparency

Sections 10.854(1)(e)7. and 10.855(13), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as to whether the School maintains on its website the information specified in Section 1002.33(9)(p), Florida Statutes. In connection with our audit, we determined that the School maintained on its website the information specified in Section 1002.33(9)(p), Florida Statutes.

Additional Matters

Section 10.854(1)(e)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to communicate noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but which warrants the attention of those charged with governance. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such findings.

Pursuant to the St. Lucie County Public Schools' School Board Policy 3.90(15)(c) we are required to specifically comment that:

- a. The School has established proper internal controls.
- b. Appropriate financial records have been kept.
- c. The School did not tag all of its physical assets but did account for, and record, its physical assets. The School is currently working on a system to tag and inventory their assets to satisfy this requirement.
- d. The School's contracts and commercial transactions are commercially reasonable.
- e. The School's governing board meets its fiduciary responsibility with regard to public funds.
- f. The School's governing board exercises continuing oversight over the School's operations in accordance with Section 1002.33(9)(j), Florida Statutes.
- g. The School's contracts are entered and commercial transactions are conducted at arm's length and based on performance.
- h. Due diligence has been conducted by the governing board of the School when entering into contracts and commercial transactions.
- i. The School's contracts or transactions did not demonstrate any potential conflict of interest.
- j. No related party transaction or series of transactions had a material effect on the safety of the School's operations or its financial well-being.

- k. The School complied with all applicable Internal Revenue Service Regulations.
- l. The School demonstrated proper risk management.
- m. The School's financial records that comprise its accounting system are maintained in accordance with Section 1002.33(9)(h), Florida Statutes.
- n. All members of the School's governing board have completed governance training as required by Florida Administrative Code, Rule 6A-6.0784.
- o. The School is not in a state of financial emergency within the meaning of Section 218.503, Florida Statutes.
- p. The School is not in a deteriorating financial condition within the meaning of Section 1002.345(1)(a)3, Florida Statutes.
- q. There were no material subsequent events that occurred after the financial statement date but prior to the date of this report.

Purpose of this Letter

Our management letter is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, Federal and other granting agencies, the Board of Directors and applicable management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



KEEFE McCULLOUGH

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
September 9, 2019