

**REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL
TRENDS AND FINDINGS
IDENTIFIED IN CHARTER SCHOOL AND
CHARTER TECHNICAL CAREER CENTER
2012-13 FISCAL YEAR AUDIT REPORTS**



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**REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL TRENDS AND FINDINGS
IDENTIFIED IN CHARTER SCHOOL AND CHARTER TECHNICAL CAREER CENTER
2012-13 FISCAL YEAR AUDIT REPORTS**

SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of significant financial trends and findings identified in the 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports submitted to us by May 31, 2014, for 554 charter schools and charter technical career centers (hereafter referred to as charter schools).

Significant Financial Trends

- Sixty-eight (12 percent) of the 554 charter schools reported a deficit unassigned/assigned fund balance or unrestricted net assets for the general fund or other unrestricted fund at June 30, 2013, which is comparable to the percentage of total charter schools that reported deficits at June 30, 2012.

Significant Findings

- The audit reports for four charter schools included a statement by the respective CPAs regarding the ability of the charter school to continue operations on an ongoing basis.
- The audit reports for 157 charter schools included 315 audit findings addressing weaknesses in internal control, instances of noncompliance with applicable laws or rules, or additional matters that should be addressed by management, including 35 audit reports with findings considered by the CPAs to be material weaknesses in internal control.
- Of the 315 findings reviewed, 170 (54 percent) did not include one or more of the elements required by Chapter 10.850, Rules of the Auditor General.
- Of the 274 findings included in 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports for charter schools in operation during the 2011-12 fiscal year, 75 (27 percent) were repeated from 2011-12 fiscal year audit reports. Of the 240 findings included in the 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports for charter schools in operation during the 2011-12 and 2010-11 fiscal years, 34 (14 percent) were repeated from the 2010-11 fiscal year audit reports.

BACKGROUND

Charter schools and charter technical career centers are established pursuant to Sections 1002.33 and 1002.34, Florida Statutes, respectively, and are part of the State's program of public education. Additionally, State universities may grant charters to lab (developmental research) schools pursuant to Section 1002.32, Florida Statutes. Charter schools operate under a charter with a sponsoring school district or university, but are exempt from many of the laws and rules that govern the operations of school districts and universities. Charter technical career centers operate under a charter with a sponsoring school district, college, or a consortium of one or more of each, and are also exempt from many of the laws and rules that govern the operations of school districts and colleges. Charter schools must be organized as, or operated by, a nonprofit organization, or be operated by a municipality or other public entity. Charter technical career centers must be organized as a nonprofit organization.

Charter schools receive funding similar to other public schools. Charter technical career centers receive State funding for student enrollment and program outcomes as provided in law, in addition to funding received directly from the sponsors as stated in the charter.

Section 218.39, Florida Statutes, provides for audits of charter schools and charter technical career centers (hereafter referred to as charter schools) to be performed annually by CPAs. The scope of these audits includes an examination

of the financial statements, the issuance of a report on compliance and internal control in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, and, if applicable, the issuance of a report on compliance and internal control relative to Federal awards in accordance with United States Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133.

Section 218.503(2), Florida Statutes, requires a charter school to notify its sponsor, the Commissioner of Education, and the Legislative Auditing Committee when one or more of the conditions specified in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, have occurred or will occur if action is not taken to assist the charter school. Chapter 10.850, Rules of the Auditor General, requires the CPA to state in the management letter whether or not the charter school has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes. Pursuant to Section 218.503(4), Florida Statutes, the charter school sponsor or the sponsor’s designee and the Commissioner of Education must contact the charter school governing body to determine what actions have been taken by the charter school governing body to resolve or prevent the condition, and the charter school governing body may be required to prepare a financial recovery plan.

Section 11.45(7)(f), Florida Statutes, requires that we annually compile a summary of significant financial trends and findings identified in audits of charter schools performed by CPAs. Section 11.45(7)(e), Florida Statutes, requires us to notify the Commissioner of Education and the Legislative Auditing Committee of any charter school audit report reviewed by us that contains a statement that the charter school has met one or more of the conditions specified in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Section 218.39(8), Florida Statutes, requires that we notify the Legislative Auditing Committee of charter school audit reports that indicate that the charter school failed to take full corrective action in response to a recommendation that was included in the two preceding financial audit reports.

NUMBER OF CHARTER SCHOOLS IN OPERATION

As shown in Exhibit A, the total number of charter schools in operation has increased by 47 percent from 388 during the 2008-09 fiscal year to 569 during the 2012-13 fiscal year. During the 2012-13 fiscal year, one or more charter schools were in operation in 44 counties. Table 1 shows the 10 counties with the largest number of charter schools in operation during the 2012-13 fiscal year.

As of May 31, 2014, we had received audit reports for 554 of the 569 charter schools in operation during the 2012-13 fiscal year.

Table 1

County	Number of Charter Schools in 2012-13 Fiscal Year
Miami-Dade	120
Broward	82
Hillsborough	43
Palm Beach	42
Orange	32
Polk	27
Duval	21
Pinellas	21
Lee	20
Alachua	16

FINANCIAL TRENDS

Historical financial information for some charter schools is limited and the size and organizational structure of the schools vary significantly; consequently, identifying meaningful trend data is somewhat problematic.¹ However, while financial reporting models may differ, there is basic financial information that is subject to review and analysis for determining the financial condition of charter schools as a whole.

We reviewed the 554 charter school audit reports submitted to us for the 2012-13 fiscal year and analyzed the ending fund balance or unrestricted net assets. These balances generally represent residual amounts at fiscal year-end that are available to finance the subsequent fiscal year’s operations and may provide some indication of the financial health of the entity as of the end of the reporting period.

Financial Condition Trends

The financial condition measure used in this report is the ratio of the unassigned/assigned fund balance or unrestricted net assets to the general fund or other unrestricted fund revenues. Table 2 shows the number of charter schools for which the financial condition ratio was above and below the average ratio, and the number of charter schools ending the fiscal year with a deficit unassigned/assigned fund balance or unrestricted net assets for the general fund or other unrestricted fund for each of the past three fiscal years:

Table 2

Fund Balance or Net Assets:	Fiscal Year		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average Ratio (percent)	17.8	16.4	15.3
Schools Above Average	153	162	169
Schools Below Average (positive balance)	267	279	317
Schools Below Average (negative balance)	25	58	68
Total	445	499	554

As shown on Exhibit B, 68 (12 percent) of the 554 charter schools reported a deficit unassigned/assigned fund balance or unrestricted net assets for the general fund or other unrestricted fund at June 30, 2013, which is comparable to the percentage of total charter schools that reported deficits at June 30, 2012.

The financial condition ratio for the 68 charter schools that reported deficit balances ranged from less than negative 1 percent to negative 63 percent, with an average of negative 8 percent. Twenty of the 68 charter schools reporting a deficit balance were in their first year of operation.

¹ As of June 30, 2013, approximately 36 percent of the charter schools had been in operation for three years or less, with 78 charter schools newly opened during the 2012-13 fiscal year. Many charter schools are small, single entity organizations. Some are operated by municipalities or not-for-profit organizations. Some present audited financial information on the governmental accounting basis, while others present the information on the not-for-profit accounting basis. Individual charter schools reported annual revenues ranging from approximately \$23,000 to approximately \$37,500,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Financial Condition Monitoring

For the 2012-13 fiscal year, the base Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) allocation was estimated to be \$3,582.98 per full-time equivalent (FTE) student, and the allocation was not revised. This amount represents an increase of \$103.76 from the final per FTE FEFP allocation of \$3,479.22 for the 2011-12 fiscal year. Also, based on the 2013-14 FEFP Fourth Calculation released by the Florida Department of Education (FDOE) in April 2014, the per FTE FEFP allocation for the 2013-14 fiscal year is expected to increase by \$169.32, from the 2012-13 fiscal year final allocation, to \$3,752.30. Total FTE students for the 491 charter schools operating during both the 2011-12 and 2012-13 fiscal years collectively increased by approximately 10,000 from the 2011-12 fiscal year to the 2012-13 fiscal year. This increase is comparable to recent fiscal years.

While total FTE students has been increasing, a significant number of charter schools continue to close each year. During the period July 2012 through June 2014, 63 charter schools closed. For 30 of the 63 charter school closures, our review of sponsoring school districts’ records disclosed that 15 of the 30 charter school closures were at least partially due to financial difficulties.

Effective financial monitoring and timely and appropriate adjustments to operations are critical to charter schools to ensure that operating costs remain within available financial resources, particularly for the 68 charter schools previously noted as reporting deficit unassigned/assigned fund balance or unrestricted net assets.

AUDIT FINDINGS

Going Concern

The 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports for four charter schools (see Table 3) included statements by the respective CPAs regarding the ability of the charter schools to continue operations on an ongoing basis (going concern). For the 2011-12 fiscal year, there were four charter school audit reports with similar statements.

Table 3

Charter Schools Reporting Going Concern Issues	
Brevard	Palm Bay Academy
Marion	Francis Marion Military Academy
Pinellas	Gulf Coast Academy
Volusia	Volusia Flagler Advanced Technology Center

Classification of Audit Findings

Auditing standards require auditors to report significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control that are disclosed during the course of a financial statement audit. A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or

combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or 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.

The audit reports for 397 charter schools contained no audit findings, while the audit reports for 157 charter schools included a total of 315 findings. For purposes of this report, audit findings are generally classified in one of two categories. The first category consists of material weaknesses, as defined above. The second category of other audit findings consists of significant deficiencies as defined above, instances of noncompliance with applicable laws or rules, or additional matters that should be addressed by management.

Material Weaknesses

The audit reports for 35 charter schools (see Table 4) included findings that were considered by the respective CPAs to be material weaknesses in the charter schools' internal control. This included 9 schools for which two material weakness findings were reported and 3 schools for which three or more material weakness findings were reported.

Table 4

Charter Schools Reporting Material Weaknesses	
Alachua	Miami-Dade
Alachua Learning Center Middle School	Excelsior Language Academy of Hialeah
One Room Middle School	Palm Beach
The One Room School House Project	Palm Beach Maritime Academy
Bay	South Tech Charter Academy
Bay Haven Charter Academy Elementary School	Pinellas
Bay Haven Charter Academy Middle School	Academie Da Vinci Charter School
North Bay Haven Charter Career Academy	Gulf Coast Academy
North Bay Haven Charter Elementary School	Polk
North Bay Haven Charter Middle School	McKeel Academy of Technology
Brow ard	McKeel Elementary Academy
Central Charter School	South McKeel Academy
Escambia	Putnam
Byrneville Elementary School	Children's Reading Center Charter School
Flagler	Sarasota
Global Outreach Charter Academy of Palm Coast	Imagine School at North Port
Indian River	Sarasota School of Arts and Sciences
Sebastian Charter Junior High	St. Johns
Lee	St. Augustine Public Montessori School
Bonita Springs Preparatory and Fitness Academy	St. Lucie
Cape Coral Preparatory and Fitness Academy	Palm Pointe Educational Research School at Tradition
Fort Myers Preparatory and Fitness Academy	Volusia
Manatee	Burns Science and Technology Charter School
Imagine Charter School at North Manatee	Richard Milburn Academy of Volusia County
Imagine School at Lakewood Ranch	Walton
Marion	Chautauqua Learn and Serve at The Arc of Walton County
Francis Marion Military Academy	
McIntosh Area School	

For the 35 charter schools, 19 had material weaknesses regarding incorrect accounting treatment of transactions, 8 had material weaknesses regarding the need for enhancements in the design of internal controls to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements, 4 had material weaknesses regarding inadequate separation of duties, and 5 had material weaknesses regarding the lack of personnel with skills necessary to prepare the financial statements.

The other material weakness findings included deficiencies in cash controls, disbursement controls, payroll tax remittance, contract compliance, financial condition, board meetings, and capital assets policies and procedures.

Significant Deficiencies and Other Audit Findings

Of the 157 charter schools for which audit reports included findings, 140 had findings that were considered by the respective CPAs to be significant deficiencies, instances of noncompliance with applicable laws and rules, or additional matters not considered to be material weaknesses (this includes 9 charter schools that had both significant deficiencies and material weaknesses). The following is a summary of the predominant audit findings not considered to be material weaknesses:

Separation of Duties. For 10 charter schools, the CPAs noted certain duties and responsibilities were not adequately separated. Consequently, the charter schools' ability to properly safeguard assets was limited and there was an increased risk that errors or fraud, should they occur, may not be detected on a timely basis. Although some of the findings indicated that the lack of separation of duties was due to the small size of the charter schools and staff involved, there were several instances in which the auditors recommended that the charter schools reassign duties and responsibilities or establish compensating controls.

Budget Administration. For 16 charter schools, the CPAs noted inadequate controls over budget administration. The CPAs noted amounts budgeted had been over-expended for 12 (75 percent) of the 16 charter schools. Other findings included failure to prepare budget amendments for significant transactions and deficiencies in cost allocation plans. Weaknesses in budgetary controls increase the risk of inefficient or inappropriate use of financial resources, which may result in deteriorating financial condition.

Policies and Procedures. For 9 charter schools, the CPAs noted that policies and procedures had not been established in writing or were inadequate. For most of the charter schools, the CPAs reported the lack of written policies and procedures. Adequate written policies and procedures are necessary to ensure implementation of internal controls and compliance with laws, rules, and good business practices.

Cash Controls. For 15 charter schools, the CPAs noted inadequate controls over cash. Control deficiencies included untimely or incorrectly prepared bank account reconciliations and inadequately safeguarded cash collections. Such cash control issues increase the risk that unauthorized disbursements or loss of cash could occur and not be timely detected.

Capital Assets. For 44 charter schools, the CPAs noted a lack of adequate accountability for capital assets. Findings included inadequate or lack of subsidiary tangible personal property records and failure to reconcile annual physical inventory results to the subsidiary records. Lack of controls over capital assets increases the risk that misuse or misappropriations could occur without being promptly detected.

Payroll and Personnel Administration. For 12 charter schools, the CPAs noted inadequate controls, or noncompliance with applicable legal requirements, regarding payroll and personnel administration. Deficiencies included untimely remittance of payroll taxes to the Internal Revenue Service and inadequate documentation in personnel files. Such payroll and personnel control deficiencies affect the charter schools' ability to comply with legal requirements and increase the risk of inappropriate or inefficient use of public resources.

Other Expenditures. For 25 charter schools, the CPAs noted purchasing and other disbursement control deficiencies. Deficiencies included inadequate disbursement controls and inadequate documentation to support expenditures. Lack of controls over purchasing and invoice payment functions could affect the charter school's ability

to demonstrate the appropriate use of public resources and increase the risk of inappropriate or inefficient use of public resources.

Records Management. For 55 charter schools, the CPAs noted that accounting and financial records were not properly and accurately maintained. Deficiencies included transactions either not posted or incorrectly posted to the accounting records and insufficient monitoring and review of account balances. Such recordkeeping deficiencies affect the charter schools' ability to monitor use of public resources and increase the risk of inappropriate or inefficient use of such resources. Improper recording of transactions affects the reliability of the charter schools' reports on financial position and results of operations.

Charter Contract Compliance. For 21 charter schools, the CPAs questioned the charter schools' compliance with charter contracts. Deficiencies included board members failing to receive required charter school governance training within 90 days, contrary to State Board of Education Rule 6A-6.0784, Florida Administrative Code, and untimely filing of audit reports.

Miscellaneous Findings. For 24 charter schools, the CPAs noted various audit findings related to areas such as financial statements preparation and improvements needed in financial position, including some charter schools operating at a deficit.

Detail of Audit Findings

Chapter 10.850, Rules of the Auditor General, prescribes the required elements of audit findings. Of the 315 findings in the audit reports reviewed, 170 (54 percent) did not include one or more of the following elements required by Section 10.856(3), Rules of the Auditor General:

- A description of the criteria or specific requirement upon which the audit finding was based (e.g., statutory, regulatory, or other citation).
- A description of the condition found, including facts that support the condition identified in the finding.
- A cause, or the reason or explanation, for the condition.
- A proper perspective for judging the prevalence and consequences of the finding, such as whether the finding represents an isolated instance or a systemic problem (e.g., the number of records examined and the quantity or dollar value of the condition).
- A recommendation as to what corrective action should be taken.

Inadequately written audit findings make it difficult for audit report users to determine the exact nature of the problem being addressed by the finding and necessary corrective action.

Repeated Findings from Prior Fiscal Years

A significant number of findings included in 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports were also included in audit reports for the 2011-12 and 2010-11 fiscal years. Of the 274 findings included in 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports for charter schools in operation during the 2011-12 fiscal year, 75 (27 percent) were repeated from 2011-12 fiscal year audit reports. Of the 240 findings included in the 2012-13 fiscal year audit reports for charter schools in operation during the 2011-12 and 2010-11 fiscal years, 34 (14 percent) were repeated from the 2010-11 fiscal year audit reports.

Pursuant to Section 218.39(8), Florida Statutes, on June 17, 2014, we notified the Legislative Auditing Committee of 23 charter schools that failed to take full corrective action in response to one or more recommendations included in the two preceding financial audit reports.

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

The objective of this project was to identify significant financial trends and findings based on our review of charter school audit reports submitted pursuant to Section 218.39, Florida Statutes.

The scope of this project included a review of 554 audit reports prepared by independent CPAs and submitted to us by May 31, 2014, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Our methodology included a review of applicable audit reports and a compilation of significant financial trends and findings. We conducted this review in accordance with applicable generally accepted government auditing standards. We believe that the procedures performed provide a reasonable basis for the summaries of significant financial trends and findings included in this report.

AUTHORITY

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 11.45(7)(f), Florida Statutes, I have directed that this report be prepared to present the summary of financial trends and significant findings identified in charter school audit reports prepared by independent CPAs for the 2012-13 fiscal year.



David W. Martin, CPA
Auditor General

EXHIBIT A
NUMBER OF CHARTER SCHOOLS AND CHARTER TECHNICAL CAREER CENTERS IN OPERATION

County	Fiscal Years				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Alachua	13	12	13	16	16
Bay	3	3	8	8	10
Brevard	8	9	9	7	7
Broward (1)	53	56	66	73	82
Charlotte	0	1	1	1	1
Citrus	1	1	1	1	1
Collier	2	2	2	3	3
Columbia	0	0	0	0	1
Desoto	0	0	0	1	0
Dixie	0	0	0	1	1
Duval	5	7	13	18	21
Escambia	7	6	7	9	9
Flagler	5	4	3	3	3
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1
Gadsden	1	1	1	1	1
Glades	1	1	2	2	2
Hernando	1	1	1	1	1
Hillsborough	26	27	30	36	43
Indian River	5	5	5	5	5
Jefferson	1	1	1	0	0
Lake (2)	11	9	10	10	10
Lee	17	17	18	22	20
Leon (1)	6	6	6	5	7
Levy	2	2	2	2	2
Manatee	9	8	10	10	11
Marion	3	3	3	3	3
Martin (4)	2	2	2	2	2
Miami-Dade	73	85	92	109	120
Monroe	3	3	4	6	6
Okaloosa	3	3	3	3	3
Orange	20	20	28	29	32
Osceola	7	8	8	8	11
Palm Beach	34	33	32	35	42
Pasco	5	5	5	5	5
Pinellas	9	12	13	17	21
Polk	24	22	23	24	27
Putnam	1	1	1	1	2
Santa Rosa	1	2	2	2	2
Sarasota	9	10	8	9	9
Seminole	3	2	2	3	3
St. Johns (2)	3	4	4	4	5
St. Lucie (3)	1	2	3	3	4
Sumter	1	1	1	1	1
Volusia (2)	5	6	7	10	9
Wakulla	1	1	1	1	1
Walton	2	2	2	3	3
Total	388	407	454	514	569

(1) Includes one University lab school for the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 fiscal years chartered through Florida State University.

(2) Includes one charter technical career center for the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 fiscal years.

(3) Includes one University lab school for the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 fiscal years.

(4) Includes one charter school operated by a college for the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 fiscal years.

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EXHIBIT B
SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCE / NET ASSETS DEFICITS
CHARTER SCHOOLS AND CHARTER TECHNICAL CAREER CENTERS
JUNE 30, 2013

	General or Other Unrestricted Fund	
	Total Fund Balance or Net Assets	Unassigned / Assigned Fund Balance or Unrestricted Net Assets
Alachua		
Caring and Sharing Learning School	(12,044)	(12,044)
Micanopy Middle School	(745)	(745)
Sweetwater Branch Academy	(67,404)	(67,404)
Sweetwater Branch Academy Elementary School	(113,750)	(113,750)
Bay		
Newpoint Bay Academy (Middle School)	342	(13,158)
Broward		
Acclaim Academy Florida	(151,906)	(152,645)
Atlantic Montessori Charter School	(16,378)	(31,466)
Broward Charter School of Science and Technology (K-8)	(63,345)	(97,384)
Broward Community Charter School (Elementary)	877	(13,572)
Broward Community Charter School West	1,981	(26,663)
Everest Charter School	(4,356)	(12,530)
Excelsior Charter of Broward	4,456	(15,895)
Florida Intercultural Academy Elementary	10,900	(7,656)
Franklin Academy B	(182,920)	(182,920)
Henry McNeal Turner Learning Academy	(16,228)	(16,953)
Imagine Charter School at North Lauderdale	16,099	(327)
Imagine Middle School West	3	(4,704)
International School of Broward	(109,020)	(111,959)
RISE Academy School of Science and Technology II	(69,012)	(69,012)
The Obama Academy for Boys	(39,580)	(39,580)
The Red Shoe Charter School for Girls	(54,459)	(54,459)
Columbia		
Shining Star Academy of the Arts	(121,297)	(153,208)
Duval		
KIPP Voice Elementary School	46,533	(23,926)
Escambia		
AA Dixon Charter School of Excellence	(56,365)	(70,540)
Newpoint Pensacola Academy Middle School	6,466	(11,534)
Flagler		
Global Outreach Charter Academy of Palm Coast	(112,721)	(112,721)
Hillsborough		
Channelside Academy of Math and Science	28,864	(14,539)
Mt. Pleasant Standard Base Middle School	(4,440)	(4,440)
Pivot Charter School – Tampa	3,553	(7,154)
W.E. Philips Learning Academy	(48,115)	(48,115)
Walton Academy for the Performing Arts	(48,166)	(48,166)
West University Charter High	(627,002)	(627,002)
Leon		
Capital City High of Leon County	2,062	(11,299)
Imagine Charter School at Leon	0	(11,024)

EXHIBIT B (CONTINUED)
SUMMARY OF FUND BALANCE / NET ASSETS DEFICITS
CHARTER SCHOOLS AND CHARTER TECHNICAL CAREER CENTERS
JUNE 30, 2013

	General or Other Unrestricted Fund	
	Total Fund Balance or Net Assets	Unassigned / Assigned Fund Balance or Unrestricted Net Assets
Manatee		
Manatee School for the Arts	177,837	(798,342)
Team Success A School of Excellence	906	(1,603)
Marion		
Francis Marion Military Academy	(148,687)	(148,687)
Miami-Dade		
Bridgepoint Academy (K-5)	(17,659)	(64,137)
Bridgepoint Academy of Greater Miami (K-5)	(31,046)	(70,769)
Bridgepoint Academy of Village Green (K-8)	(106,463)	(116,063)
Excelsior Charter High School	(43,417)	(43,417)
Excelsior Language Academy of Hialeah	1,313	(20,866)
Green Springs High School Charter	(64,882)	(64,882)
Lincoln-Marti Charter Schools Hialeah Campus	64,008	(115,992)
Miami Arts	(155,800)	(160,364)
North Gardens High School	(85,160)	(85,160)
North Park High School Charter	(125,437)	(125,437)
Oxford Academy of Miami	(61,209)	(90,668)
Palm Glades Preparatory Academy	2,779	(51,731)
Somerset Preparatory Academy at Silver Palms	356,323	(35,890)
Monroe		
Ocean Studies Charter School	(14,071)	(28,667)
Orange		
Sunshine High School – Greater Orlando Campus, Inc.	(22,712)	(22,712)
UCP East Orange Child Development Center Charter School	(472,289)	(472,289)
Palm Beach		
Joseph Littles Nguzo Saba Charter School	(155,107)	(155,107)
My Choice Academy	(100,467)	(100,467)
Our Childrens Middle Academy	(24,515)	(24,515)
Quantum High School	(377,488)	(377,488)
Renaissance Learning Center (The)	(133,830)	(133,830)
Riviera Beach Maritime Academy	(23,700)	(39,066)
Toussaint L'Ouverture High School for Arts and Social Justice	(24,505)	(69,864)
Worthington High School	(20,016)	(20,016)
Pinellas		
Gulf Coast Academy (Mavericks High of Pinellas County)	(252,459)	(313,292)
Newpoint Charter School- Pinellas	225	(23,900)
St. Johns		
St. Paul School of Excellence	(2,303)	(2,303)
Sumter		
The Villages Charter School	(791,831)	(847,774)
Volusia		
Burns Science and Technology Charter School	(124,534)	(145,023)
Ivy Hawn Charter School of the Arts	11,649	(2,882)
Richard Milburn Academy of Volusia County	(202,106)	(267,192)