DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD

WASHINGTON, DC

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

KENDALL, PREBOLA AND JONES

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Kendall, Prebola and Jones, LLC Certified Public Accountants

District of Columbia Public Charter School Board 3333 14th Street, NW, Suite 210 Washington, DC 20010

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board, a component unit of the government of the District of Columbia, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2009, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board, as of September 30, 2009, and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As more fully described in Note 1(G) to the financial statements, the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board is not required to legally adopt an annual operating budget and as such a budgetary comparison has not been presented as Required Supplementary Information.

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the financial statements.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 26, 2010, on our consideration of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's internal control over financial reporting and 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* and should be considered in assessing results of our audit.

Kendall, Prebola and Jones

Kendall, Prebola and Jones

Certified Public Accountants

Bedford, Pennsylvania February 26, 2010

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

<u>ASSETS</u>	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type Activities	Total
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,081,636	\$ -	\$ 2,081,636
Repurchase Agreements	-,,	· -	-
Grants Receivable	23,950	-	23,950
Accounts Receivable	103,693	-	103,693
Interest Receivable	318	-	318
Prepaid Expenses	141,874		141,874
Total Current Assets	\$ 2,351,471	<u>\$</u>	\$ 2,351,471
Other Assets:			
Deposits	\$ 9,369	<u> </u>	\$ 9,369
Total Other Assets	\$ 9,369	\$	\$ 9,369
Noncurrent Assets:			
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 180,357</u>	<u> </u>	\$ 180,357
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>\$ 180,357</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 180,357
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 2,541,197</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 2,541,197
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Accounts Payable	\$ 276,084	\$ -	\$ 276,084
Accrued Payroll and Vacation	53,974	-	53,974
Payroll Liabilities	11,932	-	11,932
Advances on Grants	1,162,520		1,162,520
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 1,504,510	<u>\$</u>	\$ 1,504,510

(See Accompanying Notes and Auditor's Report)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	\$ 180,357 <u>856,330</u>	\$ - -	\$ 180,357 <u>856,330</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 1,036,687	\$	\$ 1,036,687

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

			Program	Program Revenues	Net ()	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets	s and
ctions/Programs:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
overnmental Activities:							
Charter School Program Education Investment No Child Left Behind Act Depreciation - Unallocated Loss on Disposal of Assets	\$ 4,509,581 498,646 264,393 62,015 3,582	\$ 1,823,336	\$ 1,178,409 498,427 264,393	69	\$ (1,507,836) (219) - (62,015) (3,582)	69	\$ (1,507,836) (219) - (62,015) (3,582)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 5,338,217	\$ 1,823,336	\$ 1,941,229	·	\$ (1,573,652)	\$	\$ (1,573,652)
usiness-Type Activities:	69	5	69	5	59	S	8
Total Government, Component Unit	\$ 5,338,217	\$ 1,823,336	\$ 1,941,229	ا د	\$ (1,573,652)	2	\$ (1,573,652)
	General Revenues:						
	Government Aid Interest Earnings	Government Aid - Appropriations Interest Earnings	S		\$ 1,660,277	·	\$ 1,660,277
	Total Gen	Total General Revenues			\$ 1,666,663	69	\$ 1,666,663
	Change ir	Change in Net Assets			\$ 93,011	· •	\$ 93,011
	Net Assets - Beginning of Year	inning of Year			943,676		943,676
	Net Assets - End of Year	of Year			\$ 1,036,687	8	\$ 1,036,687

Business-Type Activities:

Charter School Program Education Investment No Child Left Behind Act Depreciation - Unallocated Loss on Disposal of Assets

Governmental Activities: Functions/Programs:

(See Accompanying Notes and Auditor's Report)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

<u>ASSETS</u>	Governmental Fund Type Special Revenue	Total
Current Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents Repurchase Agreements Grants Receivable Accounts Receivable Interest Receivable	\$ 2,081,636 - 23,950 103,693 318	\$ 2,081,636 23,950 103,693 318
Total Current Assets	\$ 2,209,597	\$ 2,209,597
Other Assets: Deposits	\$ 9,369	\$ 9,369
Total Other Assets	\$ 9,369	\$ 9,369
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,218,966	\$ 2,218,966
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
<u>Liabilities</u> :		
Accounts Payable Accrued Payroll and Vacation Payroll Liabilities Advances on Grants	\$ 276,084 53,974 11,932 	\$ 276,084 53,974 11,932 1,162,520
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 1,504,510</u>	\$ 1,504,510

(See Accompanying Notes and Auditor's Report)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	Governmental Fund Type Special Revenue	Total
Fund Balances:		
Unreserved Fund Balance	\$ 139,456	\$ 139,456
Reserved Fund Balance	575,000	575,000
Total Fund Balances	\$ 714,456	<u>\$ 714,456</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 2,218,966	\$ 2,218,966

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$	714,456
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets is \$373,945, and the accumulated		
depreciation is \$193,588.		180,357
Expenditures paid in the current year relating to periods of the subsequent year such as insurance, employee benefits, etc. are		
deferred charges in the government-wide statements.	-	141,874
TOTAL NET ASSETS - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	1,036,687

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Devenues	Special Revenue
Revenues:	Revenue
Government Appropriations	\$ 1,660,277
Administrative Fees	1,823,336
Grants and Contributions	1,941,229
Interest Income	6,386
Total Revenues	\$ 5,431,228
Expenditures:	
Current:	
Wages	\$ 1,653,473
Fringe Benefits	304,928
Temporary Help	53,567
SIS Reimbursements	289,053
Consultants	1,958,848
Consultants - NCLB	181,456
School Closure Expense	321,873
Legal and Audit	18,674
Travel, Meetings and Conferences	53,871
Office Rent and Utilities	322,399
Bookkeeping and Payroll Fees	18,602
Postage and Shipping	8,382
Printing, Duplicating and Production	28,559
Publicity and Promotion	8,914
Telephone and Electronic Communications	64,041
Subscriptions, Books and Dues	7,118
Maintenance and Equipment Rental	14,971
Office Supplies and Expense	26,492
Insurance	6,824
Capital Outlay	56,748
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,398,793
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 32,435
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	682,021
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 714,456</u>

(See Accompanying Notes and Auditor's Report)

93,011

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. In the statement of activities the cost of assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceed depreciation and loss on disposal of fixed assets in the current period. Deferred charges are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the government-wide financial statements such charges are recorded as prepaid expense. Prepaid expenses increased by this amount during the year. 32,435

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board, along with the District of Columbia Board of Education, was authorized by the U.S. Congress in the District of Columbia School Reform Act of 1995 to grant charters to establish public charter schools and to provide oversight of such schools in Washington, DC. Legislation has established the term of the Board as perpetual in nature.

The Mayor of the District of Columbia appointed members of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board from nominees presented to him by the U.S. Secretary of Education. The Board has been operating since February 1997 and has established a goal of helping to improve education for children, youth, and adults in the District of Columbia by chartering public schools that work.

The Board reviews applications to develop public charter schools; awards or denies requests for charters; monitors the operations of public charter schools, as well as the progress of students in those schools; and renews charters, or withdraws and revokes charters of schools that fall short of their goals. The Board receives local appropriations from the Government of the District of Columbia and administrative fees from the schools that it charters.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The Board's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the School Board are discussed below.

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) unanimously approved Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. Certain significant changes in the Statement include the following:

- Financial statements are prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the organizations
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on the major funds.

These and other changes are reflected in the accompanying financial statements (including notes to financial statements).

A. Financial Reporting Entity -

The criteria for including organizations as component units within the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity - (Continued)

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the Board holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the Board appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the Board is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the Board
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the Board

The Board has reviewed and evaluated the applicable criteria and determined that there are no agencies that should be included as component units in these financial statements. In addition, the Board has determined that it functions as a component unit of the Government of the District of Columbia.

B. Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements:

The Board's financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Board as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Board's major funds). The government-wide financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Board's special revenue and general administrative services are classified as governmental activities.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, both the governmental and business-type activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column, (b) and are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Board's net assets are reported in three parts - invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net assets; and unrestricted net assets. When applicable, the Board first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities. During the year ended September 30, 2008 the Board had no restricted net assets.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Board's functions and business-type activities. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (intergovernmental revenues, interest, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function or a business-type activity. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The net costs (by function or business-type activity) are normally covered by general revenues (intergovernmental revenues, interest, etc.).

The Board does not allocate indirect costs.

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Board as an entity and the change in the Board's net assets resulting from the current year's activities.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

C. Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements -

The accounts of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board are organized on the basis of a fund (a special revenue fund as explained below) which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of the fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues and expenditures, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in the fund based upon the purpose for which the funding is to be spent.

The following fund type is maintained by the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board.

Governmental Fund Type:

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the governmental fund of the Board:

1. Special Revenue

A special revenue fund is used to account for the operations of the Board which is funded by a specific revenue source that is restricted to expenditures for the specified purpose of the organization.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting -

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Both governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The special revenue fund is accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus and is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual: i.e. when they become both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. A six month availability period is used for recognition of revenues.

Revenues from federal, state and other grants designated for payment of specific Board expenditures are recognized when the related expenditures are incurred. Any excess of revenues or expenditures at the year end is recorded as deferred revenue or a receivable.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

E. Grants -

Grants resulted from voluntary non-exchange transactions with the Walton Foundation and the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions", revenues are recognized when all eligibility requirements have been met. The eligibility requirements for these grants consist of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board incurring reimbursable expenses under the terms and conditions of the appropriate grantor.

Cash receipts in excess of costs incurred on grants are reflected as advances on grants until they are expended for the purpose of the grant, at which time they are recognized as grant revenue.

F. Capital Assets -

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$300 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Leasehold Improvements	5-40 years
Computers and Software	3-5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5-10 years
Machinery and Equipment	5-7 years

From time to time, assets are purchased by the Board on behalf of a newly chartered public school. The policy of the Board is to transfer title to that charter school at the time of purchase. As such, these purchases are expensed at the time of acquisition and not capitalized in the financial statements.

G. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting -

GASB No. 34 requires governmental entities that legally adopt an annual budget to present as Required Supplementary Information a schedule with budget to actual comparisons. The purpose of this budgetary comparison is to demonstrate the government's compliance in obtaining and using financial resources in accordance with its legally adopted budget.

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board is not required by law to formally prepare and adopt an annual operating budget, and as such a budget comparison has not been presented in these financial statements.

Note 1 - <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>: (Continued)

H. Net Asset Designations -

During the year ended September 30, 2009, net assets were board designated for the following purposes:

Operations	\$ 250,000
Technology	250,000
Capital Assets	 75,000
•	

Total Designations \$ 575,000

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments:

In accordance with state law, all uninsured deposits of Board funds in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral equal to at least 102% of the total of the District of Columbia funds held by the eligible financial institution. Acceptable collateral includes bonds, bills, or notes for which the interest and principle are guaranteed by the United States government; securities of a quasi-governmental corporation; investment grade obligations of the District or a state or local government; or collateralized mortgage obligations. As required by DC Code Title 47.351.02(c), the pledging financial institution is required to place collateral in a joint custody account established for the benefit of the District at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an independent third-party insured institution.

Deposits and investments of the Board are limited by state law to the following:

- (1) Bonds, bills, notes, or other obligations issued by the United States government;
- (2) Federally insured negotiable certificates of deposit or other insured or uninsured evidences of deposit at a financial institution;
- (3) Bonds, bills, notes, mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, or other obligations of a quasi-governmental corporation;
- (4) Prime banker acceptances that do not exceed 270 days maturity;
- (5) Prime commercial paper that does not:
 - (a) Have a maturity that exceeds 180 days; and
 - (b) Exceed 10% of the outstanding commercial paper of the issuing corporation at the time of purchase.
- (6) Investment grade obligations of the District or a state or local government;
- (7) Repurchase agreements for the sale or purchase of securities by the District under the condition that, after a stated period of time, the original seller or purchaser will buy back or sell the securities at an agreed price that shall include interest;
- (8) Investment grade asset-backed or mortgaged-backed securities; or
- (9) Money market funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which meet the requirements of rule 2(a)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, approved August 22, 1940.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

Cash at September 30, 2009 consisted of interest bearing and non-interest bearing accounts. This was the nature of accounts that were maintained throughout the year. All of these deposits are carried at cost. The carrying amount of deposits is separately displayed on the Balance Sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents". At September 30, 2009, the carrying amount of the Board's deposits was \$2,081,636 and the bank balance was \$854,579. A summary of bank balances are as follows:

	Bank <u>Balance</u>	Carrying Balances
Checks on Hand Non-Interest Bearing - Checking Interest Bearing - Checking Certificates of Deposit	\$ - 232,465 18,976 603,138	\$ 1,356,139 103,383 18,976 603,138
Total	\$ 854,579	\$ 2,081,636

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Board's deposits may not be returned to it. The Board does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of September 30, 2009, the Board's bank balance of \$854,579 was fully insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

During the year ended September 30, 2009, there was an instance of noncompliance with the District of Columbia Statute which requires funding in excess of Federal Depository Insurance to have collateral pledged by the depository. The amount identified as uninsured and uncollateralized represents funds held by banks that are in excess of the Federal Depository Insurance Limits and are not collateralized by the banks.

Credit Risk - In compliance with the Board's investment policy, as of September 30, 2009, the Board minimized credit risk losses due to default of a security issuer or backer by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, limiting Bank Certificates of Deposits to less than \$250,000 covered by Federal Depository Insurance (FDIC), investing in money market funds that were rated Aaa by Moody's Investor Services and limiting the securities underlying repurchase agreements to U.S. Government Agencies.

Repurchase Agreements

The Board has entered into repurchase agreements with both United Bank and City First Bank of DC in which the banks agreed to transfer to the Board an interest in securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or an agency thereof against the transfer of funds from the Board to the respective banks. Per the repurchase agreements, funds in excess of \$100,000 are transferred out on a daily basis. The amount of funds transferred back the next day includes the original purchase price plus interest earned.

Custodial Credit Risk-Investments - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Board would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party (custodian).

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

As of September 30, 2009, there was no balance in the City First repurchase agreement account. These investments are considered to be held in the name of the Board. The counterparty has identified the Board as the pledgee and because of the use of a book entry system the counterparty is holding an account designated as a Board account.

As of September 30, 2009, there was no balance in the United Bank repurchase agreement account. The securities underlying the repurchase agreement held by the counterparty are not in the name of the Board.

Note 3 - Accounts and Grants Receivable:

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable at September 30, 2009 are considered to be fully collectible and consisted of the following:

School Administrative Fees	\$	103,472
Other Reimbursements		221
Total Deposits	<u>\$</u>	103,693

Grants Receivable

This account represents amounts for which expenditures have been paid, but have not yet been reimbursed by the respective grantor agency. The amount of \$23,950 is due from the Dell Foundation under the Accountability System Launch Grant. This amount is considered to be fully collectible by management.

Note 4 - Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
Governmental Activities	Balance	Increases	Decreases	<u>Balance</u>
Capital Assets:				
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 89,021	\$ 9,705	\$ -	\$ 98,726
Computers and Software	157,018	47,043	(37,136)	166,925
Furniture and Fixtures	93,305	-	-	93,305
Machinery and Equipment	14,989			14,989
Total Capital Assets	\$ 354,333	\$ 56,748	<u>\$ (37,136)</u>	\$ 373,945

Note 4 - <u>Capital Assets</u>: (Continued)

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Leasehold Improvements	\$ (25,688)	\$ (17,468)	\$ -	\$ (43,156)
Computers and Software	(94,791)	(32,075)	33,554	(93,312)
Furniture and Fixtures	(36,145)	(10,779)	-	(46,924)
Machinery and Equipment	(8,503)	(1,693)		(10,196)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$ (165,127)</u>	\$ (62,015)	\$ 33,554	<u>\$ (193,588</u>)
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 189,206</u>	<u>\$ (5,267)</u>	<u>\$ (3,582)</u>	<u>\$ 180,357</u>

Note 5 - Advances on Grants:

Advances on grants consist of restricted grant funds received in excess of expenditures incurred as of September 30, 2009. Balances were as follows:

Walton Family Foundation	\$ 833,066
No Child Left Behind	 329,454
Total	\$ 1,162,520

Note 6 - Administrative Fees:

As authorized by the District of Columbia School Reform Act, the Charter School Board receives an administrative fee from each Charter School at an amount of one half of one percent of the annual District per pupil funding allocation. These fees are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year to which the fees apply, which is based on the Charter School year of July 1, through June 30. During the year ended September 30, 2009, \$1,823,336 of administrative fees were earned.

Note 7 - Commitments:

Occupancy -

The Board is committed under non-cancelable operating leases to make future minimum payments for office space usage over the next five years and each five year period thereafter as follows:

Note 7 - <u>Commitments</u>: (Continued)

Occupancy - (Continued)

Year Ending September 30		Tivoli 2 nd Floor		Sojourners 3 rd Floor	
2010	\$	186,696	\$	124,443	
2011		191,368		52,696	
2012		196,155		-	
2013		201,048		-	
2014		206,060		-	
2015		157,416			
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$</u>	1,138,743	<u>\$</u>	177,139	

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board leases its office space on the second floor under an operating lease, which was effective July 15, 2005 and expires on June 30, 2015. The Board is obligated to pay a proportion of the annual "Excess Operating Costs" and "Excess Real Estate Taxes" on the leased property. An estimate of the annual increase in operating costs and real estate taxes has not been provided for in the above. Future minimum rental payments are noted above. Rental expense under this lease for the year ended September 30, 2009 was \$195,465.

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board entered into a sublease agreement on January 25, 2007 for the lease of office space on the third floor of its current location. This sublease is effective for a four year period commencing on March 1, 2007 and ending on February 28, 2011. This lease calls for monthly rental payments in the amount of \$9,369 with four percent (4%) fixed annual increases over the previous year's rent. Future minimum rental payments are as noted above. Rental expense under this lease for the year ended September 30, 2009 was \$120,046.

The Board has an irrevocable unsecured standby letter of credit in the amount of \$14,007 obtained in lieu of a security deposit under this operating lease. This letter of credit is scheduled to expire on June 1, 2011.

Equipment Rental -

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board entered into an operating lease on December 5, 2006 with GE Commercial Finance for the rental of a Sharp MX-5500N Photocopier. This lease was to be effective for a four year period commencing on January of 2007, however was terminated in March 2009. This lease called for monthly rental payments of \$516. Rental expense under this lease for the year ended September 30, 2009 was \$3,098.

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board entered into an operating lease on April 7, 2009 with CIT Technology Financing Services for the rental of a Xerox 7665 Photocopier. This lease is effective for a five year period commencing on May 27, 2009. This lease calls for monthly rental payments of \$809. Rental expense under this lease for the year ended September 30, 2009 was \$3,236.

Note 7 - Commitments: (Continued)

Future minimum payments due under the above leases are as follows:

September 30,	Copier Rental
2010	\$ 9,708
2011	9,708
2012	9,708
2013	9,708
2014	6,472
Total	<u>\$ 45,304</u>

Note 8 - Contingencies:

The viability of public charter schools and funding for these schools and the D.C. Public Charter School Board is dependent on the consensus of current and future administration of the District of Columbia Government. Any future change in dynamics could adversely affect the operation of public charter schools.

Note 9 - Economic Dependency:

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board derived thirty-one percent (31%) of its current year revenues from appropriations as enacted by the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. Administrative fees received from one charter school represent five percent (5%) of current year revenues.

Note 10 - Pension Plan:

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board provides pension benefits for its employees through a defined contribution 403(b) retirement plan which is currently administered by TIAA-Creff. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Provisions of the plan allow for employees to contribute up to the statutory limits set by the Internal Revenue Code. On the plan effective date, which began in June 1999, all current employees were eligible to participate in the retirement plan. All future employees will be eligible to participate upon hiring. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the board members of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board. There is no unfunded past service liability.

Effective January 1, 2007, the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board began matching 1.5% for every 1% the employee contributes up to 3%. There is a further match of .5% for every 1% between 3.1% up to 5%.

The Board's contributions on all covered employees amounted to \$58,981.

Note 11 - <u>Deferred Compensation Plan</u>:

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board elected to establish a deferred compensation plan for the executive director under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457. This plan became effective January 1, 2003 and requires the organization to make non-elective quarterly contributions to the plan in the amount of \$915. Total employer contributions made during the year ended September 30, 2009 was \$3,660.

Note 12 - Subsequent Events:

In preparing these financial statements, management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through February 26, 2010, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 13 - Fringe Benefits:

Fringe Benefits incurred for the year is comprised of the following:

Social Security	\$ 122,971
Unemployment	3,221
Health Insurance	86,927
Retirement	62,641
Workers Compensation	8,085
Disability	14,758
Life Insurance	 6,325
Total Fringe Benefits	\$ 304,928

<u>Transportation Plan</u> - The District of Columbia Public Charter School adopted a Section 132(f) Commuter Expense Reimbursement Plan. Under this plan, employees receive reimbursement for commuting to and from work on a tax favored (pre-tax) basis. The Institute reimburses for commuter vehicle expense, transit passes and qualified parking.

<u>Flexible Benefits Plan</u> - The District of Columbia Public Charter School adopted a Section 125 Flexible Benefits Plan (Cafeteria Plan). Under this plan, employees are permitted to use pre-tax-benefit dollars through payroll deduction to pay for insurance premiums, un-reimbursed medical expenses and dependent care expenses.

Note 14 - Consulting:

Consulting expense incurred for the year is comprised of the following:

Compliance Audits	\$	31,118
Transcript Reviews		81,000
NCLB Programs		6,000
Program Development Reviews		431,165
DC-CAS		48,401
Curriculum Project		9,300
Special Education Reviews and Training		6,853
Financial Reviews		43,260
Technology		1,083,571
Governance Project		143,771
Other		74,409
Total Consulting	<u>\$</u>	1,958,848
No Child Left Behind:		
Technical Assistance	\$	60,967
School Improvement Plans		42,350
Other		78,139
Total NCLB Consulting	\$	181,456

Kendall, Prebola and Jones, LLC Certified Public Accountants

District of Columbia Public Charter School Board 3333 14th Street, NW, Suite 210 Washington, DC 20010

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

We have audited the financial statements of the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board as of and for the year ended September 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated February 26, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the organization's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Organization's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the organization's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Organization's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. This item is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2008-1.

We also noted certain other matters that we reported to management of the organization in a separate letter dated February 26, 2010.

The District of Columbia Public Charter School Board's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the organization's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the organization and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Kendall, Prebola and Jones Certified Public Accountants

Kendoll, Prebola and Jones

Bedford, Pennsylvania February 26, 2010

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTERMBER 30, 2009

2004-1 <u>Statement of Condition</u> - As of September 30, 2008 there was \$293,879 of cash held in various bank accounts at one depository that was not collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution.

Status of Condition - During the current year, funds held at this one bank were not being collateralized, however at September 30, 2009, the funds held at this bank did not exceed Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) limits. As such this continues to be a condition in the current year, however in modified form.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL BOARD SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTERMBER 30, 2009

2008-1 <u>Statement of Condition</u> - At certain times during the year ended September 30, 2009 cash held in various bank accounts at one depository was not collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution. As of September 30, 2009, the cash deposited with this financial institution was fully insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateral was not necessary.

<u>Criteria</u> - According to the District of Columbia Statute, cash maintained in bank accounts which exceed Federal Depository Insurance is required to be collateralized by the pledging financial institution.

<u>Effect of Condition</u> - The Board is at risk of loss for any balance of cash that is maintained at a financial institution that is not either insured or collateralized.

<u>Cause of Condition</u> - Because of increased cash flows at certain times during the year and because multiple accounts are maintained at this financial institution, it becomes difficult to ensure that sufficient funds are transferred into the repurchase agreement account.

<u>Recommendation</u> - We recommend that the Board contact the financial institution where collateralization is lacking in order to request the proper pledging of securities for those funds which are not being invested in the repurchase agreement account.

<u>Views of Responsible Officials</u> - All deposit accounts will be maintained at commercial banks classified as "well capitalized" by their respective bank regulators. Holdings of excess funds that are neither collateralized nor fully insured should only be temporary, and as needed, such funds will be invested overnight in eligible securities under repurchase agreements with the banks involved.