## COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE

KIPP: COOPER NORCROSS, INC. FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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N/A = Not Applicable

# **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

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October 26, 2020

The Commissioner New Jersey Department of Education 100 Riverview Executive Plaza CN 500 Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Commissioner:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. (the Renaissance School or KCN) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the Renaissance School. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the data presented in this report is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the Renaissance School. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Renaissance School's financial activities have been included.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requires that management provide a narrative introduction overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.'s MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is presented in four sections: introductory, financial, statistical and single audit. The introductory section includes this transmittal letter and the Renaissance list of principal officials, consultants and advisors. The financial section includes the independent auditor's report, MD&A and the basic financial statements including the Renaissance School-wide financial statements presented in conformity with GASB Statement No. 34. The basic financial statements also include individual fund financial statements and required supplemental information (RSI). The statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis.

The Renaissance School is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), and the New Jersey OMB's Circular 15-08, *"Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants, and State Aid.* Information related to this single audit, including the auditor's report on internal control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations and findings and recommendations are included in the single audit section of this report.

Information related to this single audit, including the auditor's report on internal control and compliance with applicable laws and regulations and findings and recommendations are included in the single audit section of this report.

1) <u>Reporting Entity and its Services</u>: KCN is an independent reporting entity within the criteria adopted by GASB as established by National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) Statement No. 3. All funds and account groups of the Renaissance School are included in this report.

The overarching mission of KCN is to inspire and empower its students, families and staff with opportunities to successfully shape and transform their lives by becoming successful, lifelong

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learners who possess the critical-thinking, academic, advocacy, and leadership skills required to continuously open new doors in their lives and the lives of others.

KCN is open to all Camden students on a space available basis and does not discriminate in its admission policies or practices on the basis of intellectual or athletic ability, measures of achievement or aptitude, status as a handicapped person, proficiency in the English language, or any other basis that would be illegal if used by a Renaissance school.

 <u>Renaissance School Enrollment, Demographics and Other Highlights</u>: KCN was established in order to meet the academic, educational and social development needs of the residents in the City of Camden.

KCN provides special needs services to students in accordance with their approved Individual Education Programs. Additionally, we provide therapy for students that have been identified as needing the services.

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

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

As part of the Renaissance School's single audit described earlier, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the system of internal controls, including that portion related to Federal awards and state financial assistance programs, as well as to determine that the Renaissance School has complied with applicable laws and regulations.

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

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5) <u>Budgetary Controls</u>: In addition to internal accounting controls, the Renaissance School maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of Renaissance school budgets. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for general and special revenue funds. The final budget amount, as amended for the fiscal year, is reflected in the financial section. An encumbrance accounting system is used to record outstanding purchase commitments on a line item basis. Open encumbrances at year end are either canceled or are included as re-appropriations of fund balance in the subsequent year.

During the 2019-2020 fiscal school, the Renaissance School continued its efforts to improve its operational processes and procedures, correcting deficiencies identified in previous audits and reviews, and on maintaining general compliance with sound fiscal practices.

- 6) <u>Accounting System and Reports</u>: The Renaissance School's accounting records reflect GAAP, as promulgated by GASB. The accounting records also reflect New Jersey State Statute (N.J.S.A 18:4-14) that requires a uniform system of double-entry bookkeeping consistent with the GAAP established by GASB for all school districts and Renaissance schools. The accounting system is organized on the basis of funds in accordance with the Uniform Renaissance of Accounts (Handbook 2R2) for New Jersey Public Schools. These funds are explained in "Notes to the Financial Statements", Note 2.
- 7) <u>Financial Statement Information at Fiscal Year-End</u>: As demonstrated by the various statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the Renaissance School continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

The following schedule presents a summary of the General Fund and special revenue funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Revenue	Amount	Percent <u>of Total</u>
Local Revenue	\$ 26,943,165	84%
Sublease Income	170,000	1
State Aid	1,072,799	3
Federal Aid - General Fund	76,755	-
Private Grants - General Fund	87,040	-
Federal Aid - Special Revenue	3,016,223	10
Private Grants - Special Revenue	789,089	2
	<u>\$ 32,155,071</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following schedule presents a summary of the General Fund and special revenue fund expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Expenditures	Amount	Percent <u>of Total</u>	
Current - General Fund Current - Special Revenue Fund Capital Outlay	\$ 24,673,806 3,805,312 249,797	86% 13 1	
Total	<u>\$ 28,728,915</u>	<u>100%</u>	

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- 8) <u>Cash Management</u>: The investment policy of the Renaissance School is guided in large part by state statute as detailed in "Notes to the Basic Financial Statements". The Renaissance School has adopted a cash management plan, which requires it to deposit public funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provision of the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act ("GUDPA"). GUDPA was enacted in 1970 to protect Governmental Units from loss of funds on deposit with a failed banking institution in New Jersey. The law requires governmental units to deposit public funds in public depositories located in New Jersey, where the funds are secured in accordance with the Act.
- **9)** <u>**Risk Management**</u>: The Board carries various forms of insurance, including, but not limited to, general liability and comprehensive/collision, hazard and theft insurance on property and contents, fidelity bonds, and worker's compensation.

#### 10) Other Information:

**Independent Audit** - State statute requires an annual audit by independent Certified Public Accountants or registered Municipal Accountants. The Renaissance School appointed the accounting firm of AAFCPAs, Inc.

In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit also was designed to meet the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Uniform Guidance and New Jersey OMB Circular Letter 15-08 "Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants, and State Aid".

The 2019-2020 school-year was one of great strides in terms of academic achievement at the KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. In addition, it continues to enjoy a fairly reasonable financial position through careful stewardship of its resources. The next school year promises to be one that builds upon these successes with additional progress in all areas of the Renaissance School's operations, and particularly in the area of student achievement.

11) <u>Acknowledgments</u>: A note of appreciation is extended to the Audit Committee of the Renaissance School for their ongoing support and commitment to fiscal integrity and to the KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Board of Trustees for their selfless dedication to improving student achievement.

A special note of appreciation is extended to the Business Office and to all of the business operations staff members for their untiring efforts to improve processes, procedures and audit outcomes. Their contributions in support of the students and staff of the KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. are truly noteworthy. The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of our financial, accounting and administrative staff.

Respectfully submitted,

tu Sl

Steve Small School Business Administrator

## ROSTER OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS JUNE 30, 2020

Members of Board of Trustees	Term Expires
Tim Carden, President, Voting	3/2023
Michael Goodman, Trustee, Voting	2/2023
Rahul Goyal, Treasurer, Voting	4/2022
William Smith, Trustee, Voting	2/2023
Christine Choi, Trustee, Voting	4/2022
Kathleen Nugent Hughes, Trustee, Voting	4/2022
Jordan Metzger, Trustee, Voting	3/2023
Marcus Worlds, Trustee, Voting	2/2023
Sheila Roberts, Trustee, Voting	2/2023

## CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

## AUDIT FIRM

AAFCPAs, Inc. 50 Washington Street Westborough, MA 01581

### ATTORNEYS

Thomas O. Johnston, Esq. Johnston Law Firm LLC 75 Midland Avenue, Suite # 1 Montclair, NJ 07042

### **OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY**

M&T Bank 250 Pehle Avenue, Suite 104 Saddle Brook, NJ 07663

# **FINANCIAL SECTION**



#### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.:

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the businesstype activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. (the Renaissance School), County of Camden, State of New Jersey, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit 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 audit requirements as prescribed by the *Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey.* Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 opinion.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Renaissance School as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the *Management's Discussion and Analysis and Budgetary Comparison Information* (as listed in the table of contents) 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 the 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.

#### Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Schedule of Expenditures of State Assistance for the year ended June 30, 2020, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and the provisions New Jersey Department of the Treasury OMB's Circular Letter 15-08, Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid, respectively, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report on October 26, 2020, on our consideration of the Renaissance 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 the 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 Renaissance School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Westborough, Massachusetts October 26, 2020

Matthew T. McGinnis, C.P.A. Public School Accountant PSA #20CC04260100

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – PART I MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

This section of the KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.'s (the Renaissance School) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Renaissance School's financial performance and provides an overview of the Renaissance School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. It should be read in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the Renaissance School's financial statements, which follow this section.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of Required Supplementary Information specified in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statement - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. Certain comparative information between the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the 2019-2020 fiscal year include the following:

- Net Position of governmental activities ended the fiscal year with \$(7,883,408). Net position of business-type activities, which represent food service operations, ended the fiscal year with \$284,758.
- General revenues accounted for \$33,590,784 in revenue or 90 percent of total revenues of \$37,471,886. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services, grants, and contributions, accounted for \$3,881,102 or 10 percent of total revenues.
- The Renaissance School had \$53,750,117 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$3,805,312 of these expenses is offset by operating grants and contributions. General governmental revenues (primarily local sources) of \$32,319,680 helped to provide for the balance of these programs.
- The General Fund reported a fund balance at June 30, 2020, of \$10,400,670, and a surplus of \$3,426,156 before other financing sources and uses.

#### USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of basic financial statements, required supplementary information, other supplementary information, and notes to those statements and information.

The report is organized so the reader can understand the Renaissance School as a financial whole, or as an entire operating entity. The first two basic financial statements, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, are governmental-wide financial statements and provide overall information about the activities of the entire Renaissance School, presenting both an aggregate view of the Renaissance School's finances and a long-term view of those finances. The remaining basic financial statements are fund financial statements that focus on the individual parts of the government, reporting the Renaissance School's operation in more detail than the government-wide statements. The fund financial statements also look at the Renaissance School's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in a single column. For the Renaissance School the Fund is the most significant fund.

The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities, the government operates like a business, such as food service.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fiduciary Fund statements provide information about financial relationship in which the Renaissance School acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefits of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of Required Supplementary Information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

#### REPORTING THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

#### **Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities**

While this report contains the fund used by the Renaissance School to provide programs and activities, the view of the Renaissance School as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "how did we do financially during fiscal year 2020?" The Statements of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all the Renaissance School's assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting system used by most private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash was received or paid.

These two statements report the Renaissance School's net position and changes in those assets. This change in net position is important because it identifies whether the financial position of the Renaissance School has improved or diminished for the Renaissance School as a whole. The cause of this change may be the result of many factors some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the property tax base of the School District where the Renaissance School is located, current educational funding laws in New Jersey, facilities conditions, required educational programs, and other factors. In the Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Activities, the Renaissance School is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities Most of the Renaissance School's programs and services are reported here including instructions, extracurricular activities, curriculum, staff development, special education and other support services, operation and maintenance of plant, pupil transportation, health services, and general administration.
- Business-type activities Services are provided on a charge for goods or services or reimbursement basis to recover the expenses of the goods or services provided. The food service operations/after care programs enterprise fund is reported as a business activity.

#### REPORTING THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the Renaissance School's major funds - not the Renaissance School as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Renaissance School uses to keep track of a multitude of financial transactions. The Renaissance School's only major governmental fund is the General Fund.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### REPORTING THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

#### **Governmental Funds**

Most of the Renaissance School's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how monies flow into and out of those funds and the balances left at fiscal year-end for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statement provides a detailed short-term view of the Renaissance School's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship, or differences, between governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities and the governmental funds are reconciled in the financial statements.

#### Enterprise Fund

The enterprise fund uses the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements are essentially the same.

#### THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

The perspective of the Statement of Net Position is of the Renaissance School as a whole. Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Renaissance School, liabilities exceeded assets by \$7,598,650 at the close of fiscal year 2020. The following table provides a summary of net position relating to the Renaissance School's governmental and business-type activities:

		2020	
Assets:	Governmental Activities	Business Type <u>Activities</u>	Total
Current assets	\$ 25,520,472	\$ 370,162	\$ 25,890,634
Right-to-use assets - land lease, net	9,459,450	-	9,459,450
Capital assets, net	86,265,143		86,265,143
Total assets	<u>\$ 121,245,065</u>	<u>\$ 370,162</u>	<u>\$ 121,615,227</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	\$ 16,269,757	\$ 85,404	\$ 16,355,161
Long-term liabilities	112,798,290	-	112,798,290
Deferred revenue	60,426		60,426
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 129,128,473</u>	<u>\$ 85,404</u>	<u>\$ 129,213,877</u>
Net position:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ (9,997,295)	\$-	\$ (9,997,295)
Unrestricted	2,113,887	284,758	2,398,645
Total net position	<u>\$ (7,883,408</u> )	<u>\$ 284,758</u>	<u>\$ (7,598,650</u> )

The largest portion of the Renaissance School's net position is its current assets. The Renaissance School uses these current assets to provide services.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE (Continued)

The total net position of the Renaissance School decreased by \$1,690,271 during the current fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The majority of the decrease is attributable to a deficit of \$1,768,050 in the Governmental Activities. The Renaissance School did have business-type activities during the year ended June 30, 2020, resulting in a surplus of \$77,779.

The table that follows reflects the change in net position before other financing sources and reconciliations for fiscal Year 2020:

		2020	
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total
Revenues:			
Program revenues: Charge for services Operating grants and contributions Capital grants	\$ - 3,805,312 -	\$    75,790 	\$       75,790 3,805,312 
Total program revenues	3,805,312	75,790	3,881,102
General revenues: Local aid Federal and state aid Miscellaneous	26,943,165 4,895,324 <u>481,191</u>	 	26,943,165 6,166,428 <u>481,191</u>
Total general revenues	32,319,680	1,271,104	33,590,784
Total revenues	36,124,992	1,346,894	37,471,886
Expenses: Instructions Administrative and support services Capital outlay Land lease Debt service - interest Food service Total expenses	9,830,844 18,895,462 16,142,298 2,500,000 6,381,513 	- - - <u>1,269,115</u> 1,269,115	9,830,844 18,895,462 16,112,298 2,500,000 6,381,513 1,269,115 55,019,232
·			
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ (17,625,125</u> )	<u>\$ 77,779</u>	<u>\$ (17,547,346</u> )

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

The Statement of Activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services and operating grants and contributions offsetting those services. The table below, for governmental activities, indicates the total cost of services and the net cost of services. It identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted state entitlements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Administrative and support services Capital outlay Instruction Debt service Land lease	\$ 18,895,462 16,142,298 9,830,844 6,381,513 	\$ 16,352,662 16,142,298 8,568,332 6,381,513 2,500,000
Total expenses	<u>\$ 53,750,117</u>	<u>\$ 49,944,805</u>

#### **BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITY**

The business-type activity of the Renaissance School consists of the food service operation. This program had revenues of \$1,346,894 and operating expenses of \$1,269,115 for fiscal year 2020. The Renaissance School intended to have food services be self-operating without assistance from the General Fund. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the food service operation earned an operating surplus of \$77,779.

#### THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL'S FUNDS

The Renaissance School's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues of \$36,124,992 and expenditures of \$53,750,117. The negative change in fund balance for the year was \$17,625,125, before other financing sources of \$5,643,780. The fund balance decreased by \$11,981,345.

The Renaissance School's budget is prepared according to New Jersey law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal 2020, the Renaissance School amended its General Fund budget as needed. The Renaissance School uses state-aid and other revenue-based budget. The budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total budget, but provide flexibility for the Renaissance School's management teams.

For the General Fund, final budgeted revenues were \$27,398,843, which included a local tax levy of \$27,047,689. Expenditures and other financing uses were budgeted at \$6,147,335. The Renaissance School anticipated a budgeted fund balance increase of \$2,251,508 in its 2019-2020 budget year, including issuance of notes payable of \$500,000.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the Renaissance School had \$86,265,143 invested in capital assets in its governmental activities.

The Renaissance School's 2020-2021 budget anticipate additional spending on capital projects in line with its expansion plans.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### LONG-TERM DEBT

At June 30, 2020, the Renaissance School had \$112,798,290 in long-term debt. More detailed information about the Renaissance School's long-term obligations is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

#### CONTACTING THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Renaissance School's finances and to reflect the Renaissance School's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions about this report or additional financial information needs should be directed to:

KIPP: COOPER NORCROSS, INC. Business Office, 60 Park Place, Suite 802 Newark, New Jersey 07102 Tel: (973) 622 0905 \* Fax: (973) 556 1441

# **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The basic financial statements provide a financial overview of KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.'s operations. These financial statements present the financial position and operating results of all funds as of June 30, 2020.

SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Net Position As of June 30, 2020

	Governmental Business-type Activities Activities		Total	
ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,405,990	\$ 189,969	\$ 14,595,959	
Restricted cash	7,168,286	-	7,168,286	
Accounts receivable	3,777,605	180,193	3,957,798	
Due from related party	144,163	-	144,163	
Prepaid expenses	24,428	-	24,428	
Right-to-use assets - land leases, net	9,459,450	-	9,459,450	
Capital assets, net	86,265,143		86,265,143	
Total assets	\$ 121,245,065	\$ 370,162	\$ 121,615,227	
LIABILITIES:				
Intergovernmental payables - state	\$ 2,145,079	\$ -	\$ 2,145,079	
Accounts payable	1,111,396	85,404	1,196,800	
Accrued expenses - development	6,985,664	-	6,985,664	
Due to related party	879,518	-	879,518	
Deferred revenue	60,426	-	60,426	
Accrued interest	5,148,100	-	5,148,100	
Bonds and notes payable, net of discount	112,798,290		112,798,290	
Total liabilities	129,128,473	85,404	129,213,877	
NET POSITION:				
Net invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(9,997,295)	-	(9,997,295)	
Unrestricted	2,113,887	284,758	2,398,645	
Total net position	(7,883,408)	284,758	(7,598,650)	
Total net position and liabilities	\$ 121,245,065	\$ 370,162	\$ 121,615,227	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2020 - B-1	\$ 9,190,289			
Right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization	9,459,450			
Cost of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	86,265,143			
Principal balance of bonds and notes payable, net of discount	(112,798,290)			
Total net position, June 30, 2020	\$ (7,883,408)			

			Program Revenues			Net Expense (Revenue) and Changes in Net Position			
Functions/Programs	Expenses		rges for rvices	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capita Grants a Contribut	nd	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:									
Instruction:									
Regular	\$ 9,830,844	\$	-	\$ 1,262,512	\$	-	\$ 8,568,332	\$-	\$ 8,568,332
Support services:									
General administration	11,384,901		-	-		-	11,384,901	-	11,384,901
Support services	6,525,590		-	2,542,800		-	3,982,790	-	3,982,790
TPAF Social Security (Reimbursed)	984,971		-	-		-	984,971	-	984,971
Capital outlay	16,142,298		-	-		-	16,142,298	-	16,142,298
Land lease	2,500,000		-	-		-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Debt service:									
Interest	6,381,513		-	-		-	6,381,513	-	6,381,513
Total governmental activities	53,750,117		-	3,805,312		-	49,944,805		49,944,805
Business-type Activities:									
Food Service	1,269,115		75,790			-		1,193,325	1,193,325
Total business-type activities	1,269,115		75,790			-		1,193,325	1,193,325
Total primary government	\$ 55,019,232	\$	75,790	\$ 3,805,312	\$	-	\$ 49,944,805	\$ 1,193,325	\$ 51,138,130
	General revenues:								
	Local sources						\$ 26,943,165	\$-	\$ 26,943,165
	State aid						1,072,799	11,356	1,084,155
	Federal aid						3,822,525	1,259,748	5,082,273
	Interest income						224,151	-	224,151
	Other income						257,040		257,040
	Total genera						32,319,680	1,271,104	33,590,784
				er expenditures			(17,625,125)	77,779	(17,547,346)
	Other financing						5,643,780		5,643,780
	Net increase			d balance			(11,981,345)	77,779	(11,903,566)
	Increase in net cap		tlay				16,585,163	-	16,585,163
	Amortization expe						(728,088)	-	(728,088)
	Issuance of notes						(5,643,780)		(5,643,780)
	Changes in n	et posi	tion				(1,768,050)	77,779	(1,690,271)
	Net Position - beg	inning	Julv 1. 2019	)			(6,115,358)	206,979	(5,908,379)
			, ,						

# FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,405,990	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$ 14,405,990
Restricted cash	123,664	-	6,922,372	122,250	7,168,286
Due to (from) funds	(1,297,004)	(1,562,751)	(1,147,089)	4,006,844	-
Receivables:					
State	984,971	-	-	-	984,971
Federal	29,410	1,579,628	-	940,272	2,549,310
Other	243,324	-	-	-	243,324
Due from related party	50,163	94,000	-	-	144,163
Prepaid expense	24,428				24,428
Total assets	\$ 14,564,946	\$ 110,877	\$ 5,775,283	\$ 5,069,366	\$ 25,520,472
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:					
Liabilities:	¢ 2445.070	ć	ć	ć	ć 2445.070
Intergovernmental payables - state	\$ 2,145,079	\$ -	\$-	\$-	\$ 2,145,079
Accounts payable Accrued expenses - development	1,060,945	50,451		-	1,111,396 6,985,664
Due to related party	- 879,518	-	6,985,664	-	879,518
Deferred revenue		60,426	-	_	60,426
Accrued interest	78,734		-	5,069,366	5,148,100
Total liabilities	4,164,276	110,877	6,985,664	5,069,366	16,330,183
Fund balances:					
Unassigned	10,376,242	-	-	-	10,376,242
Nonspendable	24,428	-	-	-	24,428
Restricted	-	-	(1,210,381)	-	(1,210,381)
Total fund balances	10,400,670		(1,210,381)		9,190,289
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 14,564,946	\$ 110,877	\$ 5,775,283	\$ 5,069,366	\$ 25,520,472
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> i net position (A-1) are different because:	n the statement of				
Capital assets used in governmental activitie and therefore are not reported in the func \$93,045,967 and the accumulated deprec	ds. The cost of the a	ssets is			\$ 86,265,143
Right-to-use assets - land lease used in gove resources and therefore are not reported is \$10,000,000 and the accumulated amor	in the funds. The co	st of the assets			9,459,450
Long-term liabilities (net of discounts), inclu not due and payable in the current period as liabilities in the fund statements (see N	and therefore are n				(112,798,290)
	<b></b> ,.				
Net position of governmental activities					\$ (7,883,408)

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Local sources:					
Local share	\$ 26,943,165	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 26,943,165
Sublease income	170,000	-	-	-	170,000
Philanthropic support	-	789,089	-	-	789,089
Interest income	-	-	-	224,151	224,151
Miscellaneous	87,040				87,040
Total - local sources	27,200,205	789,089	-	224,151	28,213,445
Federal sources	76,755	3,016,223	-	3,745,770	6,838,748
State sources	1,072,799				1,072,799
Total revenues	28,349,759	3,805,312		3,969,921	36,124,992
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Instruction	8,568,332	1,262,512	-	-	9,830,844
Administrative	11,137,713	-	247,188	-	11,384,901
Support services	3,982,790	2,542,800	-	-	6,525,590
TPAF Social Security (Reimbursed)	984,971	-	-	-	984,971
Capital outlay	249,797	-	15,892,501	-	16,142,298
Land lease	-	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Debt service:					
Interest expense				6,381,513	6,381,513
Total expenditures	24,923,603	3,805,312	18,639,689	6,381,513	53,750,117
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures	3,426,156		(18,639,689)	(2,411,592)	(17,625,125)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers	(2,411,592)	-	-	2,411,592	-
Issuance of notes payable	3,143,780		2,500,000		5,643,780
Total other financing sources	732,188		2,500,000	2,411,592	5,643,780
Net change in fund balances	4,158,344	-	(16,139,689)	-	(11,981,345)
Fund Balance - July 1, 2019	6,242,326		14,929,308		21,171,634
Fund Balance - June 30, 2020	\$ 10,400,670	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ (1,210,381)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 9,190,289

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds (from B-2) \$ (11,981,345) Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (A-2) are different because: Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period. Depreciation expense \$ (1,926,227) Capital outlays 16,142,298 14,216,071 Amortization increases bonds payable but the expense is not included in the fund balance. (728,088) The addition of right-to-use assets is reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as Amortization expense \$ (130,908)amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the period. Capital outlays 2,500,000 2,369,092 Issuance of note payable increase liabilities in the statement of net position, but are included in the governmental funds as other financing sources. (5,643,780)Changes in net position of governmental activities \$ (1,768,050)

# **PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds As of June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund	
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	189,969
Accounts receivable - Federal Aid		159,980
Accounts receivable - Other		18,716
Accounts receivable - State Aid		1,497
Total assets	\$	370,162
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	85,404
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted		284,758
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	370,162

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services:	
Daily sales - nonreimbursable programs	\$ 75,790
Total operating revenues	75,790
Operating Expenses:	
Cost of sales - reimbursable programs	1,250,069
Cost of sales - nonreimbursable programs	19,046
Total operating expenses	1,269,115
Operating loss	(1,193,325)
Non-operating Revenues:	
State sources:	
State school lunch program	11,356
Federal sources:	
National school lunch program	838,602
School breakfast program	395,751
Fresh fruit and vegetable program	25,395
Total non-operating revenues	1,271,104
Changes in net position	77,779
Total Net Position - beginning	206,979
Total Net Position - ending	\$ 284,758

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 75,746
Payments to suppliers	(1,538,351)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,462,605)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
State and Federal sources	1,309,779
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(152,826)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance - beginning of year	342,795
Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance - end of year	\$ 189,969
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash	
used in Operating Activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (1,193,325)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash	
used in operating activities:	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in other receivables	(44)
Increase in accounts payable	(269,236)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,462,605)

# **FIDUCIARY FUNDS**

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds As of June 30, 2020

	Flex Spending Account	Agency Fund Payroll	Total
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 206,404	\$ 212,812	\$ 419,216
LIABILITIES: Due to related party Payroll deductions and withholdings	\$ 206,404 	\$    95,558 117,254	\$ 301,962 117,254
Total liabilities	206,404	212,812	419,216
NET POSITION			
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 206,404	\$ 212,812	\$ 419,216

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE RENAISSANCE SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. (the "Renaissance School") was incorporated in the State of New Jersey in 2002 as a non-for-profit corporation for the purpose of operating and maintaining a public school under a charter granted by the State of New Jersey, which promotes comprehensive educational reform by infusing innovation into the public education system. It is an instrumentality of the State of New Jersey, established to function as an education institution. The Renaissance School's Board of Trustees (the Board) is responsible for the fiscal control of the Renaissance School. A School Leader/Chief Executive Officer is appointed by Board and is responsible for the administrative control of the Renaissance School. Under the existing statutes, the Renaissance School's duties and powers include, but are not limited to, the development and adoption of a school program; the establishment, organization and operation of schools; and the acquisition, maintenance and disposition of school property.

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the Renaissance School are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Renaissance School. For the Renaissance School, this includes general operations, food service and student related activities of the Renaissance School.

The primary criterion for including activities within the Renaissance School's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, is the degree of oversight responsibility maintained by the Renaissance School. Oversight responsibility includes financial interdependency, selection of governing authority, designation of management, and ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. The financial statements include all funds of the Renaissance School over which the Board exercises operating control. Based on the aforementioned criteria, the Renaissance School has no component units to be included in the reporting entity. Further, the Renaissance School is not includable in any other reporting entity on the basis of such criteria.

The Renaissance School's Board also has broad financial responsibilities, including the approval of the annual budget and the establishment of a system of accounting and budgetary controls. Its mission is to establish a character school to serve as a neighborhood resource and as a model for other similar schools. The Renaissance School is committed to achieving the New Jersey Core Curriculum Content Standards and producing high academic achievement by all students. The Renaissance School will integrate a holistic curriculum, utilize learner center techniques, family and caregiver centered approaches, comprehensive community involvement, cutting edge technology, and an intimate nurturing environment that will enhance positive self-images.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of the Renaissance School is presented to assist in understanding the Renaissance School's financial statements and notes are a representation of the Renaissance School's management, which is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governmental units and have been consistently applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Renaissance School have been prepared in conformity with GAAP as applied to governmental units. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The Renaissance School's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements that provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### **Renaissance School Government-wide Financial Statements**

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Renaissance School as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the Renaissance School, except for fiduciary funds.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the Renaissance School at fiscal year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Renaissance School's governmental and business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore 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 of the Renaissance School, with certain limited exceptions. 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 Renaissance School.

The governmental activities generally are financed through Federal and state awards, taxes and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

# **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements of the Renaissance School are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Renaissance School. The New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) requires that all funds be reported as major, as it is considered important for public interest and to promote consistency among the Renaissance School's financial reporting in the State of New Jersey.

# **Fund Accounting**

The Renaissance School segregates transactions related to certain Renaissance School functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Renaissance School at a more detailed level.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Fund Accounting (Continued)

#### Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance.

The following are the Renaissance School's major governmental funds:

*General Fund* – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Renaissance School. It is used to account for all financial resources except those that are legally or administratively required to be accounted for in another fund. Included are certain expenditures for vehicles and movable instructional or non-instructional equipment which are classified in the Capital Outlay sub-fund.

As required by the NJDOE, the Renaissance School included budgeted capital outlay in this fund. Generally accepted accounting principles, as they pertain to governmental entities, state that General Fund resources may be used to directly finance capital outlays for long-lived improvements as long as the resources in such cases are derived exclusively from unrestricted revenues.

Resources for budgeted capital outlay purposes are normally derived from State of New Jersey aid and appropriated fund balance. Expenditures are those that result in the acquisition of, or additions to, fixed assets for land, existing buildings, improvements of ground, construction of buildings, additions to or remodeling of buildings, and the purchase of built-in equipment. These resources can be transferred from and to current expense by Board resolution.

*Special Revenue Fund* – The Special Revenue Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue from State and Federal Government (other than major Capital Projects, Debt Service or the Enterprise Funds) and local appropriations that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

*Capital Projects Fund* – The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for all financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

*Debt Service Fund* – The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Fund Accounting (Continued)

#### Proprietary Funds

The focus of Proprietary Funds' measurement is upon determination of changes in net position, net position and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to businesses in the private sector.

The following is a description of the Proprietary Funds of the Renaissance School:

*Enterprise Fund* – The Enterprise Fund is utilized to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the Renaissance School is that the cost (i.e. expenses including depreciation and indirect costs) of providing goods and services of food service to the students on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or where the Renaissance School has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriated for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a cost of services or "capital maintenance" measurement focus. This means that all assets and all liabilities, whether current or noncurrent, associated with their activity are included on their statements of net position. Their reported fund equity (net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and unreserved retained earnings, if applicable. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenue) and decreases (expenses) in net total position.

# Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary or Trust and Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the Renaissance School in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

This fund category includes:

*Trust Funds* – Expendable Trust Funds (unemployment compensation) are accounted for in essentially the same manner as the governmental funds. The unemployment compensation trust fund is used to account for contributions from employees and the employer (the Renaissance School) and interest earned on the balance as well as payments to the State for reimbursements of unemployment claims.

Agency Funds – Agency Funds (Payroll, Health Benefits and Student Activity Fund) are used to account for the assets that the Renaissance School holds on behalf of others as their agent. Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Measurement Focus**

On the government-wide statements of net position and the statement of activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The operating statement of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources), and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other finances uses) during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, the accounting adjectives are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flow. All assets and all liabilities, whether current or non-current, associated with their activities are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity (i.e., net total position) is classified as net position.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the liability, resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions, is incurred (i.e., the exchange takes place), regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund and agency funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determine and "available" means collectible with the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. State equalization monies are recognized as revenue during the period in which they are appropriated. A one-year availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental funds revenues.

# **Budgets/Budgetary Control**

Annual appropriated budgets are prepared in the spring of each year for the general and special revenue fund. The budgets are submitted to the County Office and the Education Commissioner for approval. Budgets, except for the special revenue fund, which is prepared using a non-GAAP budgetary basis, are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is established at line item accounts within each fund. Line item accounts are defined as the lowest (most specific) level of detail as established pursuant to the minimum chart of accounts referenced in N.J.A.C. 6:20-2A.2(m)1. Transfers of appropriations may be made by Renaissance School Board resolution at any time during the fiscal year subject to the limitation of P.L. 2004 c73 (S1701). The Board of Trustees did not make any material supplemental budgetary appropriations during the fiscal year.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Budgets/Budgetary Control (Continued)

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting system is employed as a management control device during the year. For governmental funds, there are no substantial differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and generally accepted accounting principles, with the exception of the Special Revenue Fund as noted below.

Encumbrance accounting is also employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds types. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The accounting records of the Special Revenue Fund are maintained on the grant accounting budgetary basis. The grant accounting budgetary basis differs from GAAP in that the grant accounting budgetary basis recognized encumbrances as expenditures and also recognized the related revenues, whereas the GAAP basis does not. Sufficient supplemental records are maintained to allow of the presentation of GAAP basis financial reports.

#### Cash, Cash Equivalent and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include petty cash, change funds, cash in banks, and all highly liquid investment with a maturity of three months or less.

New Jersey Renaissance Schools are limited as to the types of the investments and types of financial institutions they may invest in. New Jersey statute 18A:20-37 provides a list of permissible investment that may be purchased by New Jersey Renaissance Schools.

Additionally, the Renaissance School has adopted a cash management plan that requires it to deposit public funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act ("GUDPA"). GUDPA was enacted in 1970 to protect Governmental Units from loss funds on deposit with a failed banking institution in New Jersey.

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

# **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of net 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 Renaissance School has no deferred outflow of resources as of June 30, 2020.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net 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 Renaissance School has no deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2020.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Net Position/Fund Balance**

#### School-Wide Statements

In the school-wide statements, there are three classes of net position:

- Net Invested in Capital Assets consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included.
- Restricted Net Position reports net position when constraints placed on the residual amount of noncapital assets are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted Net Position any portion of net position not already classified as either net invested in capital assets or net position - restricted is classified as net position unrestricted, which includes deferred inflows and outflows.

#### Fund Balance and Equity

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

- Nonspendable includes amounts that cannot be spent because they either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Assets included in this fund balance category include prepaid assets, inventories, long-term receivables, and corpus of any permanent funds.
- 2. Restricted includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.
- 4. Assigned amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- 5. Unassigned includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

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

# **Right-To-Use Assets - Land Leases**

Right-to-use assets - land leases consist of ground subleases entered into by the Renaissance School (see Note 5) to construct its school facilities on (see Note 4). The Renaissance School prepaid in full for the right-to-use assets upfront at the inception of the lease, and recognizes amortization expense using the straight-line method over the term of the respective leases.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include buildings and improvements, equipment, and furniture and fixtures are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns of the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Renaissance School as assets with initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or through estimation procedures performed by an independent appraisal company.

The cost of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets lives are not capitalized. Donated capital assets are capitalized at estimated fair market value on the date donated. Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. The following estimated useful lives are used to compute depreciation:

Description of Capital Cost	Estimated <u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings and improvements	40 years
Land improvements	15 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years

#### **Compensated Absences**

Compensated absences are those absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation, sick leave, and sabbatical leave. A liability for compensated absences that are attributable to services already rendered, and that are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the Renaissance School and its employees, is accrued as the employees earn the rights to the benefits. Compensated absences that relate to future services, or that are contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the Renaissance School and its employees that relate to future services, or that are contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the Renaissance School and its employees, are accounted for in the period in which such services are rendered or in which such events take place.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is in the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

The entire sick leave and vacation leave liabilities are reported on the school-wide financial statements.

The Renaissance School had no liability for compensated absences as of June 30, 2020.

# Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, the non-current portion of compensated absences and mortgage payable (if any) that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are normally expected to be paid with expendable, available financial resources.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents funds which have been received but not yet earned. Deferred revenue as of June 30, 2020, is expected to be earned in fiscal year 2021.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates that affect the recorded amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Income Taxes**

The Renaissance School accounts for uncertainty in income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic, *Income Taxes.* This standard clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statements regarding a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Renaissance School has determined that there are no uncertain tax positions which qualify for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements at June 30, 2020. The Renaissance School's information returns are subject to examination by the Federal and state jurisdictions.

#### **Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

The Renaissance School follows the accounting and disclosure standards pertaining to GASB No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, for qualifying assets and liabilities. Fair value is defined as the price that the Renaissance School would receive upon selling an asset or pay to settle a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Renaissance School uses a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy that categorizes and prioritizes the sources used to measure and disclose fair value. This hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on inputs that market participants would use in valuing the financial instruments based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Renaissance School. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the financial instrument, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that are developed using market data, such as publicly available information about actual events or transactions, and which reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are not available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. The three-tier hierarchy of inputs is summarized in the three broad levels as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.
- Level 3 Inputs that are unobservable and which require significant judgment or estimation.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

An asset or liability's level within the framework is based upon the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

#### 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

#### Deposits

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

New Jersey statutes require public depositories to maintain collateral for deposits of public funds that exceed depository insurance limits as follows: The market value of the collateral must equal at least 5% of the average daily balance of collected funds on deposit.

In addition to the above collateral requirement, if the public funds deposited exceed 75% of the capital funds of the depository, the depository must provide collateral having a market value at least equal to 100% of the amount exceeding 75%. All collateral must be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, or a banking institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System and has capital funds of not less than \$25,000,000.

The Renaissance School's cash and cash equivalents are classified below to inform financial statement users about the extent to which the Renaissance School's deposits and investments are exposed to custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2020, the Renaissance School's carrying amount of deposits and investments are as follows:

	School-Wide Financial <u>Statements</u>	Agency Funds	Total
Cash balance Restricted cash	\$ 14,595,959 	\$ 419,216 	\$ 15,015,175 
Total cash	<u>\$ 21,764,245</u>	<u>\$ 419,216</u>	<u>\$ 22,183,461</u>

Operating cash accounts are held in the Renaissance School's name by one banking institution. At June 30, 2020, the Renaissance School's bank balance was \$22,240,206.

Of the bank balance, \$250,000 of the Renaissance School's cash deposits on June 30, 2020, were secured by Federal deposit insurance and \$21,990,206 was covered by a collateral pool maintained by the bank as required by New Jersey statutes in accordance with the New Jersey GUDPA.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 3. **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

#### **Deposits** (Continued)

Reconciliation to the financial statements:

Total cash balance covered by collateral pool Plus - Federally insured amount	\$ 21,990,206 250,000
Less - outstanding checks	(63,676)
Plus - petty cash held by the Renaissance School	6,931
	22,183,461
Less - Agency Funds	(419,216)
Total cash per school-wide financial statements	<u>\$ 21,764,245</u>

GASB Statement No. 40 requires that the Renaissance School disclose whether its deposits are exposed to custodial risk (risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Renaissance School would not be able to recover the value of its deposit or investment). In general deposits are considered to be exposed to custodial risk by three categories described below:

#### Category 1

Insured or collateralized with securities held by the Renaissance School or by its agent in the Renaissance School's name.

# Category 2

Collateralized with securities held by the pledging public depository's trust department or agent in the Renaissance School's name.

# Category 3

Uncollateralized, including any deposits that are collateralized with securities held by the pledging public depository, or by its trust department or agent, but not in the Renaissance School's name.

The Renaissance School does not have a policy for the management of the custodial risk, other than depositing all of its funds in banks covered by GUDPA.

#### Investments

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

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

As of June 30, 2020, the Renaissance School did not hold any investments.

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule is a summarization of the governmental activities changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance July 1, 2019 <u>(As Restated)</u>	Additions	(Transfers)	Ending Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Construction in progress	\$ 1,056,122	\$ 15,892,501	\$ -	\$ 16,948,623
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>¥</u>	<u> </u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	75,084,849	229,345	-	75,314,194
Land improvements	606,452	15,078	-	621,530
Equipment	156,246	5,374		161,620
Total capital assets being depreciated	75,847,547	249,797		76,097,344
Less - accumulated depreciated:				
Building and improvements	4,838,469	1,879,892	-	6,718,361
Land improvements	-	30,323	-	30,323
Equipment	16,128	16,012		32,140
Total accumulated depreciation	4,854,597	1,926,227		6,780,824
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 72,049,072</u>	<u>\$ 16,716,071</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 86,265,143</u>

Depreciation expense of \$1,926,227 was charged to an unallocated function.

# 5. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

#### **Ground Subleases**

The Renaissance School enters into long-term land leasing arrangements where it pays for the fair value of the land at inception.

The total land value for the Lanning Project (see Note 12) is \$4,000,000 and the sublease term is for sixty-eight years and nine months. Sublease expense amounted to \$58,182 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

The total land value for the Whittier Project (see Note 12) is \$3,500,000 and the sublease term is for sixty-six years and one month. Sublease expense amounted to \$52,963 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

The total land value for the Sumner Project (see Note 12) is \$2,500,000 and the sublease term is for sixty-three years and three months. Sublease expense amounted to \$19,763 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Amortization expense of ground subleases will be approximately \$151,000 per year for the duration of the lease periods.

# 5. **LEASE OBLIGATIONS** (Continued)

#### Ground Subleases (Continued)

The following schedule is a summary of the right-to-use assets as of June 30, 2020:

Right-to-use assets	\$ 10,000,000
Less - accumulated amortization	(540,550)
Right-to-use assets, net	<u>\$ 9,459,450</u>

#### 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Renaissance School shares some common Board members and management with the following organization:

**KIPP** New Jersey a NJ Nonprofit Corporation (KIPP NJ), a nonprofit charter school management organization, provided management services in the amount of \$3,863,334 to the Renaissance School for the year ended June 30, 2020. The management agreement operates on a July 1 to June 30 cycle, which coincides with the Renaissance School's fiscal year. This agreement is renewable after an initial term with three months' written notice of each party's intention to renew the agreement. In the absence of such written notice, the agreements noted above will expire at the end of their initial term. Under the agreement, the service fees are paid monthly and are equal to 12% of core state and local funds received by the Renaissance School. In addition to the management fee, the Renaissance School is obligated to reimburse KIPP NJ for salary and related costs (the Ancillary Services) attributable to certain employees who were previously employed by the Renaissance School and that are considered to be performing direct school functions that represent those of an employee of the Renaissance School.

In addition, KIPP NJ provided services such as academic, financial, technology, and curriculum and operations support. In the opinion of management, the payments are less than the market. KIPP NJ also raises grants which are passed-through to the Renaissance School. The Renaissance School received a total of \$687,886 in grants awarded from KIPP NJ during the year ended June 30, 2020.

Due from related party of \$144,163 consists of grants receivable from KIPP NJ as of June 30, 2020. Due to related party consists of operating costs of \$1,141,865 and management fees payable of \$39,615 to KIPP NJ as of June 30, 2020, which is included in the financial statements as follows:

	School-Wide Financial Statements	Agency Funds	Total
Due to related party	<u>\$ 879,518</u>	<u>\$ 301,962</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,480</u>

# Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 6. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT** (Continued)

The Renaissance School enters into finance agreements with the following organization:

**Cooper Lanning Square Renaissance School Facilities, Inc.** (CLSRSF) is a New Jersey nonprofit corporation organized to facilitate financing to fund the construction of real property located in Camden, New Jersey, in which the Renaissance School operates its schools. The Renaissance School has three notes payable due to CLSRSF as of June 30, 2020 (see Note 12). CLSRSF, as the developer of the properties, is entitled to a developer fee and overhead reimbursement for services provided during the development. Under the terms of the developer agreement for the Summer Project, CLSRSF was entitled to a developer fee of \$1,000,000. As of June 30, 2020, CLSRSF earned \$830,000 of the total amount. This amount has been capitalized and is included in the balance of capital assets as of June 30, 2020 (see Note 4), and accrued expense in the capital projects fund. The remaining \$170,000 will be earned in fiscal year 2021, and the entire balance will be payable in fiscal year 2021 upon the issuance of temporary certificate of occupancy, as defined in the developer agreement.

#### 7. PENSION PLANS

#### **Application to State of New Jersey Pension Plans**

The Renaissance School submitted its application to the New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits to join the State of New Jersey pension system. The Renaissance School is awaiting approval of its application, which is typically a lengthy process for a new school. The Renaissance School is actively monitoring its status of its application with the New Jersey Department of Education and the Division of Pensions and Benefits. Upon receiving approval to join the pension system, the Renaissance School will begin enrolling employees in the pension system, process payroll deductions, and receive the State of New Jersey subsidy for employer FICA contributions on the wages of members of the Teachers' Pensions and Annuity Fund (TPAF).

# 8. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The Renaissance School receives approximately 86% of its support from Federal and state governments. A significant reduction in the level of support, if it were to occur, could have an effect on the Renaissance School's programs and activities.

#### 9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Certain amounts from Federal and state agencies are subject to possible audit by the appropriate government agencies. In the opinion of management, the results of such audits, if any, will not have a material effect on the net position of the Renaissance School as of June 30, 2020, or on its changes in fund balances for the year then ended.

The Renaissance School, from time-to-time, is the defendant in lawsuits. It is management's belief that the Renaissance School will prevail in these lawsuits. Accordingly, no amounts have been reflected in the accompanying financial statements for any potential liability resulting from these lawsuits.

The COVID-19 pandemic in the United States has caused business disruption and a reduction in economic activity. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration and the impact it will have on the Renaissance School's operations and financial position. Any financial impact to the Renaissance School, if any, cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### **10. RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

**Property and Liability Insurance** - The Renaissance School maintains commercial insurance coverage for property, liability and surety bonds. A complete schedule of insurance coverage can be found in the Statistical Section (UNAUDITED) of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

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

#### 11. RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of June 30, 2020, consisted of accounts, intergovernmental, grants, and miscellaneous. All receivables are considered collectible in full.

A summary of the principal items of receivables are as follows:

	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Food Service	Total
Receivables: Accounts	<u>\$ 1,257,705</u>	<u>\$ 1,579,628</u>	<u>\$ 940,272</u>	<u>\$ 180,193</u>	<u>\$ 3,957,798</u>

There was no allowance for doubtful accounts deemed necessary as of June 30, 2020.

As of June 30, 2020, approximately 25% of the Renaissance School's school-wide receivables were due from the State of New Jersey. The Renaissance School received 83% of its total general revenues through contracts from New Jersey.

# **12.** BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE

#### **Bonds Payable**

The Renaissance School desired to construct or rehabilitate certain real property to be operated as Renaissance School facilities.

Pursuant to the IRC of 1986, as amended, 26 U.S.C. Sections 54A, 54F, and 54E, and Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, certain public school facilities were financed in part with the proceeds of issuance of obligations known as Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB).

New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) issued Series 2014 QSCB, 2017 QSCB and 2017 QZAB (collectively, the Bonds), on behalf of the Renaissance School, at various purchase prices (see page 38). The par amounts of the Bonds are due at various dates through December 2050 and bears interest at rates ranging from 1.63% to 4.55%. The discounts on the Bonds are accreted over the terms of the Bonds using effective interest rates ranging from 6.86% to 7.98%.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### 12. BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

#### Bonds Payable (Continued)

Bonds payable consist of the following at June 30, 2020:

4.37% bond payable to NJEDA (2014 QSCB) on the Lanning Project (see Note 5), which is a Renaissance School building located at 525 Clinton Street, Camden, New Jersey (NJ). Interest-only payments are due quarterly through July 2035 (maturity), when all unpaid principal and interest will be due in full. This note is secured by a shared first priority interest in the Lanning Project.	\$	60,000,000
4.55% bond payable to NJEDA (2017 QSCB) on the Whittier Project (see Note 5), which is a Renaissance School building located at 740 Chestnut Street, Camden, NJ. Interest-only payments are due quarterly through February 2048 (maturity), when all unpaid principal and interest will be due in full. This note is secured by a shared first priority interest in the Whittier Project.		29,833,634
1.63% bond payable to NJEDA (2017 QZAB) on the Sumner Project (see Note 5), which is a Renaissance School building located at 1600 S. 8th Street, Camden, NJ. Interest-only payments are due quarterly through December 2050 (maturity), when all unpaid principal and interest will be due in full. This note is secured by a shared first priority interest in the Sumner Project.	_	15,508,000
Total bonds payable Less - unamortized bond discounts		105,341,634 27,406,752
Total bonds payable, net of discounts	<u>\$</u>	77,934,882

The amortization of the bond discounts is calculated using the effective interest rate method over the term of the bonds as follows:

			June 30	, 2020
Bond Issued	Par Value	Original Bond Discount	Accumulated Bond Discount Amortization	<u>Net Discount</u>
2014 QSCB 2017 QSCB 2017 QZAB	\$ 60,000,000 29,833,634 15,508,000	\$ 21,000,000 8,833,634 	\$ 2,114,393 312,489 -	\$ 18,885,607 8,521,145 -
	<u>\$ 105,341,634</u>	<u>\$ 29,833,634</u>	<u>\$ 2,426,882</u>	<u>\$ 27,406,752</u>

Amortization of bond discounts was \$728,088 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Amortization expense over the next five years is expected to be as follows:

2021	\$ 786,761
2022	\$ 850,173
2023	\$ 918,710
2024	\$ 992,785
2025	\$ 1,072,848

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

# 12. BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

#### Bonds Payable (Continued)

In accordance with IRC Section 54A, the Renaissance School is entitled to an interest rebate from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to pay a portion of the quarterly stated interest of the 2014 and 2017 QSCB bonds. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Renaissance School incurred total interest costs, excluding bond discount amortization, of \$4,232,210. During fiscal year 2020, the Renaissance School was awarded direct payment subsidy revenue of \$3,745,770, related to the bonds. The portion of interest not covered by the interest rebate (the Shortfall) was \$486,440 for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Renaissance School has incurred \$1,057,993 of accrued interest as of June 30, 2020, in conjunction with these bonds.

The original discount and other elements of the Renaissance School's 2014 QSCB and 2017 QSCB bond transactions are under review by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Management, with the aid of legal counsel, is responding to and vigorously contesting any adverse IRS's findings, but the IRS has issued no report as of the release date of the financial statements. If management determines based on the underlying facts and circumstances, that it is probable a loss will result from the final disposition of these issues and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, the estimated loss will be accrued. Management does not deem any adverse financial impact from the IRS's reviews to be probable as of the release date of these financial statements.

#### Notes Payable

Notes payable consist of the following at June 30, 2020:

7.00% note payable to CLSRSF to finance the Lanning Project (see Notes 4 and 5). Interest-only payments are due through maturity, February 1, 2044 (maturity). This note is secured by a shared first priority interest in the Lanning Project. Accrued interest on this note is \$3,084,823 as of June 30, 2020.	\$ 17,000,000
7.00% note payable to CLSRSF to finance the Whittier Project (see Notes 4 and 5). Interest-only payments are due through maturity, February 23, 2048 (maturity). This note is secured by a shared first priority interest in the Whittier Project. Accrued interest on this note is \$744,205 as of June 30, 2020.	7,469,628
7.50% note payable with a maximum borrowing capacity of \$6,000,000 to CLSRSF to finance the Sumner Project (see Note 4). Interest-only payments are due through maturity, December 28, 2050 (maturity). This note is secured by a shared first priority interest in the Sumner Project. Accrued interest on this note is \$182,345 as of June 30, 2020.	3,500,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### **12. BONDS AND NOTES PAYABLE** (Continued)

#### Notes Payable (Continued)

1% unsecured note payable to a bank under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The funds will be used to pay certain payroll costs, including benefits as well as rent and utilities during a twentyfour-week period (the covered period) as defined in the CARES Act. A portion of these funds may be forgiven, as defined in the agreement, at the end of the covered period and the remainder of the funds will be due over a two-year period with interest at 1%. Any repayment will be deferred until November 2020, when the note, plus interest, will be due in equal monthly payments through April 2022. There are no covenants to comply with and the note is not secured by any collateral as of June 30, 2020. Accrued interest on this note is \$5,240 as of June 30, 2020. 3,143,780 2.00% unsecured note payable to KIPP NJ. The note is set to mature on November 30, 2022, at which time principal and accrued interest are due. Accrued interest on this note is \$50,000 as of June 30, 2020. 2,500,000 1.00% unsecured note payable to KIPP NJ. A principal payment is due in an annual installment of \$250,000 through June 30, 2024, at which time principal and accrued interest are due. Accrued interest on this note is \$23,494 as of June 30, 2020.

 e is \$23,494 as of June 30, 2020.
 1,250,000

 Total notes payable
 \$ 34,863,408

The Renaissance School must comply with various non-financial covenants under its bonds payable and note payable agreements. The Renaissance School was in compliance with these covenants at June 30, 2020.

Future minimum payments on bonds and notes payable are expected to be as follows:

2022*       \$ 3,393,780       \$         2023       \$ 2,750,000       \$         2024       \$ 250,000       \$         2025       \$ -       \$         2026 - 2030       \$ -       \$ 3         2031 - 2035       \$ -       \$ 3         2036 - 2040       \$ 60,000,000       \$ 1         2041 - 2045       \$ 17,000,000       \$ 1	6,207,585       \$ 6,707,585         6,207,585       \$ 9,601,365         6,428,418       \$ 9,178,418         6,267,793       \$ 6,517,793         6,207,585       \$ 6,207,585         1,037,924       \$ 31,037,924         8,146,424       \$ 78,146,424         6,242,090       \$ 33,242,090         7,590,547       \$ 44,893,809         257,640       \$ 19,265,640	583544409

\* The future minimum principal amount includes the PPP note payable of \$3,143,780, which will be assessed by management for forgiveness in fiscal year 2021.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2020

#### **13.** SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Renaissance School has evaluated all subsequent events occurring through the date of the Independent Auditor's Report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based on this evaluation, the Renaissance School has determined that no subsequent events require disclosure in the financial statements.

#### 14. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet (B-1) and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position (A-1).

The governmental fund balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position - governmental activities as reported in the Government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that long-term liabilities, including deferred pension liability, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. The reconciliation is as follows:

Fund balance per B-1 as of June 30, 2020	\$	9,190,289
Cost of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation Right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization Principal balance of bonds and notes payable, net of discount	(	86,265,143 9,459,450 <u>112,798,290</u> )
Net position (per A-1) as of June 30, 2020	<u>\$</u>	<u>(7,883,408</u> )

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PART II** 

**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES** 

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Budget Transfers	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Final to Actual
REVENUES:					
Local Sources:					
Local share	\$ 27,022,747	\$ 24,942	\$ 27,047,689	\$ 26,943,165	\$ 104,524
Sublease income	180,000	-	180,000	170,000	10,000
Miscellaneous	57,573	-	57,573	87,040	(29,467)
Total - Local Sources	27,260,320	24,942	27,285,262	27,200,205	(85,057)
Federal Sources:					
SEMI	50,000		50,000	76,755	(26,755)
State Sources:					
Special Education Aid	25,235	38,346	63,581	87,828	(24,247)
TPAF Social Security (Reimbursed - non-budgeted)	-	-	-	984,971	(984,971)
Total State Sources	25,235	38,346	63,581	1,072,799	1,009,218
Total Revenues	27,335,555	63,288	27,398,843	28,349,759	(950,916)
EXPENDITURES:					
Current Expense:					
Regular Programs - Instruction:					
Teachers salaries	8,728,232	(1,175,266)	7,552,966	7,469,369	83,597
Other salaries	87,000	144,750	231,750	61,733	170,017
General education supplies	691,053	181,896	872,949	836,892	36,057
Textbooks	152,500	(46,455)	106,045	49,043	57,002
Miscellaneous expenses	596,604	179,351	775,955	151,295	624,660
Total Regular Programs - Instruction	10,255,389	(715,724)	9,539,665	8,568,332	971,333
Administrative:					
Salaries	2,551,276	(486 <i>,</i> 459)	2,064,817	2,346,798	(281,981)
Cost of benefits	3,728,637	(462,321)	3,266,316	3,824,583	(558,267)
Purchased professional technical services	4,334,640	(7,538)	4,327,102	4,167,936	159,166
Communications and telephones	68,200	5,500	73,700	75,316	(1,616)
Supplies and materials	415,516	53,122	468,638	373,330	95,308
Interest	-	-	-	6,026	(6,026)
Miscellaneous expenses	321,968	668,246	990,214	343,724	646,490
Total Administrative	11,420,237	(229,450)	11,190,787	11,137,713	53,074

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Budget Transfers	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Final to Actual
Support Services:					
Salaries	1,960,143	110,446	2,070,589	1,828,493	242,096
Purchased professional technical services	1,188,756	(2,675)	1,186,081	1,008,503	177,578
Other purchased services	130,000	26,332	156,332	158,299	(1,967)
Insurance	330,206	23,162	353,368	353,368	-
Occupancy	60,000	-	60,000	52,733	7,267
Supplies and materials	30,500	9,956	40,456	30,954	9,502
Energy and utilities	403,380	-	403,380	312,937	90,443
Miscellaneous expenses	68,000	(24,918)	43,082	58,094	(15,012)
Transportation other than to/from school	330,000		330,000	179,409	150,591
Total Support Services	4,500,985	142,303	4,643,288	3,982,790	660,498
TOTAL GENERAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	26,176,611	(802,871)	25,373,740	23,688,835	1,684,905
CAPITAL OUTLAY:					
Instructional Equipment	270,835	2,760	273,595	249,797	23,798
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions				984,971	(984,971)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES - GENERAL FUND	26,447,446	(800,111)	25,647,335	24,923,603	723,732
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	888,109	863,399	1,751,508	3,426,156	(1,674,648)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Issuance of notes payable	500,000	-	500,000	3,143,780	(2,643,780)
Transfers	-	-	-	(2,411,592)	2,411,592
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	500,000		500,000	732,188	(232,188)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	1,388,109	863,399	2,251,508	4,158,344	(1,906,836)
Fund Balance, July 1	6,242,326		6,242,326	6,242,326	
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 7,630,435	\$ 863,399	\$ 8,493,834	\$ 10,400,670	\$ (1,906,836)

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Budgetary Comparison Schedule Special Revenue Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Budget Transfers	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Final to Actual
REVENUES:					
Federal sources	\$ 1,998,195	\$ 20,627	\$ 2,018,822	\$ 3,016,223	\$ (997,401)
Philanthropic support	1,621,033	19,124	1,640,157	789,089	851,068
Total Revenues	3,619,228	39,751	3,658,979	3,805,312	(146,333)
EXPENDITURES:					
Instruction:					
Salaries of teachers	157,500	543,900	701,400	821,137	(119,737)
Purchased professional and technical services	264,578	(41,522)	223,056	223,056	-
General supplies	421,600	(299,505)	122,095	59,622	62,473
Textbooks	-	-	-	74,066	(74,066)
Miscellaneous	366,000	(281,369)	84,631	84,631	<u> </u>
Total Instruction	1,209,678	(78,496)	1,131,182	1,262,512	(131,330)
Support Services:					
Support service salaries	1,670,170	-	1,670,170	1,670,170	-
Employee benefits	461,588	173,780	635,368	635,368	-
Purchased professional and technical services	89,510	(87,635)	1,875	16,878	(15,003)
Supplies	-	10,500	10,500	10,500	-
Miscellaneous	188,282	21,602	209,884	209,884	
Total Support Services	2,409,550	118,247	2,527,797	2,542,800	(15,003)
Total Expenditures	3,619,228	39,751	3,658,979	3,805,312	(146,333)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Note to RSI Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

The General Fund budget and the special revenue budget basis are GAAP, therefore, no reconciliation is required.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PART III** 

# **SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of special revenue resources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Special Revenue Fund Combining Schedule of Program Revenues and Expenditures - Budgetary Basis For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Total	E.S.S.A.	IDEA Part B-Basic Reg. Prog.	ESEA Title III	KIPP NJ	Arnold - Relay Residents	Promise Neighborhood	SEED	50CAN	Krupnick Foundation	Holman Autumotive	Project Lead the Way	United Way
REVENUES:													
Intergovernmental:													
Federal	\$ 3,016,223	\$ 1,686,929	\$ 276,194	\$ 55,699	\$-	\$-	\$ 947,401	\$ 50,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Other Sources:													
Philanthropic support	789,089	<u> </u>			548,807	104,000			33,858	40,000	10,000	7,424	45,000
Total Revenues	3,805,312	1,686,929	276,194	55,699	548,807	104,000	947,401	50,000	33,858	40,000	10,000	7,424	45,000
EXPENDITURES:													
Instruction:													
Salaries of Teachers	821,137	358,937	-	39,250	-	69,000	353,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased Professional and Technical Services	223,056	-	-	-	11,692	-	206,572	-	4,792	-	-	-	-
General Supplies	59,622	-	-	836	5,184	-	46,178	-	-	-	-	7,424	-
Textbooks	74,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,066	-	-	-	45,000
Miscellaneous	84,631				84,631								
Total Instruction	1,262,512	358,937		40,086	101,507	69,000	606,700		33,858			7,424	45,000
Support Services:													
Salaries of Supervisors of Instruction	1,670,170	879,153	276,194	-	242,424	35,000	137,399	50,000	-	40,000	10,000	-	-
Employee Benefits	635,368	433,331	-	13,738	-	-	188,299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Purchased Services	16,878	-	-	1,875	-	-	15,003	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Materials	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	209,884	15,508			194,376								
Total Support Services	2,542,800	1,327,992	276,194	15,613	447,300	35,000	340,701	50,000		40,000	10,000		
Total Expenditures	3,805,312	1,686,929	276,194	55,699	548,807	104,000	947,401	50,000	33,858	40,000	10,000	7,424	45,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

# **CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

Capital Projects funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment purchases other than those financed by proprietary funds.

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Capital Projects Fund Summary Schedule of Project Expenditures For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		GAAP					
		Revised	Expendit	Unexpended			
Project Title/Issue	Approval Date	Budgetary Appropriations	Prior Years	Current Year	Appropriations June 30, 2020		
KIPP High School (the Sumner Project) - Complete renovation of an existing unoccupied school building to accommodate High School. This project is							
currently under construction.	April 2017	\$ 24,333,000	\$ 1,684,451	\$ 18,639,689	\$ 4,008,860		

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Summary Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budgetary Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Expenditures:		
Administrative:		
Miscellaneous	\$	2,001
Debt issuance costs		245,187
Capital outlay		15,892,501
Land lease		2,500,000
Total expenditures		18,639,689
Other Financing Sources:		
Issuance of note payable		2,500,000
Net change in fund balance	(	(16,139,689)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2019		14,929,308
Fund balance, June 30, 2020	\$	(1,210,381)

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Schedule of Project Revenues, Expenditures, Project Balance and Project Status - Budgetary Basis The Sumner Project From Inception and for the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Prior Periods	<b>Current Period</b>	Totals
Revenues and Other Financing Sources:			
Bond proceeds	\$ 15,508,000	\$-	\$ 15,508,000
Loan proceeds	1,000,000	2,500,000	3,500,000
Capital grant	105,759	-	105,759
Total revenues and other financing sources	16,613,759	2,500,000	19,113,759
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses:			
Miscellaneous	-	2,001	2,001
Debt issuance costs	-	245,187	245,187
Construction services	1,684,451	15,892,501	17,576,952
Land lease	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total expenditures and other financing uses	1,684,451	18,639,689	20,324,140
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
(under) expenses	\$ 14,929,308	\$ (16,139,689)	\$ (1,210,381)

# **PROPRIETARY FUNDS**

# **ENTERPRISE FUND**

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the cost of providing goods and services be financed through user charges or where the Board has decided that periodical determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

**Food Service Fund** - The fund provides for the operation of food services in all schools.

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds As of June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fun Food Service		
ASSETS:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	189,969	
Accounts receivable:			
Federal aid		159,980	
Other		18,716	
State aid		1,497	
Total assets	\$	370,162	
LIABILITIES:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$	85,404	
NET POSITION:			
Unrestricted		284,758	
Total net position and liabilities	\$	370,162	

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund Food Service
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services:	
Daily sales - nonreimbursable programs	\$ 75,790
Total operating revenues	75,790
Operating Expenses:	
Cost of sales - reimbursable programs	1,250,069
Cost of sales - nonreimbursable programs	19,046
Total operating expenses	1,269,115
Operating loss	(1,193,325)
Nonoperating Revenues:	
State sources:	
State school lunch program	11,356
Federal sources:	
National school lunch program	838,602
School breakfast program	395,751
Fresh fruit and vegetable program	25,395
Total nonoperating revenues	1,271,104
Change in net position	77,779
Total Net Position - beginning of year	206,979
Total Net Position - ending of year	\$ 284,758

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 75,746
Payments to suppliers	(1,538,351)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,462,605)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
State and Federal sources	1,309,779
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(152,826)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year	342,795
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year	\$ 189,969
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in	
Operating Activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (1,193,325)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash	
used in operating activities:	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in other receivables	(44)
Increase in accounts payable	(269,236)
	. , /
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,462,605)

# **FIDUCIARY FUNDS**

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Combinning Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds As of June 30, 2020

	Flex Spending Account	Agency Fund Payroll	Total
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 206,404	\$ 212,812	\$ 419,216
LIABILITIES: Due to related party Payroll deductions and withholdings	\$ 206,404 	\$    95,558 117,254	\$ 301,962 117,254
Total liabilities	206,404	212,812	419,216
NET POSITION		<u> </u>	
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 206,404	\$ 212,812	\$ 419,216

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Payroll Agency Fund Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements Fiduciary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Balance June 30, 2019		Cash Receipts		Cash Disbursements		Balance June 30, 2020	
ASSETS: Cash	\$	129,347	\$ 17,328	8,505	\$ 17,24	15,040	\$	212,812
LIABILITIES: Due to related party Payroll deductions and withholdings	\$	- 129,347	\$ 95 17,232	5,558 2,947	\$ 17,24	- 15,040	\$	95,558 117,254
Total liabilities	\$	129,347	\$ 17,328	8,505	\$ 17,24	15,040	\$	212,812

LONG-TERM DEBT

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Debt Service Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Budget Transfers	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Final to Actual
Revenues: QSCB subsidy income	\$ 3,706,411	\$-	\$ 3,706,411	\$ 3,745,770	\$ (39,359)
Interest income		280,000	280,000	224,151	55,849
Total revenues	3,706,411	280,000	3,986,411	3,969,921	16,490
Expenditures:					
Regular debt service:					
Purchased professional services	-	19,918	19,918	-	19,918
Interest expense	9,964,110	(3,750,445)	6,213,665	6,381,513	(167,848)
Total expenditures	9,964,110	(3,730,527)	6,233,583	6,381,513	(147,930)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers				2,411,592	(2,411,592)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(6,257,699)	4,010,527	(2,247,172)	_	2,280,152
	(0)207)0007	1,010,027	(_)_ ;; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;		2)200)202
Fund Balance, July 1					
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (6,257,699)	\$ 4,010,527	\$ (2,247,172)	\$ -	\$ 2,280,152

# **STATISTICAL SECTION**

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

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>
Financial Trends	J-1 to J-5
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Renaissance School's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	J-6 to J-9
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Renaissance School's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	J-10 to J-13
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Renaissance School's current levels of outstanding debt and the Renaissance School's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	J-14 and J-15
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Renaissance School's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	J-16 to J-21
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Renaissance School's financial report relates to the services the Renaissance School provides and the activities it performs.	

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

# **FINANCIAL TRENDS**

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Net Position by Component For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2018 2020 2019 (As Restated) 2017		2017	2016	2015	
Governmental Activities: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	\$ (9,997,295) 2,113,887	\$ (6,661,949) 546,591	\$ (3,280,955) (1,519,737)	\$ (14,140,267) 3,451,573	\$- 1,652,939	\$ - 783,355
Total governmental activities net position:	\$ (7,883,408)	\$ (6,115,358)	\$ (4,800,692)	\$ (10,688,694)	\$ 1,652,939	\$ 783,355
Business-type Activities: Unrestricted	\$ 284,758	\$ 206,979	\$ 54,080	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School-wide: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	\$ (9,997,295) 2,398,645	\$ (6,661,949) 753,570	\$ (3,280,955) (1,465,657)	\$ (14,140,267) 3,451,573	\$ - 1,652,939	\$ - 783,355
Total school-wide net position	\$ (7,598,650)	\$ (5,908,379)	\$ (4,746,612)	\$ (10,688,694)	\$ 1,652,939	\$ 783,355

### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2020	2019	2019 2018		2016	2015
Expenses:						
Governmental activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 9,830,844	\$ 9,799,007	\$ 8,537,337	\$ 6,616,503	\$ 4,290,026	\$ 924,973
Support services:						
General administration	11,384,901	8,860,567	7,676,868	12,873,356	4,391,505	2,098,930
School administrative services	6,525,590	6,160,570	9,954,058	(7,981,809)	2,360,940	354,015
TPAF Social Security (Reimbursed)	984,971	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	16,142,298	2,539,843	-	-	-	-
Land lease	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	6,381,513	6,213,665	*	*	*	*
Unallocated depreciation	1,926,227	1,835,697	1,275,910	1,257,219	-	-
Total governmental activities expenses	55,676,344	35,409,349	27,444,173	12,765,269	11,042,471	3,377,918
Business-type activities:						
Food service	1,269,115	1,265,729	1,038,504	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expense	1,269,115	1,265,729	1,038,504	-	-	-
Total school expenses	\$ 56,945,459	\$ 36,675,078	\$ 28,482,677	\$ 12,765,269	\$ 11,042,471	\$ 3,377,918
Program Revenues:						
Governmental activities:						
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 3,805,312	\$ 3,382,067	\$ 9,778,304	\$ 1,872,189	\$	\$ 600,214
Capital grants and contributions	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	3,805,312	3,882,067	9,778,304	1,872,189	578,814	600,214
Business-type activities:						
Charges for services:						
Food service and transfers	75,790	112,321	57,484	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions	-		1,035,100			-
Total business type activities program revenues	75,790	112,321	1,092,584		-	
Total program revenues	\$ 3,881,102	\$ 3,994,388	\$ 10,870,888	\$ 1,872,189	\$ 578,814	\$ 600,214

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Net (Expense)/Revenue:						
Governmental activities	\$ (51,871,032)	\$ (31,527,282)	\$ (17,665,869)	\$ (10,893,080)	\$ (10,463,657)	\$ (2,777,704)
Business-type activities	(1,193,325)	(1,153,408)	54,080			
Total school-wide net expense	\$ (53,064,357)	\$ (32,680,690)	\$ (17,611,789)	\$ (10,893,080)	\$ (10,463,657)	\$ (2,777,704)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:						
Governmental activities:						
Local share	\$ 26,943,165	\$ 24,003,317	\$ 19,918,599	\$ 2,282,605	\$ 8,643,760	\$ 1,944,017
State aid	1,072,799	45,036	-	-	-	-
Federal aid	3,822,525	3,732,818	-	13,667,907	251,471	46,400
Miscellaneous income	481,191	672,776	846,736	424,858	2,689,481	1,482,238
Increase in net capital outlay	18,511,390	2,539,843	-	-	-	-
Amortization expense	(728,088)	(781,174)	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	50,102,982	30,212,616	20,765,335	16,375,370	11,584,712	3,472,655
Business-type activities						
State aid	11,356	12,185	-	-	-	-
Federal aid	1,259,748	1,294,122	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	1,271,104	1,306,307			-	
Total school-wide	\$ 51,374,086	\$ 31,518,923	\$ 20,765,335	\$ 16,375,370	\$ 11,584,712	\$ 3,472,655
Changes in Net Position:						
Governmental activities	\$ (1,768,050)	\$ (1,314,666)	\$ 3,099,466	\$ 5,482,290	\$ 1,121,055	\$ 694,951
Business-type activities	77,779	152,899	54,080			
Total school	\$ (1,690,271)	\$ (1,161,767)	\$ 3,153,546	\$ 5,482,290	\$ 1,121,055	\$ 694,951

\* Information not provided for prior year schedules

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Net Position - All Activities GASB to FASB Reconciliation As of June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Fiduciary Activities	Total GASB	GASB to FASB Reconciliation	Total FASB
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Accounts receivable	\$ 14,405,990 7,168,286 3,777,605	\$ 189,969 - 180,193	\$ 14,595,959 7,168,286 3,957,798	\$ 419,216 - -	\$ 15,015,175 7,168,286 3,957,798	\$ - - -	\$ 15,015,175 7,168,286 3,957,798
Due from related parties Prepaid expenses Right-to-use assets - land leases, net Capital assets, net	144,163 24,428 9,459,450 86,265,143	- - -	144,163 24,428 9,459,450 86,265,143	- - -	144,163 24,428 9,459,450 86,265,143	- - - 753,792 (1	144,163 24,428 9,459,450 87,018,935
Total assets	\$ 121,245,065	\$ 370,162	\$ 121,615,227	\$ 419,216	\$ 122,034,443	\$ 753,792 (1	\$ 122,788,235
LIABILITIES:							
Intergovernmental payables - state Accounts payable	\$    2,145,079 1,111,396	\$- 85,404	\$    2,145,079 1,196,800	\$ -	\$    2,145,079 1,196,800	\$-	\$    2,145,079 1,196,800
Accrued expenses - development Payroll deductions and withholdings	6,985,664		6,985,664	- - 117,254	6,985,664 117,254	-	6,985,664 117,254
Due to related parties Deferred revenue	879,518 60,426	-	879,518 60,426	301,962	1,181,480 60,426	-	1,181,480 60,426
Accrued interest Bonds and notes payable, net	5,148,100 112,798,290	-	5,148,100 112,798,290	-	5,148,100 112,798,290	(3,409,504) (2)	5,148,100 109,388,786
Total liabilities	129,128,473	85,404	129,213,877	419,216	129,633,093	(3,409,504)	126,223,589
NET POSITION:							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	(9,997,295) 2,113,887	- 284,758	(9,997,295) 2,398,645	-	(9,997,295) 2,398,645	4,163,296 (3)	(9,997,295) 6,561,941
Total net position	(7,883,408)	284,758	(7,598,650)		(7,598,650)	4,163,296	(3,435,354)
Total net position and liabilities	\$ 121,245,065	\$ 370,162	\$ 121,615,227	\$ 419,216	\$ 122,034,443	\$ 753,792	\$ 122,788,235
Fund Balance, June 30, 2020 - B-1 Right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization Cost of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation Principal balance of bonds and notes payable, net of discount	\$ 9,190,289 9,459,450 86,265,143 (112,798,290)						\$ 13,638,343 9,459,450 86,265,143 (112,798,290)
Total net position, June 30, 2020	\$ (7,883,408)						\$ (3,435,354)

#### Notes:

(1) FASB reconciliation to add construction interest expensed under GASB to be capitalized under FASB.

(2) FASB reconciliation to add debt issuance costs expensed under GASB to be capitalized under FASB.

(3) Accumulated impact of GASB to FASB reconciliation.

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances GASB to FASB Reconciliation For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental Funds			Proprietary Funds					
		Special	Capital	Debt	Total	Business-type			
	General	Revenue	Projects	Service	Governmental	Activities -	Total	GASB to FASB	Total
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Enterprise Fund	Funds (GASB)	Reconciliation	Funds (FASB)
REVENUES:									
Local sources:									
Local share	\$ 26,943,165	Ś -	Ś -	Ś -	\$ 26,943,165	\$-	\$ 26,943,165	\$-	\$ 26,943,165
Sublease income	170,000	· -	-	-	170,000	· _	170,000	-	170,000
Philanthropic support	-	789,089	-	-	789,089	-	789,089	-	789,089
Interest income	-	-	-	224,151	224,151	-	224,151	-	224,151
Miscellaneous	87,040	-	-	-	87,040	-	87,040	-	87,040
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-	75,790	75,790	-	75,790
Total - local sources	27,200,205	789,089	-	224,151	28,213,445	75,790	28,289,235	-	28,289,235
Federal sources	76,755	3,016,223	-	3,745,770	6,838,748	1,259,748	8,098,496	-	8,098,496
State sources	1,072,799	-	-	-	1,072,799	11,356	1,084,155	-	1,084,155
Total revenues	28,349,759	3,805,312		3,969,921	36,124,992	1,346,894	37,471,886	-	37,471,886
EXPENDITURES:									
Current:									
Instruction	8,568,332	1,262,512	-	-	9,830,844	-	9,830,844	-	9,830,844
Administrative	11,137,713	-	247,188	-	11,384,901	-	11,384,901	(245,187) (1)	11,139,714
Support services	3,982,790	2,542,800	-	-	6,525,590	1,269,115	7,794,705	-	7,794,705
TPAF Social Security (Reimbursed)	984,971	-	-	-	984,971	-	984,971	-	984,971
Capital outlay	249,797	-	15,892,501	-	16,142,298	-	16,142,298	(16,142,298) (2)	-
Land lease	-	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	(2,500,000) (8)	-
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,926,227 (3)	1,926,227
Amortization expense - right-to-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,908 (9)	130,908
Amortization expense - bond discounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	728,088 (4)	728,088
Amortization expense - debt issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,569 (10)	117,569
Cancellation of grant expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,794,242 (7)	1,794,242
Debt service:									
Interest	-	-	-	6,381,513	6,381,513	-	6,381,513	(423,690) (5)	5,957,823
Total expenditures	24,923,603	3,805,312	18,639,689	6,381,513	53,750,117	1,269,115	55,019,232	(14,614,141)	40,405,091
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	3,426,156		(18,639,689)	(2,411,592)	(17,625,125)	77,779	(17,547,346)	14,614,141	(2,933,205)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers	(2,411,592)	-	-	2,411,592	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of notes payable	3,143,780		2,500,000	-	5,643,780		5,643,780	(5,643,780) (6)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	732,188		2,500,000	2,411,592	5,643,780		5,643,780	(5,643,780)	
Net change in fund balances	4,158,344	-	(16,139,689)	-	(11,981,345)	77,779	(11,903,566)	8,970,361	(2,933,205)
Fund Balance - July 1, 2019	6,242,326	-	14,929,308	-	21,171,634	206,979	21,378,613	5,406,230 (11)	26,784,843
Net change in capital assets (fund to school-wide reconciliation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,216,071) (2)(3)	(14,216,071)
Net change in right-to-use assets (fund to school-wide reconciliation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,369,092) (8)(9)	(2,369,092)
Net change in bonds and notes payable (fund to school-wide reconciliation								6,371,868 (4)(6)	6,371,868
Fund Balance - June 30, 2020	\$ 10,400,670	\$-	\$ (1,210,381)	\$ -	\$ 9,190,289	\$ 284,758	\$ 9,475,047	\$ 4,163,296	\$ 13,638,343

#### Notes:

(1) FASB reconciliation to capitalize debt issuance costs expensed under GASB

(2) FASB reconciliation to remove capital outlay expensed under GASB to be capitalized under FASB

(3) FASB reconciliation to include depreciation expense of capital assets

(4) FASB reconciliation to include amortization expense of bonds payable

(5) FASB reconciliation to remove construction interest expensed under GASB to be capitalized under FASB

(6) FASB reconciliation to remove revenue loan proceeds received

(7) FASB reconciliation to record expense from prior year grant award that was canceled during fiscal year 2020

(8) FASB reconciliation to remove right-to-use asset costs expensed under GASB to be capitalized under FASB

(9) FASB reconciliation to include amortization expense of right to use assets - land lease

(10) FASB reconciliation to include amortization expense of debt issuance costs

(11) Beginning accumulated impact of GASB to FASB reconciliation

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Statement of Cash Flows As of June 30, 2020

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Changes in fund balances	\$ (2,933,205)
Adjustment to reconcile changes in fund balance to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,926,227
Cancellation of grant expense	1,794,242
Amortization of right-to-use assets - land lease	130,908
Amortization of bonds payable	728,088
Amortization of debt issuance costs	117,569
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	,
Accounts receivable	(2,469,534)
Due from related parties	119,048
Prepaid expenses	220,911
Intergovernmental payables - state	2,008,574
Accounts payable	173,188
Accrued expenses - development	6,952,570
Payroll deductions and withholdings	(33,298)
Due to related party	(391,561)
Deferred revenue	(46,282)
Accrued interest	409,742
	100,712
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,707,187
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Purchases of capital assets (including capitalized interest)	(16,565,988)
Prepayment of right-to-use assets	(2,500,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,065,988)
Cash Flows Provided by Financing Activities:	
Proceeds from bonds and notes payable	5,398,593
Net Change in Cash and Restricted Cash	(4,960,208)
Cash and Restricted Cash:	
Beginning of year	27,143,669
End of year	\$ 22,183,461
Reconciliations of Cash and Restricted Cash:	
	\$ 15.015.175
Cash Bestricted cash	+ _=,===,===
Restricted cash	7,168,286
Total cash and restricted cash	\$ 22,183,461
	, ,,

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30 (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2020	2019	2018 (As Restated)	2017	2016	2015
<b>General Fund:</b> Unreserved Reserved	\$ 10,400,670 	\$ 6,242,326 	\$ 4,318,770 	\$ 3,066,516 	\$ 1,652,939 	\$ 697,303 100,000
Total General Fund	\$ 10,400,670	\$ 6,242,326	\$ 4,318,770	\$ 3,066,516	\$ 1,652,939	\$ 797,303
All Other Governmental Funds: Reserved	\$ (1,210,381)	\$ 14,929,308	\$ 17,880,875	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 741,298	\$ (392,981)
Total all other governmental funds	\$ (1,210,381)	\$ 14,929,308	\$ 17,880,875	\$ -	\$ 741,298	\$ (392,981)

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30 (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenues and Financing Sources:						
Local sources	\$ 28,126,405	\$ 26,039,022	\$ 19,918,599	\$ 2,282,605	\$-	\$ 64,948
Miscellaneous	87,040	62,152	846,736	424,858	2,990,494	1,969,830
State sources	1,072,799	45,036	-	13,411,112	8,895,231	1,925,469
Federal sources	6,838,748	6,189,804	1,182,235	994,681	277,801	112,622
Financing	5,643,780	500,000	16,508,000	*	*	*
Total revenues and financing sources	41,768,772	32,836,014	38,455,570	17,113,256	12,163,526	4,072,869
Expenditures:						
Instruction:						
Regular instruction	\$ 9,830,844	\$ 9,799,007	\$ 8,537,337	\$ 6,616,503	\$ 4,458,406	\$ 1,525,187
Support Services:						
General administration	11,384,901	8,860,567	7,571,298	6,811,875	4,474,596	2,159,678
School administrative services/plant	6,525,590	6,160,570	8,126,324	3,373,490	2,360,940	354,015
TPAF Social Security	984,971	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	18,642,298	2,539,843	12,809,599	13,129,763	-	-
Principal payments	-	290,373	*	*	*	*
Debt service:						
Interest	6,381,513	6,213,665	*	*	*	*
Total expenditures	53,750,117	33,864,025	37,044,558	29,931,631	11,293,942	4,038,880
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(11,981,345)	(1,028,011)	1,411,012	(12,818,375)	869,584	33,989
Net change in fund balances	\$ (11,981,345)	\$ (1,028,011)	\$ 1,411,012	\$(12,818,375)	\$ 869,584	\$ 33,989
Debt Service as a Percentage of						
Noncapital Expenditures	2%	*	*	*	*	*

\* Information not segregated or provided for prior year schedules

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. General Fund - Other Local Revenue by Source For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30 (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	Rental	Donations	Other Local	Totals	
2015	\$ -	\$ 1,482,238	\$-	\$ 1,482,238	
2016	240,160	2,282,605	166,716	2,689,481	
2017	-	424,858	-	424,858	
2018	-	846,736	-	846,736	
2019	240,000	62,152	-	302,152	
2020	170,000	876,129	-	1,046,129	

Source: School Financial Statements

**DEBT CAPACITY** 

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Governme	ntal Activities		Business-type Activities			
	General							
	Obligation			Note		Total		
Fiscal Year Ended	Bonds	Mortgage		Payable		Renaissance	Percentage of	
June 30,	(net)	Payable	Capital Leases	(net)	Capital Leases	School	Personal Income	Per Capita
2020	\$ 77,934,882	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 34,863,408	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 112,798,290	*	*

Source: School-wide Financial Statements

Note: Details regarding the Renaissance School's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements (see Note 12).

Note: Schedule of information was not reported for prior years.

\* Data was not available at time of issuance.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Demographic and Economic Statistics For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Personal Income	County Per Capita	
Year	Population <sup>a</sup>	(thousands of dollars) <sup>b</sup>	Personal Income <sup>c</sup>	Unemployment Rate <sup>d</sup>
2015	510,809	24,845,003	48,639	6.5%
2016	510,741	25,453,129	49,836	5.5%
2017	510,719	26,495,132	51,878	5.1%
2018	507,078	27,434,409	54,103	4.6%
2019	*	*	*	4.0%
2020	*	*	*	10.9%

### Source:

<sup>a</sup> Population information provided by the NJ Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development.

<sup>b</sup> Personal income has been estimated based upon the municipal population and per capita personal income presented.

<sup>c</sup> Personal capital income by municipality estimated based upon the 2000 Census published by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

<sup>d</sup> Unemployment data provided by the NJ Dept of Labor and Workforce Development.

\* Not available at time of issuance.

# **OPERATING INFORMATION**

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Full-time Equivalent School Employees by Function/Program For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Function/Program	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Instruction:						
Regular	107	111	120	92	61	13
Special Education	18	19	16	8	5	-
Vocational	4	3	-	-	-	-
Other Instruction	1	2	20	-	-	-
Support Services:						
Student and Instruction Related Services	28	23	14	5	3	1
General Administration	-	11	3	-	-	5
School Administrative Services	63	19	13	8	5	-
Administrative Information Technology	3	4	1			
Total	224	192	187	113	74	19

Source: School Personnel Records

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Operating Statistics For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30

#### Pupil/Teacher Ratio

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Operating Expenditures	Cost Per Pupil	Percentage Change	Teaching Staff	Elementary	Middle School	Average Daily Enrollment (ADE)	Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	% Change in Average Daily Enrollment	Student Attendance Percentage
2015	105	\$ 4,431,861	\$ 42,208	0.00%	39	1:12	1:12	105	98	33.00%	96.90%
2016	496	14,402,238	29,037	-31.21%	74	1:12	1:12	496	486	372.38%	97.98%
2017	848	16,801,868	19,814	-31.76%	74	1:12	1:12	848	831	70.97%	98.00%
2018	1,114	24,234,959	21,755	9.80%	156	1:12	1:12	1,114	1,092	31.37%	98.03%
2019	1,386	34,839,381	25,137	15.54%	141	1:12	1:13	1,355	1,262	11.55%	93.30%
2020	1,519	55,019,232	36,221	44.10%	130	1:9	1:10	1,482	1,372	9.57%	91.40%

Sources: School records

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. School Building Information For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30

District Building	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
KIPP: Cooper Norcross Lanning Square Primary (ES#1 and MS# 1)						
Square Feet	124,563	124,563	124,563	124,563	124,563	124,563
Capacity (students)	3,956	3,956	3,956	3,956	3,956	3,956
Enrollment	1,094	1,057	783	651	496	105
KIPP: Cooper Norcross Whittier Middle (MS#2)						
Square Feet	71,815	71,815	71,815	71,815	N/A	N/A
Capacity (students)	2,601	2,601	2,601	2,601	N/A	N/A
Enrollment	425	329	331	197	N/A	N/A

Number of Schools at June 30, 2020

Elementary = 1

Middle School = 2

Source: School Office

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Insurance Schedule June 30, 2020

	Coverage	Deductible
Commercial Property and General Liability:		
Commercial property	\$ 38,465,669	\$ 5,000
Earthquake	1,000,000	25,000
Business Auto	1,000,000	2,500
School Board Legal Liability	1,000,000	5,000
Umbrella	6,000,000	-
Workers' compensation	1,000,000	-
Surety Bonds:		
Board Secretary/Business Administrator	252,540	1,000
Assistant Business Administrator	252,540	1,000

# RENAISSANCE SCHOOL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FINANCIAL INDICATORS

# KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Sustainability Indicators For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Cash	\$ 14,595,959	\$ 6,702,145	\$ 4,364,204	\$ 4,152,901	\$ 2,581,429	\$ 520,562
Current Assets Capital Assets - net	11,294,675 95,724,593	22,272,587 79,139,430	26,459,590 76,192,257	20,217,266 65,961,799	2,426,627 54,710,827	1,442,152
Total Assets	121,615,227	108,114,162	107,016,051	90,331,966	59,718,883	1,962,714
Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	16,415,587 112,798,290	7,596,119 106,426,422	8,729,408 99,572,994	5,251,120 82,441,423	3,543,007 55,878,062	1,178,958
Total Liabilities	129,213,877	114,022,541	108,302,402	87,692,543	59,421,069	1,178,958
Net Position	\$ (7,598,650)	\$ (5,908,379)	\$ (1,286,351)	\$ 2,639,423	\$ 297,814	\$ 783,756
Total Revenue Total Expenses	\$ 37,471,886 (39,162,157)	\$ 34,668,415 (35,830,182)	\$ 31,636,223 (35,627,414)	\$ 18,247,559 (15,905,950)	\$ 15,577,590 (14,373,848)	\$ 4,072,869 (4,421,861)
Change in Net Position	\$ (1,690,271)	\$ (1,161,767)	\$ (3,991,191)	\$ 2,341,609	\$ 1,203,742	\$ (348,992)
Depreciation	\$ 1,926,227	\$ 1,835,697	\$ 1,275,910	\$ 1,257,219	\$ 505,222	\$-
Final average daily enrollment March 30th budgeted enrollment	1,482 1,493	1,355 1,487	1,114 1,092	848 850	496 490	105 100
Near Term indicators						
Current Ratios Unrestricted days in cash Enrollment variance Default	0.69 136.04 99% N/A	2.93 68.27 91% N/A	3.03 44.71 102% N/A	3.85 95.30 100% N/A	0.68 65.55 101% N/A	1.22 42.97 105% N/A

## KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Near Term Indicators For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Cash	\$ 14,595,959	\$ 6,702,145	\$ 4,364,204	\$ 4,152,901	\$ 2,581,429	\$ 520,562
Current Assets Capital Assets - net	11,294,675 95,724,593	22,272,587 79,139,430	26,459,590 76,192,257	20,217,266 65,961,799	2,426,627 54,710,827	1,442,152
Total Assets	121,615,227	108,114,162	107,016,051	90,331,966	59,718,883	1,962,714
Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	16,415,587 112,798,290	7,596,119 106,426,422	8,729,408 99,572,994	5,251,120 82,441,423	3,543,007 55,878,062	1,178,958
Total Liabilities	129,213,877	114,022,541	108,302,402	87,692,543	59,421,069	1,178,958
Net Position	\$ (7,598,650)	\$ (5,908,379)	\$ (1,286,351)	\$ 2,639,423	\$ 297,814	\$ 783,756
Total Revenue Total Expenses	\$ 37,471,886 (39,162,157)	\$ 34,668,415 (35,830,182)	\$ 31,636,223 (35,627,414)	\$ 18,247,559 (15,905,950)	\$ 15,577,590 (14,373,848)	\$ 4,072,869 (4,421,861)
Change in Net Position	\$ (1,690,271)	\$ (1,161,767)	\$ (3,991,191)	\$ 2,341,609	\$ 1,203,742	\$ (348,992)
Depreciation	\$ 1,926,227	\$ 1,835,697	\$ 1,275,910	\$ 1,257,219	\$ 505,222	\$-
Final average daily enrollment March 30th budgeted enrollment	1,482 1,493	1,355 1,487	1,114 1,092	848 850	496 490	105 100
Sustainability Indicators						
Total Margin Debt to Asset Cash Flow Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-4.5% 1.06 7,893,814 N/A	-3.4% 1.05 2,337,941 N/A	-12.6% 1.01 211,303 N/A	12.8% 0.97 1,571,472 N/A	7.7% 1.00 2,060,867 N/A	-8.6% 0.60 520,562 N/A

# SINGLE AUDIT SECTION K



### Exhibit K-1

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.:

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 and audit requirements as prescribed by the *Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey*, the financial statements of KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. (the Renaissance School), which comprise the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Renaissance School as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 26, 2020.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Renaissance School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as the basis for designing the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Renaissance School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Renaissance 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 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 over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify one deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2020-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Renaissance 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and audit requirements as prescribed by the *Office of School Finance, Department of Education and State of New Jersey.* 

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

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Westborough, Massachusetts October 26, 2020

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Matthew T. McGinnis, C.P.A. Public School Accountant PSA #20CC04260100



### Exhibit K-2

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal and State Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance and State of New Jersey OMB's Circular Letter 15-08

### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.:

### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal and State Program

We have audited KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc.'s (the Renaissance School) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* and the *New Jersey State Aid/Grant Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Renaissance School's major Federal and state programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Renaissance School's major Federal and state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its awards applicable to its Federal and state programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Renaissance School's major Federal and state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and New Jersey Department of the Treasury OMB's Circular Letter 15-08, *Single Audit Policy for Receipts of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid*. Those standards and the Uniform Guidance and State of New Jersey Department of Treasury OMB's Circular 15-08 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major Federal and state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Renaissance School's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each of the major Federal and state programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Renaissance School's compliance.

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal and State Program**

In our opinion, the Renaissance School complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major Federal and state programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the Renaissance School is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to on the previous page. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Renaissance School's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major Federal and state program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and State of New Jersey Department of Treasury OMB's Circular 15-08, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Renaissance School's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal and state program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal and state program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance of deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal and state program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance and State of New Jersey Department of Treasury OMB's Circular 15-08. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Westborough, Massachusetts October 26, 2020

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Matthew T. McGinnis, C.P.A. Public School Accountant PSA #20CC04260100

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Identification Number	Program or Award Amount	Grant From	Period To	Balance at June 30, 2020	Cash Received	Total Budgetary Expenditures	Balance at June 30, Accounts Receivable
U.S. Department of Education:									
Passed-through New Jersey Department of Education:									
E.S.S.A.: Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	S010A180030	\$ 1,686,929	7/1/19	6/30/20	\$ 1,002,806	\$ 1,855,482	\$ 1,686,929	\$ 834,253
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	S365A180030	55,699	7/1/19	6/30/20	17,167	17,167	55,699	55,699
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education Grants to States Special Education Preschool Grants Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	84.027 84.173	H027A180100 H173A180114	269,580 6,614	7/1/19 7/1/19	6/30/20 6/30/20	54,642 1,653 56,295	186,125 8,267 194,392	269,580 6,614 276,194	138,097 138,097
Passed-through the Center for Family Services: Fund for the Improvement of Education	84.215	U215N160015	673,036	7/1/19	6/30/20	378,108	798,930	947,401	526,579
Passed-through KIPP Foundation:									
Supporting Effective Educator Development Program	84.423	U423A180059	50,000	7/1/19	6/30/20		25,000	50,000	25,000
Total Special Revenue Fund and U.S. Department of Education						1,454,376	2,890,971	3,016,223	1,579,628
U.S. Department of Agriculture:									
Passed-through New Jersey Department of Agriculture:									
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	191NJ304L1603	25,395	7/1/19	6/30/20	1,981	22,579	25,395	4,797
Child Nutrition Cluster: National School Lunch Program School Breakfast Program Total Child Nutrition Cluster Total Enterprise Fund and U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.555 10.553	19NJ304N1099 19NJ304N1099	838,602 395,751	7/1/19 7/1/19	6/30/20 6/30/20	145,366 51,380 196,746 198,727	888,680 387,236 1,275,916 1,298,495	838,602 395,751 1,234,353 1,259,748	95,288 59,895 155,183 159,980
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:									
Passed-through New Jersey Department of Education:									
Medicaid Cluster: Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1905NJ5MAP	76,755	7/1/19	6/30/20		47,345	76,755	29,410
Total General Fund and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services							47,345	76,755	29,410
Total Federal Financial Awards						\$ 1,653,103	\$ 4,236,811	\$ 4,352,726	\$ 1,769,018

#### KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. Schedule of Expenditures of State Financial Assistance For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

State Cranter (Decemen Title	Grant or State Project	Program or Award	Grant F		Accounts Receivable	Cash	Budgetary	Accounts Receivable
State Grantor/Program Title	Number	Amount	From	То	June 30, 2019	Received	Expenditures	June 30, 2020
State Department of Education								
General Fund:								
Equalization Aid - Local	20-495-034-5120-078	\$ 26,943,165	7/1/19	6/30/20	\$-	\$ 26,943,165	\$ 26,943,165	\$-
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions	15-495-034-5094-003	15,557	7/1/14	6/30/15	15,557	-	15,557	15,557
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions	16-495-034-5094-003	54,399	7/1/15	6/30/16	54,399	-	54,399	54,399
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions	17-495-034-5094-003	103,109	7/1/16	6/30/17	103,109	-	103,109	103,109
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions	18-495-034-5094-003	130,319	7/1/17	6/30/18	130,319	-	130,319	130,319
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions	19-495-034-5094-003	219,772	7/1/18	6/30/19	219,772	-	219,772	219,772
Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions	20-495-034-5094-003	461,815	7/1/19	6/30/20	-	-	461,815	461,815
Extraordinary Aid	20-495-034-5120-044	87,828	7/1/19	6/30/20	22,518	87,828	87,828	
Total General Fund					545,674	27,030,993	28,015,964	984,971
Enterprise Fund:								
State School Lunch	20-100-010-3350-023	11,284	7/1/19	6/30/20	1,425	11,284	11,356	1,497
Total Enterprise Fund					1,425	11,284	11,356	1,497
Total State Financial Assistance					\$ 547,099	\$ 27,042,277	\$ 28,027,320	\$ 986,468

Notes to the Schedules of Expenditures of Federal and State Assistance For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### 1. GENERAL

The accompanying Schedules of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance programs (collectively, the Schedules) include Federal and state award activity of KIPP: Cooper Norcross, Inc. (the Renaissance School). All Federal and state awards received directly from Federal and state agencies, as well as Federal awards and state financial assistance passed through other government agencies are included on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance.

#### 2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying Schedules are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in these schedules is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance); and the provisions of New Jersey Department of the Treasury OMB's Circular Letter 15-08, *Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid.* 

### 3. RELATIONSHIP TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Schedules of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance present only a selected portion of the activities of the Renaissance School. It is not intended to, nor does it, present either the balance sheet, revenue, expenditures, or changes in fund balance of the governmental funds. The financial activity for the aforementioned awards is reported in the Renaissance School's statement of activities and statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance - governmental funds.

Awards and financial assistance revenues are reported in the Renaissance School's basic financial statements on a GAAP basis as follows:

	Federal	State	Total
General Fund Special Revenue Fund Food Service Fund	\$    76,755 3,016,223 <u>1,259,748</u>	\$ 28,015,964 - 11,356	\$ 28,092,719 3,016,223 <u>1,271,104</u>
Total Awards and Financial Assistance	<u>\$ 4,352,726</u>	<u>\$ 28,027,320</u>	<u>\$ 32,380,046</u>

Notes to the Schedules of Expenditures of Federal and State Assistance For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

### 4. RELATIONSHIP TO FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCIAL REPORTS

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

#### 5. OTHER

The Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) Social Security Contributions of \$984,971 represents the amount to be reimbursed by the state for the employer's share of Social Security contributions for TPAF members for the fiscal years 2015 through 2020.

## 6. ON-BEHALF PROGRAMS NOT SUBJECT TO STATE SINGLE AUDIT

Not applicable

#### 7. DE MINIMIS INDIRECT COST RATE

The Renaissance School has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

## 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

### **Financial Statements**

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP: Unmodified

Is a "going concern" emphasis-of-matter paragraph included in the auditor's report?	Yes	X	No		
Internal control over financial reporting:					
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes	X	No		
<ul> <li>Significant deficiency(ies) identified?</li> </ul>	X Yes		None reported		
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes	X	No		
Federal Awards					
Internal control over major Federal programs:					
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes	X	_ No		
<ul> <li>Significant deficiency(ies) identified?</li> </ul>	Yes	x	_ None reported		
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major Federal programs: Unmodified					
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes	x	No		
Identification of major Federal programs:					
Name of Federal Program or	Cluster	-	CFDA <u>Number</u>		
Fund for the Improvement of Education Child Nutrition Cluster			84.215 10.555/10.553		
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000					
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes	X	No		

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS (Continued)

# State Awards

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs (.520)			,820	
Auditee qualified as low risk auditee:			х	
Type of auditor's report issued:			dified	
Internal control over major programs:				
Material weakness(es) identified:			х	
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?			х	None Reported
Type of auditor's report on compliance for major programs:			dified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to reported in Accordance with NJOMB Circular Letter 15-08?			х	
Identification of major program				
<u>GMIS Number(s)</u>	Name of State Program or Cluster			
20-495-034-5120-078 20-495-034-5120-078	Equalization Aid - Local Equalization Aid - State			

#### 2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

#### **Significant Deficiency**

### Finding 2020-001: Real Estate Development Accounting

This item was reported during the year ended June 30, 2019, as finding 2019-001.

#### Criteria

Proper accounting and reconciliations of real estate development and other accounts as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

#### Condition

A significant amount of capital project costs that relate to fiscal year 2020 were not accrued for in the financial statements.

#### Cause

Management did not perform a timely reconciliation between development project requisition summaries and the accounting records of the Renaissance School.

### Effect

Many real estate and related accounts required additional analysis to reconcile at year-end and, as a result, there were several audit adjustments.

#### **Repeated Finding**

Yes.

#### Recommendation

The Renaissance School should perform a timely reconciliation between the real estate development and finance records to ensure proper cut-off of the capital project costs so all costs are accrued for that relates to the current fiscal year.

#### Management Response

Management has improved the processes around Real Estate Accounting over the past year and as a result of those efforts, the material weakness noted in the prior year audit was reduced to a significant deficiency. Management will continue to work on improving the Real Estate Accounting function by adding a quarterly reconciliation to our close process. Management will review our existing fixed asset modules and will determine if the organization will need to invest in additional fixed asset software that can track and calculate our fixed assets in a more efficient manner. This would ultimately reduce the amount of adjusting entries during the course of the audit.

Management intends to partner with our auditors during the course of fiscal year 2021 to ensure that this significant deficiency is removed in the coming year.

## 3. FEDERAL AWARD AND STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None

### 4. STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

See page 85.

Summary of Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings and Questioned Costs As Prepared by Management For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS**

#### Material Weakness

#### Finding 2019-001: Real Estate Development Accounting

This item was reported during the year ended June 30, 2019, as finding 2019-001.

#### Criteria

Proper accounting and reconciliations of real estate development and other accounts as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

#### Condition

Management is not consistently recording real estate and related transactions within the general ledger. Several real estate and related balances had to be reconciled to allow for accurate year-end reporting. In addition, management was commingling fund accounting and school-wide accounting in certain transactions.

#### Cause

The Renaissance School is not consistently recording real estate and related transactions within the general ledger. Several real estate and related balances had to be reconciled to allow for accurate year-end reporting.

### Effect

Many real estate and related accounts required additional analysis to reconcile at year-end and, as a result, there were several audit adjustments.

#### **Current Status**

For fiscal year 2020, management improved its controls and procedures surrounding general accounting, capital asset recordkeeping, and development cash reconciliation. However, the reconciliations between the real estate development and finance team were not completed timely, resulting in significant cut-off adjustments, see Finding 2020-001 for the current year comment.

New Jersey Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs as Prepared by Management For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **Status of Prior Year Findings**

This section identifies the status of prior-year findings related to the basic financial statements and Federal and state awards that are required to be reported in accordance with Chapter 6.12 of *Government Auditing Standards*, U.S. Uniform Guidance (section .511(a)(b)) and New Jersey OMB's Circular 04-04 and/or 15-08, as applicable.

In accordance with government auditing standards, our procedures included a review of all prior year recommendations. See page 85 for prior year findings.