

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
AND REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

**DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003
TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**

JUNE 30, 2020

Audited by

**BLEDSON, HEWETT & GULLEKSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, PLLLP**

BROKEN ARROW, OK

DOVE SCIENCE ACADEMY NO. E-024, OKLAHOMA COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS
JUNE 30, 2020

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DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Board of Education
Dove Schools of Tulsa Number G-003
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying combined fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis of the Dove Schools of Tulsa District Number G-003, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education to meet financial reporting requirements of the State of Oklahoma; this includes determining that the regulatory basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for 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. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements are prepared by the School, on the basis of the financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, to comply with the requirements of the Oklahoma State Department of Education. The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonable determined, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because the significance of the matter discussed in the “Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” paragraph, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the School as of June 30, 2020, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

The financial statements referred to above do not include the general fixed asset account group, which is a departure from the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. The amount that should be recorded in the general fixed asset account group is not known.

Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the “Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting” paragraph, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balance arising from regulatory basis transactions of each fund type and account group of the School, as of June 30, 2020, and the revenues collected and expenditures paid and encumbered for the year then ended on the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Other Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School’s basic financial statements. The combining statements – regulatory basis, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis 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 is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining statements – regulatory basis and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements – regulatory basis and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 17, 2021 on our consideration of the School’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 School’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson
Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

February 17, 2021



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**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**

The Honorable Board of Education
Dove Schools of Tulsa Number G-003
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

We have audited 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, the accompanying fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis within the combined financial statements of the Dove Schools of Tulsa School District Number G-003, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 17, 2021, which was adverse with respect to the presentation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States because the presentation followed the regulatory basis of accounting for Oklahoma school districts and did not conform to the presentation requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. However, our report was qualified for the omission of the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation of financial statements on the regulatory basis of accounting authorized by the Oklahoma State Board of Education.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of School's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of audit results, that we consider to be a significant deficiency in internal controls over financial reporting, as item 2020-1.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, non-compliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statements amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. We did note certain immaterial instances of non-compliance which are described in the accompanying management letter.

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the attached corrective action plan. The District's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit on the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson
Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

February 17, 2021



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED
BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

The Honorable Board of Education
Dove Schools of Tulsa Number G-003
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Dove Schools of Tulsa Number G-003, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (School)'s, compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The School's major federal 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 requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School's major federal 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). Those standards and Uniform Guidance 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 program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the 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 major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion the 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 programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the School is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, 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 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 program on a timely basis. *A material weakness* in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal 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 control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal 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 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. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson
Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

February 17, 2021

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL
INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE
JUNE 30, 2020

There were no prior year significant deficiencies.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF AUDIT RESULTS, FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
JUNE 30, 2020

Section 1 – Summary of Auditor’s Results:

1. An adverse opinion was issued on the combined financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and a qualified opinion was issued for the omission of the general fixed asset account group on the combined financial statements in conformity with a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
2. The audit did not identify any material weaknesses, and reported one significant deficiency (item 2020-1), not considered to be a material weakness in the internal controls over financial reporting.
3. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are material to the financial statements.
4. The audit did not identify any material weaknesses and did not report any significant deficiencies not considered to be material weaknesses in the internal controls over major programs.
5. An unmodified report was issued on the compliance for major programs in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.
6. The audit disclosed no audit findings which are required to be reported under the Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200.516(a).
7. Programs determined to be major are the Child Nutrition Programs (10.553, 10.555), which are clustered in determination, and the Charter School Program Grant (84.282), which is not clustered.
8. The dollar threshold used to determine between Type A and Type B programs was \$750,000.
9. The School was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.

Section 2 – Findings relating to the financial statements required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS:

FINDING 2020-1 – GRANT RECONCILIATIONS

Condition: During our audit, we observed an instance where the federal expenditure claims submitted for reimbursement did not match the actual amounts coded to that project code, according to the Oklahoma Cost Accounting System (OCAS) and software reports. The School expended and claimed \$620,020.34 under the Charter School Program Grant (CSP) during the 2019-20 fiscal year. However, the School's final OCAS submission only shows \$379,812.44 coded to Project code 771.

Criteria: All transactions must be properly recorded and coded, according to OCAS, and the data submitted to the Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE) must match the estimate of needs and the audited financial statements.

Cause/ Effect: The federal expenditures reported to the OSDE were not reconciled to the actual federal expenditures and what is reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) in a timely manner. A reconciliation was eventually completed during the preparation of the SEFA, however, this was not until after the December 1st deadline for schools to appeal to the OSDE to make OCAS changes. As a result, inaccurate financial information was reported to the OSDE for this project.

Recommendation: We recommend that the School establish a procedure which requires that an employee (other than the one filing the claims) perform reconciliations periodically during the year, and at the end of the fiscal year, between the expenditures claimed for reimbursement and the expenditures that are actually coded to the program's project code on the detailed expenditure reports.

Response: (attached)

Section 3– Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards:

NONE



Dove Schools

For a brighter future

February 17, 2021

Dove Schools of Tulsa No 72G003

Response to Finding 2020-1 – Grant Reconciliations

District will assign personnel to implement procedures in performing a year-end reconciliation of all of our federal and state programs before certifying the district's OCAS data each year and the superintendent will meet with the finance manager, encumbrance clerk and federal program staff to eliminate this issue from subsequent fiscal years.

Ibrahim Sel

Ibrahim Sel, Ph.D.
Superintendent

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE -
 ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS - REGULATORY BASIS
 JUNE 30, 2020

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	TOTALS
	GENERAL FUND	AGENCY FUNDS	(MEMORANDUM ONLY)
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash	\$ 2,280,755	25,792	2,306,547
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</u>			
Liabilities:			
Warrants payable	\$ 503,777		503,777
Encumbrances	1,135,256		1,135,256
Funds held for school organizations		25,792	25,792
Total liabilities	1,639,033	25,792	1,664,825
Fund Balance:			
Unassigned	641,722	0	641,722
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 2,280,755	25,792	2,306,547

The notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
 IN CASH FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
	GENERAL FUND
Revenues Collected:	
Local sources	\$ 550,751
State sources	7,602,561
Federal sources	1,565,436
Interest earnings	6,061
Non-revenue receipts	1,055,000
Total revenues collected	10,779,809
Expenditures:	
Instruction	6,002,316
Support services	3,494,943
Operation of non-instructional services	410,816
Other outlays:	
Clearing account	52,272
Correcting entry	1,055,000
Total expenditures	11,015,347
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	(235,538)
Other financing sources (uses):	
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances	2,510
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures	(233,028)
Cash fund balances, beginning of year	874,750
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$ 641,722

The notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND
 CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	GENERAL FUND			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Prior Year (Memorandum Only)
Revenues Collected:				
Local sources	\$ 74,509	74,509	550,751	39,861
State sources	9,206,407	9,206,407	7,602,561	6,076,779
Federal sources	1,506,448	1,506,448	1,565,436	957,262
Interest earnings			6,061	11,910
Non-revenue receipts		1,055,000	1,055,000	776
Total revenues collected	10,787,364	11,842,364	10,779,809	7,086,588
Expenditures:				
Instruction	7,134,114	7,134,114	6,002,316	4,321,798
Support services	3,860,000	3,860,000	3,494,943	2,228,020
Operation of non-instructional services	523,000	523,000	410,816	407,962
Other outlays:				
Clearing account	100,000	100,000	52,272	
Correcting entry	45,000	1,100,000	1,055,000	776
Total expenditures	11,662,114	12,717,114	11,015,347	6,958,556
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	(874,750)	(874,750)	(235,538)	128,032
Other financing sources (uses):				
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances	0	0	2,510	6,886
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures	(874,750)	(874,750)	(233,028)	134,918
Cash fund balance, beginning of year	874,750	874,750	874,750	739,832
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$ 0	0	641,722	874,750

The notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this statement

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Dove Schools of Tulsa Charter School No. G-003 (the “School”), have been prepared in conformity with another comprehensive basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education as authorized by Oklahoma Statutes. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The School’s accounting policies are described in the following notes that are an integral part of the School’s financial statements.

A. Reporting Entity

Dove Charter Public School Foundation and Dove Schools Inc., both of which are Oklahoma not-for profit corporations described in Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), were formed for the benefit of a school to be called Dove Schools of Tulsa. The School was formed under provisions of the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act through a contract with Langston University, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (Langston), as its sponsoring school, a political subdivision of the state. The School is also a corporate body for public purposes created under Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes and accordingly is a separate entity for operating and financial reporting purposes. The School is part of the public school system of Oklahoma under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education and is financially dependent on State of Oklahoma support. The general operating authority for the public school system is the Oklahoma School Code contained in Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes.

The governing body of the School is the Board of Education composed of at least five appointed. The appointed Superintendent is the executive officer of the School.

In evaluating how to define the School, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The basic – but not the only – criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body’s ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the School and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the School and is generally available to its

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

A. Reporting Entity – cont’d

patrons. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the School is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no potential component units included in the School’s reporting entity.

B. Measurement Focus

The School uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain School functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. An account group, on the other hand, is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

Funds are classified into three categories: Governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate “fund types.”

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government’s general activities, including the collection and disbursement of earmarked monies (special revenue funds), the acquisition or construction of general fixed assets (capital projects funds), and the servicing of general long-term debt (debt service funds).

General Fund – The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include state and local property taxes and state funding under the Foundation and Incentive Aid Program. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operations of the School except for programs funded for building repairs and maintenance, school construction and debt service on bonds and other long-term debt. The general fund includes federal and state restricted monies that must be expended for specific programs.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

B. Measurement Focus - cont'd

Special Revenue Funds – Special revenue funds account for revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The special revenue funds for the School typically include the child nutrition funds.

Child Nutrition Fund - The child nutrition fund consists of monies derived from federal and state financial assistance and food sales. This fund is used to account for the various nutrition programs provided to students. The School operates their child nutrition program within the general fund.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the School. The terms “non-expendable” and “expendable” refer to whether or not the School is under an obligation to maintain the trust principal. Agency funds generally are used to account for assets that the School holds on behalf of others as their agent and do not involve measurement of results of operation.

Expendable Trust Funds – Expendable trust funds typically include the gifts and endowments fund. The School did not maintain any expendable trust funds during the 2019-20 fiscal year.

Gifts and Endowments Fund – The gifts and endowments fund receives its assets by way of philanthropic foundations, individuals, or private organizations for which no repayment or special service to the contributor is expected. This fund is used to promote the general welfare of the School.

Agency Fund – The agency fund is the school activities fund which is used to account for monies collected principally through the fundraising efforts of students and school-sponsored groups. The administration is responsible, under the authority of the Board, for collecting, disbursing and accounting for these activity funds.

Account Groups

An account group is not a fund and consists of a self-balancing set of accounts used only to establish accounting control over long-term debt and fixed assets.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

B. Measurement Focus - cont’d

Memorandum Only - Total Column

The total column on the combined financial statements – regulatory basis is captioned “memorandum only” to indicate that it is presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in this column does not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The School prepares its financial statements in a presentation format that is prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. This format is essentially the generally accepted form of presentation used by state and local governments prior to the effective date of GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – Management’s Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments* with certain modifications. This format differs significantly from that required by GASB 34.

The financial statements are essentially prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements modified as required by the regulations of the Oklahoma State Department of Education as follows:

- Encumbrances represented by purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded as expenditures when approved.
- Investments are recorded as assets when purchased.
- Inventories of school supplies are recorded as expenditures and not as inventory assets.
- Warrants payable are recorded as liabilities when issued.
- Long-term debt is recorded in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group and not in the basic financial statements.
- Compensated absences are recorded as expenditures when paid and not recorded as a liability.
- Fixed assets are recorded in the General Fixed Asset Account Group and not in the basic financial statements. Fixed assets are not depreciated.

This regulatory basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require revenues to be recognized when they become available and measurable, or when they are earned, and expenditures or expenses to be recognized when the related liabilities are incurred for governmental fund types; and, when revenues are earned.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation – cont’d

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 measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. All governmental type funds are accounted for using the regulatory basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are received rather than earned and expenditures are generally recognized when encumbered/reserved rather than at the time the related fund liability is incurred. These practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The School is required by state law to prepare an annual budget. The Board of Education must request an initial temporary appropriations budget from their county excise board before June 30. The School uses the temporary appropriation amounts as their legal expenditure limit until the annual estimate of needs is completed.

A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Education for all funds (with the exception of the trust and agency funds) that includes revenues and expenditures. No later than October 1, each board of education shall prepare a financial statement and estimate of needs to be filed with the applicable county clerk and the State Department of Education.

The 2019-20 Estimate of Needs was amended by supplemental appropriations as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	\$ 1,055,000

These amendments were approved by the county excise board.

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting – under which purchase orders and other commitments of resources are recorded as expenditures of the applicable fund – is utilized in all governmental funds of the School. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year. While the Debt Service Fund is a governmental fund, a comparison of budget to actual schedule is presented in the financial statements, although the board can exercise no control of the revenue sources for this fund (except interest earnings), and no control over its expenditures.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

Cash and cash equivalents – The School considers all cash on hand, demand deposit accounts, and highly liquid investments, with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

Investments – The School considers investments of direct obligations of the United States government and agencies, certificates of deposits, savings accounts or savings certificates with maturities of greater than three months. All investments are recorded at cost, which approximates market value.

Inventories – The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2020, is not material to the combined financial statements.

Fixed Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment – The School has not maintained a record of general fixed assets, and, accordingly, a General Fixed Assets Account Group required by the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education is not included in the financial statements. General fixed assets purchased are recorded as expenditures in the various funds at the time of purchase.

Warrants Payable – Warrants are issued to meet the obligations for goods and services provided to the School. The School recognizes a liability for the amount of outstanding warrants that have yet to be redeemed by the School's treasurer.

Encumbrances – Encumbrances represent commitments related to purchase orders, contracts, other commitments for expenditures or resources, and goods or services received by the School for which a warrant has not been issued. An expenditure is recorded and a liability is recognized for outstanding encumbrances at year end in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting. While the regulatory basis that is used for the Debt Service Fund approximates full accrual accounting, the accruals recorded are reported to meet regulatory requirements, as opposed to the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles.

Compensated Absences – The School provides vacation and sick leave benefits in accordance with Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes, Article 6-104, which provides for annual sick leave and personal business days. School policy allows certified employees to accumulate such days to a maximum number of days. Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources had not been reported as an expenditure of the governmental fund that will pay it since the financial statements have been prepared on the regulatory basis of accounting. This practice differs from generally accepted accounting principles.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity – cont'd

Funds Held for School Organizations – Funds held for school organizations represent the funds received or collected from students or other cocurricular and extracurricular activities conducted in the School, control over which is exercised by the board of education. These funds are credited to the account maintained for the benefit of each particular activity within the school activity fund.

Long-Term Debt – Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the general long-term debt account group.

Fund Balance – In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the hierarchy of fund balances. The hierarchy is based primarily on the degree of spending constraints placed upon use of resources for specific purposes versus availability of appropriation. An important distinction that is made in reporting fund balance is between amounts that are considered *nonspendable* (i.e., fund balance associated with assets that are not in spendable form, such as inventories or prepaid items, long-term portions of loans and notes receivable, or items that are legally required to be maintained intact (such as the corpus of a permanent fund)) and those that are *spendable* (such as fund balance associated with cash, investments or receivables).

Amount in the spendable fund balance category are further classified as *restricted*, *committed*, *assigned* or *unassigned*, as appropriate.

Restricted fund balance represents amounts that are constrained either externally by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or by law, through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance represents amounts that are useable only for specific purposes by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Such amounts are not subject to legal enforceability (like restricted amounts), but cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the limitation by taking action similar to that which imposed the commitment.

Assigned fund balance represents amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the governing body itself, or a subordinated high-level body or official who the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity – cont’d

balances include all remaining spendable amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds other than the general fund, that are neither restricted nor committed, and amounts in the general fund that are intended to be used for specific purposes in accordance with the provisions of the standard.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. It represents the amounts that have not been assigned to other funds, and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

F. Revenue and Expenditures

Local Revenues – Revenue from local sources is the money generated from within the boundaries of the School and available to the School for its use. The School is authorized by state law to levy property taxes which consist of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property within the School. These property taxes are distributed to the School’s general, building and sinking funds based on the levies approved for each fund. The County Assessor, upon receipt of the certification of tax levies from the county excise board, extends the tax levies on the tax rolls for submission to the county treasurer prior to October 1. The county treasurer must commence tax collection within fifteen days of receipt of the tax rolls. The first half of taxes is due prior to January 1. The second half is due prior to April 1. If the first payment is not made in a timely manner, the entire tax becomes due and payable on January 2. Second half taxes become delinquent on April 1, of the year following the year of assessment. If not paid by the following October 1, the property is offered for sale for the amount of taxes due. The owner has two years to redeem the property by paying the taxes and penalty owed. If at the end of two years the owner has not done so, the purchaser is issued a deed to the property. Other local sources of revenues include tuition, fees, rentals, disposals, commissions and reimbursements.

Intermediate Revenues - Revenue from intermediate sources is the amount of money from funds collected by an intermediate administrative unit, or a political subdivision between the School and the state, and distributed to Schools in amounts that differ in proportion to those which are collected within such systems.

State Revenues – Revenues from state sources for current operations are primarily governed by the state aid formula under the provisions of Article XVIII, Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes. The State Board of Education administers the allocation of state aid funds to school districts based on information accumulated from the Schools.

After review and verification of reports and supporting documentation, the State Department of Education may adjust subsequent fiscal period allocations of money for prior year errors

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

disclosed by review. Normally, such adjustments are treated as reductions from or additions to the revenue of the year when the adjustment is made.

The School receives revenue from the state to administer certain categorical educational programs. State Board of Education rules require that revenue earmarked for these programs be expended only for the program for which the money is provided and require that the money not expended as of the close of the fiscal year be carried forward into the following year to be expended for the same categorical programs. The State Department of Education requires that categorical educational program revenues be accounted for in the general fund.

Federal Revenues – Federal revenues consist of revenues from the federal government in the form of operating grants or entitlements. An operating grant is a contribution to be used for a specific purpose, activity or facility. A grant may be received either directly from the federal government or indirectly as a passthrough from another government, such as the state. Entitlement is the amount of payment to which the School is entitled pursuant to an allocation formula contained in applicable statutes. All federal revenues received by the School are apportioned to the general fund.

Non-Monetary Transactions – The School receives commodities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The value of these commodities has been included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards; however, they have not been included in the financial statements as either revenue or expense since they are not reported under the regulatory basis of accounting.

Interest Earnings – Represent compensation for the use of financial sources over a period of time.

Non-Revenue Receipts – Non-revenue receipts represent receipts deposited into a fund that are not new revenues to the School, but the return of assets.

Instruction Expenditures – Instruction expenditures include the activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students. Teaching may be provided for students in a school classroom, in another location, such as a home or hospital, and in other learning situations, such as those involving cocurricular activities. It may also be provided through some other approved medium, such as television, radio, telephone and correspondence. Included here are the activities of teacher assistants of any type (clerks, graders, teaching machines, etc.) which assist in the instructional process. The activities of tutors, translators and interpreters would be recorded here. Department chairpersons who teach for any portion of time are included here. Tuition/transfer fees paid to other LEAs would be included here.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont’d

Support Services Expenditures – Support services expenditures provide administrative, technical (such as guidance and health) and logistical support to facilitate and enhance instruction. These services exist as adjuncts for fulfilling the objectives of instruction, community services and enterprise programs, rather than as entities within themselves.

Operation of Non-Instructional Services Expenditures – Activities concerned with providing non-instructional services to students, staff or the community.

Facilities Acquisition and Construction Services Expenditures – Consists of activities involved with the acquisition of land and buildings; remodeling buildings; the construction of buildings and additions to buildings; initial installation or extension of service systems and other built-in equipment; and improvements to sites.

Other Outlays Expenditures – A number of outlays of governmental funds are not properly classified as expenditures, but still require budgetary or accounting control. These are classified as Other Outlays. These include debt service payments (principal and interest).

Other Uses Expenditures – This includes scholarships provided by private gifts and endowments; student aid and staff awards supported by outside revenue sources (i.e., foundations). Also, expenditures for self-funded employee benefit programs administered either by the School or a third party administrator.

Repayment Expenditures – Repayment expenditures represent checks/warrants issued to outside agencies for refund or restricted revenue previously received for overpayment, non-qualified expenditures and other refunds to be repaid from School funds.

Interfund Transactions – Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund or expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers. There were no interfund transfers made during the 2019-20 fiscal year.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School’s deposits may not be returned to the School. The School’s cash deposits and investments at June 30, 2020, were \$1,577,818, at financial institutions, and were completely insured or collateralized by federal depository insurance, direct obligations of the U.S. Government, or securities held by the School or by its agent in the School’s name.

Investment Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. Due to the required liquidity for those investments, these funds have no defined maturity dates. The School does not have a formal policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Investment Credit risk – Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The School does not have a formal policy limiting its investment choices, other than the limitation of state law as follows:

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrument to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State is pledged.
- Certificates of deposit or savings accounts that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- County, municipal or school tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district.
- Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous bullet items.

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk – The School places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

3. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund receivables or payables at June 30, 2020.

4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

On April 10, 2020 the School executed a promissory note for \$2,184,000 under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) authorized by the Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The School distributed \$1,129,000 of the proceeds to Dove Science Academy, OKC. The loan bears an interest rate of 1.00%. Under the PPP, loan funds are eligible for forgiveness to the extent that they are used to cover certain payroll, rent, and utility costs and if certain employment levels are maintained during a specified period of time. If the Small Business Administration (SBA) confirms full forgiveness of the unpaid balance of the note, the School's obligation under the arrangement will be deemed fully satisfied.

The School remains obligated to repay the lender any amount not forgiven, which will mature on the 2nd anniversary of the note. Principal and interest payments are deferred until the lender receives a forgiveness determination from the SBA. If the School does not apply for forgiveness within 10 months after the last day of the covered period, as applicable, it would be required to make payments on the PPP loan beginning 10 months after the last day of such covered period. At such time, the bank will establish the amount of monthly payments due based on the remaining time until maturity.

As of June 30, 2020, the proceeds from the PPP loan are shown as non-revenue receipts on the Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenditures and Changes in Cash Fund Balances and a liability encumbrance on the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance. Should the PPP loan be forgiven, the proceeds will be recognized in the year of forgiveness and the liability will be removed from the financial statements.

5. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN

The School has chosen not to participate in the Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System.

The School offered a 401K plan to its employees. Under the plan, the employer will match contributions dollar for dollar, not to exceed 3% of compensation. The School's total contributions (employee and employer) for 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$256,504, \$228,736, and \$173,820, respectively.

6. COMMITMENTS

Charter Contract – The School operates under a charter granted by Langston University (Langston). As the sponsoring organization, Langston exercises certain oversight

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

6. COMMITMENTS – cont'd

responsibilities. Under this charter, the School has agreed to pay Langston an annual administrative fee equal to 5% of state aid revenue. The current charter contract is effective until June 30, 2021.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The 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; or acts of God. The School purchases commercial insurance to cover these risks, including general and auto liability, property damage, public officials liability, and workers compensation coverage. Settled claims resulting from risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

8. CONTINGENCIES

Federal Grants

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the School expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards

The schedule shows the federal awards received and expended by the School during the 2019-20 fiscal year. The revised Uniform Guidance Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, established uniform audit requirements for nonfederal entities which expended more than \$750,000 in federal awards.

Litigation

School officials are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation, claims or assessments or unasserted claims or assessments against the School.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Dove Schools of Tulsa No. G-003 consist of two schools, Discovery School of Tulsa and Dove Science Academy – Oklahoma City. These schools are governed by the same Board of Education. In addition, these schools are all a part of Dove Public Charter School Foundation. During the 2019-20 fiscal year, the School made \$743,864 in lease and sublease payments to the Dove Public Charter School Foundation for the rental of facilities.

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES -
 AGENCY FUNDS - REGULATORY BASIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	BALANCE 7-01-19	ADDITIONS	NET TRANSFERS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE 6-30-20
<u>ASSETS</u>					
Cash	\$ 27,947	125,399	0	127,554	25,792
<u>LIABILITIES</u>					
Funds held for school organizations:					
Discovery - Tulsa:					
General Activity	\$ 9,890	28,487	(2,351)	33,017	3,009
Clubs	(1,476)	11,286	1,476	6,237	5,049
Sports	172	0	676	0	848
'860	(27)	634	199	0	806
Subtotal	\$ 8,559	40,407	0	39,254	9,712
Dove Science Academy:					
General Activity - Elem.	\$ 20,860	26,254	(20,860)	23,715	2,539
General Activity	18,476	15,007	(7,784)	25,147	552
Clubs	1,032	145		0	1,177
Yearbook	(1,799)	0	2,293	0	494
Sports	(18,257)	4,904	24,982	8,209	3,420
Senior	(924)	0	1,369	0	445
Subtotal	\$ 19,388	46,310	0	57,071	8,627
Dove Science Academy High School:					
General Activity	\$ 0	17,578		17,578	0
Sports Clubs	0	12,724		11,875	849
Yearbook	0	646		0	646
Office	0	10		0	10
Student Clubs	0	557		40	517
Senior	0	7,167		1,736	5,431
Subtotal	\$ 0	38,682	0	31,229	7,453
Total Liabilities	\$ 27,947	125,399	0	127,554	25,792

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Federal Grantor / Pass Through Grantor / Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Project Number	Program or Award Amount	Balance at 7/1/19	Revenue Collected	Total Expenditures	Balance at 6/30/20
<u>U.S. Department of Education</u>							
<u>Direct Programs:</u>							
*Charter School Program Grant	84.282	771	\$ 750,293		620,020	620,020	
Charter School Program Grant 2018-19 - Note	84.282	799		17,134	17,134		
Sub Total			750,293	17,134	637,154	620,020	0
<u>Passed Through State Department of Education</u>							
Title I	84.010	511	341,650		341,650	341,650	
Title II, Part A	84.367	541	47,825		47,825	47,825	
Title III, Part A	84.365	572	19,999		19,999	19,999	
IDEA-B Flowthrough	84.027	621	190,974		190,974	190,974	
IDEA-B Preschool	84.173	641	1,071			1,071	1,071
Title VI, Part A	84.424	552	23,079		23,079	23,079	
COVID Assistance Special Ed	84.027	617	7,936				
CARES Act	84.425	788	251,319				
Sub Total			883,853	0	623,527	624,598	1,071
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture:</u>							
<u>Passed Through State Department of Education</u>							
<u>*Child Nutrition Programs:</u>							
School breakfast program	10.553	764			64,012	64,012	
National school lunch program	10.555	763			240,742	240,742	
Non-cash assistance - commodities - Note 3	10.582	N/A			38,615	38,615	
Total for Program Cluster					343,369	343,369	
Total Federal Assistance			\$ 1,634,146	17,134	1,604,050	1,587,987	1,071

Note - These amounts represent reimbursements for prior year expenditures which were not received until the current fiscal year.

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation - The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal activity of the District for the year ended June 30, 2020. This information 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). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the District.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Expenditures reported on this schedule are reported on the regulatory basis of accounting consistent with the preparation of the combined financial statements except as noted in Note 3. Expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimus indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3 - Non-Monetary Assistance - Commodities received by the District in the amount of \$38,615 were of a non-monetary nature and therefore the total revenue does not agree with the financial statements

* Major programs

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
 STATEMENT OF STATUTORY, FIDELITY AND HONESTY BONDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


<u>BONDING COMPANY</u>	<u>POSITION COVERED</u>	<u>BOND NUMBER</u>	<u>COVERAGE AMOUNT</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATES</u>
Merchants Bonding Co.	Superintendent	OK 5111024	\$ 100,000	10/24/19 - 10/24/20
	Treasurer	OK 89903	100,000	1/12/19 - 7/31/20
	Encumbrance Clerk/ Activity	OK 5179288	2,000	8/1/19 - 7/31/20
	Fund Custodian			
	Minutes Clerk	OK 5125834	10,000	4/12/18 - 4/12/20

DOVE SCHOOLS OF TULSA NO. G-003, TULSA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT
JULY 1, 2019 TO JUNE 30, 2020

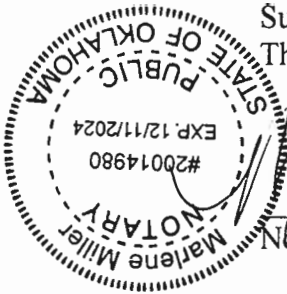
State of Oklahoma)
) ss
County of Tulsa)


The undersigned auditing firm of lawful ages, being first duly sworn on oath says that said firm had in full force and effect Accountant's Professional Liability Insurance in accordance with the "Oklahoma Public School Audit Law" at the time of audit contract and during the entire audit engagement with Dove Schools of Tulsa for the audit year 2019-20.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson
Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP
Auditing Firm

By 
Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 17th day of February, 2021




Notary Public (or Clerk or Judge)

My Commission Expires: 12/11/2024
Commission No. 20014980



Dove Schools

For a brighter future

February 17, 2021

Dove Schools of Tulsa 72G003

Corrective Action Plan

Receipting and Depositing Procedures

Accounts receivable department will continue daily monitoring both activity funds' and child nutrition receivables through the shared file with each site to make sure all the sites are correctly receipting and depositing the monies timely, and properly reporting back to the administration office. The receivable report will include bank deposit report and corresponding receipts which will provide sufficient proof to properly classify the revenues.

Purchase Orders

The administrative office will strictly enforce the implementation of the accounting policies and procedures to eliminate this issue from happening subsequent years.

Travel Expenditures

Accounts payable department will require additional supporting documents including list of the attendees, itinerary to reconcile the amounts of meals purchase and/or the number of hotel rooms booked to issue payment.

Ibrahim Sel

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Superintendent



BLEDSON, HEWETT & GULLEKSON
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February 17, 2021

Dr. Ibrahim Sel, Superintendent
Dove Schools of Tulsa Charter School
9212 N Kelley Ave Ste 100
Oklahoma City, OK 73131

Dear Dr. Sel:

Listed below are the observations and recommendations from the final audit work we performed for you. Please review them very carefully, along with the review copy of your audit report. If you have questions or desire additional information, please call us so that any discrepancies may be resolved.

The following section contains the observations relayed to management that are control deficiencies, which we feel need to be communicated to you so appropriate action may be taken to correct these deficiencies. These items are not included in your audit report, as they are not considered material or immaterial in nature. They are simply observations of some minor findings that could evolve into immaterial or material findings if not addressed or corrected.

Receipting and Depositing Procedures

During the audit, we observed that the activity fund custodian was not depositing the revenue on a timely basis. Oklahoma Statutes require that "Deposits of funds shall be made the next business day, however, if the deposit for a day totals less than \$100, a school district may accumulate monies required to be deposited into the fund on a daily basis until the total accumulated balance of deposits equals or exceeds \$100. Provided, a school district shall deposit accumulated monies into the fund not less than one time per week, regardless of whether the monies total \$100."

In addition, the deposit information that was submitted to the activity fund treasurer did not have sufficient detail as to the subaccount that was to be credited. This resulted in revenue not being properly classified to the appropriate sub-accounts at the time of receipt, therefore the custodian's activity report was not accurate and reflected negative sub-account balances. It did appear that corrections were eventually performed on these accounts and all sub-accounts ended the year with a positive balance.

Since deposits were not always timely and multiple receipts books were used, there was not a clear audit trail from the time of collection to the deposit. We recommend that receipt numbers be placed on the deposit slip that corresponds to the receipt books. The receipt numbers could also be referenced on the corresponding software receipt in order provide a clear audit trail for all monies flowing through the activity fund. We further recommend that the proper classification to the appropriate sub-account be made when revenues are receipted and checks are issued.

When testing the child nutrition receipting procedures, we also noted there is not a clear audit trail from when collections are made to the corresponding bank deposit. We recommend that the lunch clerk attach the corresponding copy of the deposit receipt to the receipt book.

We also noticed that receipts were not properly separated between student meals (1710), a la carte (1720), and adult meals (1730), according to OCAS reports. These receipts were all coded to student meals (1710). It appears that the School uses Infinite Campus software in the lunch line that does record this information correctly. We recommend that the treasurer be provided with an Infinite Campus software report that reconciles with the child nutrition deposits for the month, and that the child nutrition collections be properly coded according to OCAS.

Purchase Orders

- Purchase orders were used in accordance with Oklahoma Statutes, however, they were not always encumbered against available appropriations prior to the obligations being incurred. We recommend that the School enforce it's policies and procedures which require that purchase orders be encumbered prior to the obligation being incurred. This also resulted in some invoices being paid in the wrong fiscal year.
- During our 2018-19 audit, we recommended that any expenses incurred for employee moving expenses be ran through payroll, be included on the employee's wages and be subject to the appropriate tax withholdings, as required by IRS standards. It appears that there were moving expenses in the 2019-20 fiscal year that were not processed through payroll, however, this was corrected by the School after they received our 2018-19 audit report, dated January 8, 2020.

Travel Expenditures

We observed a few charges for trips where students and employees ate meals and/or stayed in hotel rooms, in addition to car rental expenses. We recommend that when this type of travel is taken, a listing of all students (team roster) and employees be included that reconciles to the amount of meals purchased and/or the number of hotel rooms purchased. Also, the purpose of the trip, the trip date ranges and the trip destinations should all be included in the supporting documentation. When possible, an agenda or itinerary should be attached to show proof of attendance.

We take this opportunity to thank you and your professional staff for the outstanding cooperation and invaluable assistance you gave us during our recent onsite audit work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'CPG', written in a cursive style.

Christopher P. Gullekson

For

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson
Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP