Four Corners Upper School
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
(A Component Unit of the School Board of Osceola County, Florida)

Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Four Corners Upper School

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Four Corners Upper School
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
Davenport, 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 Four Corners Upper School (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of Osceola County, Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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, 2017, 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, 2017 and the changes in its financial position or budgetary comparisons, where applicable, for the year ended June 30, 2017 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 6 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 18, 2017, 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 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 the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KEEFE McCULLOUGH

Keefe McCullough

Fort Lauderdale, Florida September 18, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the year ended June 30, 2017, Four Corners Charter Middle School and Four Corners Charter High School combined to form Four Corners Upper School. As management of Four Corners Upper School (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of Osceola 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 year ended June 30, 2017.

Management's discussion and analysis is included at the beginning of the School's basic financial statements to provide, in layman's terms, the 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, 2017, the School had a total fund balance of \$ 70,433, as compared to \$ 767,296 at June 30, 2016.
- The net position (deficit) of the School as of June 30, 2017 was \$ (1,034,791) as compared to \$ (531,209) as of June 30, 2016.

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 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 basic financial statements can be found on pages 7 and 8 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. 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 financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide basic financial statements, governmental fund basic 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 change 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 change 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 9 through 14 of this report.

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

The Agency Fund financial statement can be found on page 15 of this report. The assets and liabilities of this Fund are not included in the government-wide statement of net position.

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 16 through 24 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The School's net position (deficit) was \$ (1,034,791) at June 30, 2017. Of this amount \$ 50,758 represented unrestricted net position, \$ 3,939 represented restricted for debt service and \$ (1,089,488) represented net investment in capital assets (deficit). The School's net position (deficit) was \$ (531,209) at June 30, 2016. Of this amount \$ 494,833 represented unrestricted net position and \$ (1,026,042) represented net investment in capital assets (deficit).

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

Four Corners Upper School Net Position (Deficit)

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Assets: Current and other assets Capital assets, net of depreciation	\$ 649,157 17,757,723	\$ 1,688,940 18,045,886
Total assets	18,406,880	19,734,826
Liabilities: Current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities	850,526 18,591,145	1,176,566 19,089,469
Total liabilities Net Position (Deficit): Net investment in capital assets (deficit) Restricted for debt service Unrestricted	(1,089,488) 3,939 50,758	20,266,035 (1,026,042) - 494,833
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (1,034,791)	\$ (531,209)

The decrease in current and other assets is due to decreases in cash and cash equivalents as well as restricted investments. The decrease in capital assets, net of depreciation is a result of depreciation expense of \$740,829. The decrease in current liabilities is a result of decreases in accounts payable as well as amounts due to related parties. Noncurrent liabilities decreased as a result of principal payments on their capital lease.

Governmental Activities: The results of this year's operations for the School as a whole are reported in the statement of activities on page 8. The table below provides a condensed presentation of the School's revenues and expenses for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Four Corners Upper School Change in Net Position (Deficit)

	June 30, 2017	_	June 30, 2016
Revenues: General revenues Program revenues	\$ 4,620,441 696,391	\$	4,341,823 441,413
Total revenues	5,316,832		4,783,236
Functions/Program Expenses: Instruction Instructional support services Operation of noninstructional services	2,542,043 1,799,432 1,478,939		2,110,173 1,942,813 1,261,459
Total expenses	5,820,414	•	5,314,445
Change in net position (deficit)	\$ (503,582)	\$	(531,209)

Total revenues increased year over year as a result of an increase in enrollment of approximately 60 students. Expenses increased for the same reason mainly due to additional staffing needs.

Governmental Fund Expenditures

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

		20	017		20)16
Functions/Programs	_	Expenditures	Percent		Expenditures	Percent
Governmental expenditures:						
Instructional expenditures	\$	2,178,226	36%	\$	1,862,160	8%
Debt service		1,808,127	30%		1,434,593	6%
Plant operations and maintenance		849,676	14%		1,104,344	5%
Facility acquisition and construction		452,666	8%		18,512,613	76%
Administrative services		267,022	4%		248,763	1%
All other functions/programs	_	457,978	8%	-	845,806	4%
Total governmental						
expenditures	\$ _	6,013,695	100%	\$	24,008,279	100%

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets: At June 30, 2017, the School had capital assets of \$ 17,757,723 net of accumulated depreciation, invested in buildings, computer equipment, furniture, fixtures and equipment, as compared to \$ 18,045,886.

Debt: At June 30, 2017, the School had debt of \$ 18,847,211, which consists of a capital lease, as compared to \$ 19,337,829. Additional information on the School's debt can be found in Notes 8 and 9 on pages 21 and 22.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

State source revenues were unfavorable to the budget for the year ended June 30, 2017 primarily due to a shortfall in enrollment of approximately 130 students. Local source revenues were unfavorable as a result of a budgeted contribution from the management company which was not fully needed.

Expenditures were favorable to the budget as the School was able to adjust spending for capital items. The School ended the year with a change in fund balance which was unfavorable to budget by approximately \$ 778,000.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

In fiscal year 2017, the State of Florida increased its Florida Education Finance Program funding by approximately 1%. The capital outlay funding pool also increased to \$75 million. A 2% merit increase was paid out to eligible staff. For fiscal year 2018, the School budgets were finalized ahead of the passing of House Bill 7069 and the final capital outlay reduction to \$50 million. The budgets reflect a Florida Education Finance Program funding increase of approximately .34% and flat capital outlay. A 2% merit increase for all staff is included as well as additional teacher pay increases in certain districts. All other expenditures are budgeted in alignment with enrollment changes and the School's strategic objectives.

Requests for Information

If you have questions about this report or need additional information, please contact Hillary Daigle, Vice President of Finance; Charter Schools USA; 800 Corporate Drive, Suite 700; Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		Governmental Activities
Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governments Due from Trustee Other receivables Restricted cash equivalents Prepaid items Deposits	\$	394,179 211,859 2,157 19,711 3,939 1,800 15,512
Total current assets		649,157
Noncurrent Assets: Capital assets (depreciable), net of accumulated depreciation Total assets		17,757,723 18,406,880
Current Liabilities: Accounts payable Salaries and wages payable Due to management company Due to related parties Due to Agency Fund Compensated absences Capital lease		241,157 166,409 160,627 6,974 3,557 11,802 260,000
Total current liabilities		850,526
Noncurrent Liabilities: Compensated absences Capital lease Total noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities		3,934 18,587,211 18,591,145 19,441,671
Commitments (Note 11)	,	, ,
		-
Net Position (Deficit): Net investment in capital assets (deficit) Restricted for debt service Unrestricted		(1,089,488) 3,939 50,758
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(1,034,791)

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

			_		Pro	gram Revenue	es		_	Governmental Activities
	_	Expenses	_	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and ontributions		Capital Grants and ontributions	_	Net Revenue (Expense) and Change in Net Position
Functions/Programs:										
Instruction	\$	2,542,043	\$	-	\$	420,457	\$	-	\$	(2,121,586)
Pupil personnel services		139,815		-		-		-		(139,815)
Instructional and curriculum										
development services		3,326		-		-		-		(3,326)
Instructional staff training services		594		-		-		-		(594)
Instructional related technology		88,810		-		-		-		(88,810)
School Board		28,155		-		-		-		(28,155)
School administration		267,022		-		-		-		(267,022)
Fiscal services		19,243		-		-		-		(19,243)
Central services		80,403		-		-		-		(80,403)
Transportation services		64,003		-		-		-		(64,003)
Operation of plant		1,074,580		-		20,057		-		(1,054,523)
Maintenance of plant		161,282		-		-		-		(161,282)
Community services		33,397		39,430		-		-		6,033
Food services		232		212		-		-		(20)
Interest on long-term debt	_	1,317,509	_		_		_	216,235	_	(1,101,274)
Total governmental										
activities	\$=	5,820,414	\$	39,642	\$_	440,514	\$_	216,235	_	(5,124,023)
	Ge	neral revenue	s:							
	Gr	ants and enti	leme	ents						4,577,551
	Co	ntributions								37,537
	Ot	her income							_	5,353
	٦	Total general	ever	nues					_	4,620,441
		Change in	net p	oosition (defic	cit)					(503,582)
	Ne	t position (de	ficit),	July 1, 2016					_	(531,209)
	Ne	t position (de	ficit),	June 30, 201	7				\$_	(1,034,791)

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

	General Fund	-	Special Revenue Fund	-	Capital Project Fund	_	Total
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governments Due from other funds Due from Trustee Other receivables Restricted cash equivalents Prepaid items Deposits	\$ 394,179 5,107 206,752 2,157 19,711 3,939 1,800 15,512	\$	- 177,475 - - - - -	\$	- 29,277 - - - - -	\$	394,179 211,859 206,752 2,157 19,711 3,939 1,800 15,512
Total assets	\$ 649,157	\$	177,475	\$	29,277	\$ _	855,909
Liabilities: Accounts payable Salaries and wages payable Due to management company Due to related parties Due to Agency Fund Due to other funds Total liabilities Commitments (Note 11) Fund Balances:	\$ 241,157 166,409 160,627 6,974 3,557 - 578,724	\$ -	- - - - - 177,475 177,475	\$	- - - - 29,277 29,277	\$ -	241,157 166,409 160,627 6,974 3,557 206,752 785,476
Nonspendable: Prepaid items Deposits Restricted for debt service Unassigned Total fund balances Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,800 15,512 3,939 49,182 70,433	- - \$	- - - - 177,475	- - \$	- - - - 29,277	- - \$_	1,800 15,512 3,939 49,182 70,433

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (deficit) are different because: The cost of capital assets acquired is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. The statement of net position (deficit) includes those capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, among the assets of the School as a whole.

Cost of capital assets \$ 18,965,279
Accumulated depreciation (1,207,556) 17,757,723

Liabilities not payable with current available resources

\$

70,433

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 (15,736)
Capital lease payable (18,847,211) (18,862,947)

Net Position (Deficit) of Governmental Activities \$\(\(\text{(1,034,791)}\)

	-	General Fund		Special Revenue Fund		Capital Project Fund	_	Total
Revenues:								
Federal through state	\$	_	\$	412,948	\$	_	\$	412,948
State sources	Ψ.	4,585,060	Ψ.	-	*	216,235	Ψ.	4,801,295
Local sources		63,159		_		-		63,159
Aftercare		39,430		_		_		39,430
	-	22,100			•		_	33,133
Total revenues	-	4,687,649		412,948		216,235	_	5,316,832
Expenditures:								
Instruction		2,151,914		26,312		-		2,178,226
Pupil personnel services		139,815		-		-		139,815
Instructional and curriculum		100,010						133,013
development services		3,326		_		_		3,326
Instructional staff training services		594		_		_		594
Instruction related technology		88,810		_		_		88,810
School Board		28,155		_		-		28,155
School administration		267,022		_		_		267,022
Fiscal services		19,243		_		-		19,243
Food services		232		-		-		232
Central services		80,403		_		-		80,403
Transportation services		64,003		-		-		64,003
Operation of plant		688,394		-		-		688,394
Maintenance of plant		161,282		-		-		161,282
Community services		33,397		-		-		33,397
Facilities acquisition and								
construction		66,030		386,636		-		452,666
Debt service:								
Principal		511,449		-		-		511,449
Interest	-	1,080,443				216,235	_	1,296,678
Total expenditures	-	5,384,512		412,948		216,235	_	6,013,695
Net change in								
fund balances		(696,863)		-		-		(696,863)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2016	-	767,296				-	_	767,296
Fund Balances, June 30, 2017	\$	70,433	\$	-	\$		\$_	70,433

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

Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds			\$	(696,863)
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 a provision for depreciation.				
Cost of capital assets Provision for depreciation	\$ _	452,666 (740,829)		(288,163)
Principal payments on long-term debt are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, but as a reduction of long-term liabilities in the statement of net position (deficit).				511,449
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		(9,174)		
Provision for amortization of costs associated with capital lease	_	(20,831)	_	(30,005)
Change in Net Position (Deficit) of Governmental Activities			\$ _	(503,582)

	_	Original and Final Budget		Actual	_	Variance
Revenues:			_			
State sources	\$	5,387,718	\$	4,585,060	\$	(802,658)
Local sources	٦	604,057	Ą	63,159	٦	(540,898)
Aftercare		24,220		39,430		15,210
Artercare	-	24,220	-	39,430	-	13,210
Total revenues	_	6,015,995	_	4,687,649	_	(1,328,346)
Expenditures:						
Instruction		2,238,353		2,151,914		86,439
Pupil personnel services		178,013		139,815		38,198
Instructional and curriculum						
development services		21,000		3,326		17,674
Instructional staff training services		1,211		594		617
Instructional related technology		76,926		88,810		(11,884)
School Board		31,747		28,155		3,592
School administration		361,345		267,022		94,323
Fiscal services		10,132		19,243		(9,111)
Central services		158,429		80,403		78,026
Transportation services		72,918		64,003		8,915
Food services		129		232		(103)
Operation of plant		663,734		688,394		(24,660)
Maintenance of plant		138,930		161,282		(22,352)
Community services		17,729		33,397		(15,668)
Facilities acquisition and construction		567,448		66,030		501,418
Debt service:						
Principal		250,000		511,449		(261,449)
Interest	_	1,147,247	_	1,080,443	-	66,804
Total expenditures	_	5,935,291	_	5,384,512	_	550,779
Net change in fund balance	\$	80,704	\$_	(696,863)	\$_	(777,567)

	_	Original and Final Budget	_	Actual	_	Variance
Revenues: Federal sources:						
Start up grant	\$_		\$_	412,948	\$_	412,948
Total revenues	_		_	412,948	_	412,948
Expenditures: Instruction Facilities acquisition and construction	_	- -	_	26,312 386,636	_	(26,312) (386,636)
Total expenditures	_			412,948	_	(412,948)
Net change in fund balance	\$_		\$_		\$_	

	_	Student Activities
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Due from General Fund	\$	49,280 3,557
Total assets	\$ <u>=</u>	52,837
Liabilities: Due to students	\$_	52,837
Total liabilities	\$_	52,837

Note 1 - Organization and Operations

Four Corners Upper School (the "School") is a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of Osceola County, Florida. Four Corners Charter Middle School and Four Corners Charter High School were established in 2015 as public charter schools to serve students from sixth to eighth grade and from ninth to twelfth grade, respectively, in Osceola County. In November 2016, the charters for these two schools were combined, forming Four Corners Upper School. The School served students from sixth grade to tenth grade for the year ending June 30, 2017. Renaissance Charter School, Inc. is a Florida nonprofit corporation organized in August 1998. There were 769 students enrolled for the 2016/2017 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, 2017, 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., (Notes 8 and 11) 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 of Osceola County. The current charter is effective until June 30, 2020, and may be renewed 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. Four Corners Upper School is considered a component unit of the School Board of Osceola 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 presented 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 basic financial statements: The School's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the School as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the School's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. All of the School's activities are classified as governmental activities.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities column is presented on a consolidated basis, if applicable, and is reported on a full-accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all noncurrent assets and receivables as well as all noncurrent debt and obligations.

The government-wide statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the School's functions. The net costs, by function, are also supported by general revenues (unrestricted contributions, investment earnings, miscellaneous revenue, etc.). The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including provision for depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants and contributions. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School had program revenues of \$ 696,391.

This government-wide focus is more on the ability to sustain the School as an entity and the change in the School's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

Fund financial statements: The accounts of the School are organized on the basis of funds. The operations of the funds are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenditures.

The school reports the following major governmental funds:

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 grants and certain state grants that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

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

Measurement focus and basis of accounting: Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied. Governmental funds use the current financial resources measurement focus and the governmental-wide statements use the economic resources measurement focus.

Governmental activity in the government-wide basic financial statements is presented on the full-accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The governmental funds basic financial statements are presented on the modified-accrual basis of accounting under which revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which it becomes susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within sixty days after year-end or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Cash and cash equivalents: The School considers all demand accounts and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

The School maintains its cash accounts at 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 the twelve month period and is adjusted for changes in full-time equivalent (FTE) student population.

Income taxes: The School is a division 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 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 fixed assets. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation on all 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

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.

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 does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

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 the 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 (deficit) indicates that portion of net position that will need to be funded by 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.
- 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 9.

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: Subsequent events were evaluated by management through September 18, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of the deposits and cash on hand totaled \$ 443,459, with a bank balance of \$ 464,800.

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 the reporting requirements of the qualified public depositor to the Treasurer is defined by 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 and are covered by the collateral pool because the School has identified itself as a public entity.

Note 4 - Due From Trustee

Due from Trustee at June 30, 2017 consists of amounts due for accrued interest that has yet to be transferred to the School.

Note 5 - Due To Related Parties

The School is a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. ("RCS"). As of June 30, 2017, the School owes RCS \$ 6,742 for various expenses paid by RCS on the school's behalf.

The School and Duval Charter School at Baymeadows ("DCSB") are affiliated, as they share common board membership and are Departments of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. As of June 30, 2017, the basic financial statements include amounts due to DCSB of \$ 232 for payroll related expenses.

Note 6 - Restricted Cash Equivalents

In November 2015 Renaissance Charter School, Inc. borrowed funds for construction of facilities for several of their schools, including Four Corners Upper School (Notes 8 and 11). The restricted investments of the School are governed by the Bond Indenture. The cash equivalents are held by the Trustee and are restricted for debt service.

Note 7 - Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2016		Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2017	
Capital assets, depreciable:						
Buildings	\$ 17,378,390	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 17,378,390
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	639,508		66,847		-	706,355
Computer equipment	494,715		385,819		-	880,534
Total capital assets, depreciable	18,512,613	•	452,666		-	18,965,279
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	225,276		386,186		-	611,462
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	92,723		137,348			230,071
Computer equipment	148,728		217,295			366,023
Total accumulated depreciation	466,727		740,829		-	1,207,556
Net capital assets	\$ 18,045,886	\$	(288,163)	\$	-	\$ 17,757,723

Provision for depreciation was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Instruction Operation of plant	\$ 354,643 386,186
	\$ 740,829

Note 8 - Capital Lease

The School entered into a capital lease arrangement with Red Apple at Four Corners, LLC for use of its facility and equipment. This lease arrangement was entered into as part of a transaction consisting of a bond issuance by Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and Red Apple Development, Inc. (Note 11). The lease requires monthly principal and interest payments through June 2046. At June 30, 2017, the net book value of the leased facility and equipment is approximately \$ 17,256,300. Amortization of the leased facility and equipment is included with depreciation expense.

Note 8 - Capital Lease (continued)

Future minimum payments at June 30, 2017 are approximately as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	_	Principal	_	Interest	_	Total
2018	\$	260,000	\$	1,273,880	\$	1,533,880
2019		280,000		1,258,380		1,538,380
2020		295,000		1,242,046		1,537,046
2021		310,000		1,224,305		1,534,305
2022		330,000		1,205,292		1,535,292
2022-2026		1,985,000		5,695,731		7,680,731
2027-2031		2,675,000		5,010,525		7,685,525
2032-2036		3,590,000		4,089,737		7,679,737
2037-2041		4,865,000		2,828,847		7,693,847
2042-2046		4,861,321		1,031,248		5,892,569
	\$_	19,451,321	\$	24,859,991	\$	44,311,312

Note 9 - Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in the School's long-term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, are as follows:

	_	Balance at July 1, 2016	Additions		Retirements	Amortization			Balance at June 30, 2017		Amount Due Within One Year	
Capital lease obligations, net of unamortized costs of \$ 604,110 Compensated absences	\$_	19,337,829 6,562	\$ - 13,456	\$	511,449 4,282	\$	20,831 -	\$_	18,847,211 15,736	\$_	260,000 11,802	
	\$	19,344,391	\$ 13,456	\$	515,731	\$	20,831	\$	18,862,947	\$	271,802	

Note 10 - Employee Benefit Plan

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the School offered all of its full-time employees, who had attained 21 years of age, a retirement plan under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k). The employee is allowed to contribute up to a maximum of 100% of their annual gross compensation, subject to certain limitations. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School contributed a matching amount of \$ 4,559 to the Plan.

Note 11 - Commitments

Management agreement: The School has a formal agreement with Charter Schools USA, Inc. ("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 8). CSUSA did not receive a fee for the year ending June 30, 2017 and CSUSA contributed \$ 37,537 to the School. The fee ranges from \$ 452,250 for fiscal year 2018 to \$ 2,170,964 for fiscal year 2046 as defined in the management agreement or the budgeted amount approved by the Board of Directors based on enrollment and School performance. The agreement has an initial term which expires in November 2020. It will automatically renew for five-year periods unless terminated by either party.

Note 11 - Commitments (continued)

The financial statements reflect a due to management company of \$ 160,627 at June 30, 2017 for expenses paid on behalf of the School.

Lease agreement: In 2015, the Florida Development Finance Corporation (the "Corporation") issued \$86,835,000 in Tax Exempt Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A and \$9,145,000 in Taxable Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B pursuant to an Indenture of Trust between the Corporation and a trustee to make a loan to Renaissance Charter Schools, Inc. ("REN"), as a division of which the School exists, and Red Apple Development, LLC and subsidiaries ("RAD") to finance the acquisition of the facilities of seven 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 five lease agreements with REN. The facilities which are owned by RAD are leased by REN on behalf of the schools under a 45-year lease (Note 8). 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 June 2046. These payments are made from the revenues received from the School Board of Osceola County for the operation of the Schools. 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 8, the School is required to pay incremental rent payments to RAD. The incremental rent payments range from approximately \$ 133,300 to \$ 155,900 per year over the term of the agreement which is through June 2046. For the year ending June 30, 2017, \$ 155,469 was paid in incremental rent.

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

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 School Board. The School's CSCO Award totaled \$ 216,235 for the 2016/2017 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.

Note 13 - Risk Management

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 have been no claims in excess of insurance coverage limits during the past two years.

Note 13 - Risk Management (continued)

As disclosed in Note 11, 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.

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
Four Corners Upper School
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
Davenport, 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 Four Corners Upper School (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of Osceola County, Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 18, 2017.

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

Keefe McCullough

Fort Lauderdale, Florida September 18, 2017



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the Board of Directors
Four Corners Upper School
A Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc.
Davenport, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Four Corners Upper School (the "School"), a Department of Renaissance Charter School, Inc. and a component unit of the School Board of Osceola County, Florida, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2017.

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 Report

We have issued our Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and 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 18, 2017, 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. During the year ended June 30, 2017, Four Corners Charter Middle School and Four Corners Charter High School combined forming Four Corners Upper School. There were no recommendations made in the preceding audit report for either Four Corners Charter Middle School or Four Corners Charter High School.

Official Title

Section 10.854(1)(e)5., Rules of the Auditor General, requires the name or official title of the entity. The official title of the entity is Four Corners Upper School.

Financial Condition

Section 10.854(1)(e)2., Rules of the Auditor General, require that we report the results of our determination as to whether or not the School has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and identification of 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.

Transparency

Sections 10.854(1)(e)7. and 10.855(13), Rules of the Auditor General, require that we report 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.

Other Matters

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

Section 10.854(1)(e)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we address 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.

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

Keefe McCullough

Fort Lauderdale, Florida September 18, 2017