

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS AND UNIFORM GUIDANCE JUNE 30, 2025 (WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024)

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Unmodified Opinion on Financial Statements Accompanied by Required Supplementary Information and Supplementary Information – Governmental Entity

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of KIPP Dubois Charter School:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of KIPP Dubois Charter School (a Pennsylvania Charter School) (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of KIPP Dubois Charter School as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is
 expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund shown in page 22 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards for the year ended June 30, 2025, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is 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 November 12, 2025, 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 solely 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 effectiveness of the School's 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.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited KIPP Dubois Charter School's fiscal year 2024 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated November 13, 2024. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Westborough, Massachusetts November 12, 2025

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

The management of the KIPP DuBois Charter School (the School) offers readers of the School's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the School's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the 2025 fiscal year include the following:

- Total revenues increased by \$176,378 from \$13,461,959 to \$13,638,337 due primarily to increases in the local education agencies, Federal sources and other local sources, which is primarily due to an increase in enrollment.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the School reports an ending net position of \$3,073,588. The net position balance represents an increase in net position of \$219,565 for the year ended June 30, 2025, due to surplus of revenues over expenses from increase in enrollment.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the School reports an ending General Fund balance of \$2,922,601. The General Fund balance increased by \$280,714 from the previous year-ended General Fund balance as the result of the net change in fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2025, due to surplus of revenues over expenses from increase in enrollment.
- The School's cash balance at June 30, 2025, was \$3,886,719, representing an increase of \$465,881 from June 30, 2024, due to timing of various payments made and received with respect to fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements as presented comprise three components: Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the basic financial statements and budgetary comparison.

Governmental-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on the School's assets and liabilities as well as separate sections of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. The difference is reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event given rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The government-wide financial statements report on the function of the School that is principally supported by subsidies from school districts whose constituents attend the School.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a group of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or purposes. The School, like governmental-type entities, utilizes fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The School has one governmental fund, the General Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School, assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,073,588 as of June 30, 2025.

KIPP Dubois Charter School Statement of Net Position As of June 30, 2025

	2025	2024
Current and other assets Capital and noncurrent assets	\$ 4,323,954 4,098,239	\$ 4,025,754 <u>4,817,848</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 8,422,193</u>	\$ 8,843,602
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities	\$ 2,049,883 <u>3,298,722</u>	\$ 1,979,277 4,010,302
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 5,348,605</u>	\$ 5,989,579
Net invested in capital assets Unrestricted	\$ 53,532 <u>3,020,056</u>	\$ 86,205 <u>2,767,818</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 3,073,588</u>	<u>\$ 2,854,023</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Continued)

The School's revenues are predominately from the School District of Philadelphia, based on the student enrollment.

KIPP Dubois Charter School Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	2025	2024
Revenues: Local educational agency assistance Federal sources Other local sources State sources	\$ 10,389,744 1,242,525 1,880,637 115,374	\$ 9,252,690 3,595,267 240,767 210,630
Total revenues	<u>13,628,280</u>	13,299,354
Instruction and special education Business services Depreciation and amortization (unallocated) Administration support Operations and maintenance Student support services Food services Instructional staff support Student activities Pupil health Interest Noninstructional support services Increase in compensated absences Transportation	5,498,931 3,227,327 862,740 992,878 981,467 635,304 428,614 274,682 180,479 109,103 40,719 17,543 18,419 140,509	5,830,171 3,206,690 882,855 1,014,415 673,294 490,357 288,151 202,335 108,031 101,280 44,999 20,212 - 47,448
Total expenses	13,408,715	12,910,238
Net increase in net position	219,565	389,116
Net position - beginning	2,854,023	2,464,907
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 3,073,588</u>	\$ 2,854,023

GOVERNMENTAL FUND

The focus of the School's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflow, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, the fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending for program purposes at the end of the fiscal year.

The School's governmental fund, the General Fund, reported an ending fund balance of \$2,922,601. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School's revenues of \$13,638,337 exceeded expenditures of \$13,398,561 by \$239,776.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The School's final budget for the General Fund anticipated that revenue would exceed expense by \$132,364. The actual results for the year reported that revenue exceeded expenditures by \$239,776, which increased the General Fund equity to \$2,922,601. This overall variance reflects an unfavorable revenue variance of \$521,853 due to less than budgeted local education agency assistance and other local sources offset by an increase in state sources. There is also a favorable expenditure variance of \$629,265 related to less than budgeted expenditures for student support services, instructional staff support, business services, operations and maintenance, and administrative support offset by actual expenditures greater than budgeted expenditures for instruction and special education, pupil health, and transportation.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2025, the School's capital assets and right-to-use lease assets for its governmental activities totaled \$4,098,239 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes building improvements, furniture and equipment, and right-to-use lease assets.

Additional information on the School's capital assets can be found in Note 4 of this report.

Long-term Debt

As of June 30, 2025, the School has long-term debt of \$3,298,722 for lease liability, with current portion of \$745,985. See Note 5 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

In the 2025-26 school year, the School will be fully enrolled from 9th grade to 12th grade with 530 students enrolled. A budgeted decrease in regular education per-pupil tuition rate and special education per-pupil tuition rate is expected to be paid to the School by the School District of Philadelphia. As a result, the total per-pupil revenue is expected to decrease by 20% to approximately \$12,763,264.

FUTURE EVENTS THAT WILL FINANCIALLY IMPACT THE SCHOOL

The School expects a modest increase in per-pupil payment rate in 2025-26 based on current School District's budget developments; however, the School is not able to assess the exact financial impact as the student demographics fluctuate throughout the year.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The financial report is designed to provide interested parties a general overview of the School's finances. Questions regarding any of the information provided in this report should be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, KIPP DuBois Charter School, 5070 Parkside Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19131.

Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2025
(With Summarized Financial Information as of June 30, 2024)

	Governmen	Governmental Activities		
	2025	2024		
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,886,719	\$ 3,420,838		
State subsidies receivable	86,015	134,806		
Federal subsidies receivable	198,183	225,164		
Other local receivables	20,858			
Due from related parties	1,923	21,524		
Prepaid items and deposits	130,256	223,422		
Capital assets, net	285,197	294,255		
Right-to-use lease assets, net	3,813,042	4,523,593		
	4 0 100 100	4 0 0 4 0 0 0 0		
Total assets	\$ 8,422,193	\$ 8,843,602		
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 996,440	\$ 851,238		
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	187,236	182,518		
Compensated absences	18,419	-		
Lease liability - due within one year	745,985	721,341		
Lease liability - due beyond one year	3,298,722	4,010,302		
Due to related parties	92,862	201,118		
Unearned revenue	8,941	23,062		
Total liabilities	5,348,605	5,989,579		
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	53,532	86,205		
Unrestricted	3,020,056	2,767,818		
Total net position	3,073,588	2,854,023		
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 8,422,193	\$ 8,843,602		

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025
(With Summarized Financial Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2024)

		Prograi	n Revenues	Net Revenue (Changes in N	•
		Characa (an	Operating	Total Carraman	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Total Governme	2024
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction and special education	\$ 5,498,931	\$ -	\$ 1,242,525	\$ (4,256,406)	\$ (2,234,904)
Student support services	635,304	-	-	(635,304)	(490,357)
Instructional staff support	274,682	_	_	(274,682)	(202,335)
Administration support	992,878	_	_	(992,878)	(1,014,415)
Pupil health	109,103	_	_	(109,103)	(101,280)
Transportation	140,509	_	_	(140,509)	(47,448)
Business services	3,227,327	-	-	(3,227,327)	(3,206,690)
Operations and maintenance	981,467	_	_	(981,467)	(673,294)
Student activities	180,479	-	-	(180,479)	(108,031)
Noninstructional support services	17,543	-	-	(17,543)	(20,212)
Food services	428,614	-	=	(428,614)	(288,151)
Increase in compensated absences	18,419	-	-	(18,419)	-
Interest	40,719	-	-	(40,719)	(44,999)
Depreciation and amortization (unallocated)	862,740			(862,740)	(882,855)
Total governmental activities	\$ 13,408,715	\$ -	\$ 1,242,525	(12,166,190)	(9,314,971)
General Revenues:					
Local education agencies, not restricted to specific programs				10,389,744	9,252,690
Other local sources				1,880,637	240,767
State grants and reimbursements				115,374	210,630
Total general revenues				12,385,755	9,704,087
Change in net position				219,565	389,116
Net Position - beginning of year				2,854,023	2,464,907
Net Position - end of year				\$ 3,073,588	\$ 2,854,023

Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2025 (With Summarized Financial Information as of June 30, 2024)

	Gener	al Fund
	2025	2024
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,886,719	\$ 3,420,838
State subsidies receivable	86,015	134,806
Federal subsidies receivable	198,183	225,164
Other local receivables	20,858	-
Due from related parties	1,923	21,524
Prepaid items and deposits	130,256	223,422
Total assets	\$ 4,323,954	\$ 4,025,754
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances: Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 996,440	\$ 851,238
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	187,236	182,518
Due to related parties	92,862	201,118
Unearned revenue	8,941	23,062
Total liabilities	1,285,479	1,257,936
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Unavailable revenues	115,874	125,931
Fund Balances:		
Nonspendable:		
Prepaid items and deposits	130,256	223,422
Unassigned	2,792,345	2,418,465
Total fund balances	2,922,601	2,641,887
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources		
and fund balances	\$ 4,323,954	\$ 4,025,754

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2025 (With Summarized Financial Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2024)

	Gener	General Fund		
	2025	2024		
P				
Revenues:	ć 10 300 744	ć 0.353.600		
Local educational agency assistance	\$ 10,389,744	\$ 9,252,690		
Federal sources	1,212,766	3,595,167		
State sources	155,190	373,335		
Other local sources	1,880,637	240,767		
Total revenues	13,638,337	13,461,959		
Expenditures:				
Instruction and special education	5,498,931	5,830,171		
Student support services	635,304	490,357		
Instructional staff support	274,682	202,335		
Administration support	992,878	1,014,415		
Pupil health	109,103	101,280		
Transportation	140,509	47,448		
Business services	3,227,327	3,206,690		
Operations and maintenance	981,467	673,294		
Student activities	180,479	108,031		
Noninstructional support services	17,543	20,212		
Food services	428,614	288,151		
Capital outlay	102,193	-		
Lease liability expenditures	40,938	-		
Debt service:				
Principal	727,874	712,777		
Interest	40,719	44,999		
Total expenditures	13,398,561	12,740,160		
Surplus of revenues over expenditures	239,776	721,799		
Other Financing Sources:				
Proceeds from lease liability	40,938	-		
Net change in fund balances	280,714	721,799		
Fund Balance - beginning of year	2,641,887	1,920,088		
Fund Balance - end of year	\$ 2,922,601	\$ 2,641,887		

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2025

Total Fund Balance for Governmental Fund - General Fund	\$ 2,922,601
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:	
Leasehold improvements and furniture and equipment Accumulated depreciation	2,069,470 (1,784,273) 285,197
Right-to-use lease assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:	
Right-to-use lease assets Accumulated amortization	6,767,415 (2,954,373) 3,813,042
Certain Federal and state subsidies receivables will be collected in the future, but are not available to pay for current period's expenditures and, therefore, are not recognized as revenue in the funds:	
Deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue	115,874
Compensated absences not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the statement of net position.	
Compensated absences	(18,419)
Lease liability that pertains to governmental funds is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the statement of net position. The balances at year-end are:	
Lease liability	(4,044,707)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 3,073,588

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net Changes in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Fund	\$ 280,714
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets are capitalized and cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeds transfers, eliminations, and depreciation and amortization expense in the current period.	
Capital outlays Depreciation	102,193 (111,251)
Governmental funds reported increases in right-to-use lease assets. However, in the statement of net position, these assets are capitalized and cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as amortization expense. Decrease in right-to-use lease assets by the current year amortization of the right-to-use lease assets, allocated over the term of the leases.	
Additions to right-to-use lease assets Amortization	40,938 (751,489)
Governmental funds report lease liability proceeds as other financing sources in the period the lease is initially recognized, while repayment is reported as expenditures. In the statement of net position, however, the lease liability increases liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities, and repayment of principal reduces the obligation. The effect of these differences in the treatment of the lease liability is as follows:	
Proceeds from lease liability Payments on lease liability	(40,938) 727,874
Governmental funds report compensated absences as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost incurred for future compensated absences, is reported as follows:	
Change in compensated absences	(18,419)
Certain Federal and state subsidy revenue will not be collected for several months after fiscal year-end and, therefore, is not considered as available revenue in the funds. Unavailable Federal and state subsidy revenue decreased by the following amount:	
Unavailable revenue	(10,057)
Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 219,565

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARTER SCHOOL AND REPORTING ENTITY

KIPP DuBois Charter School (the School) is a charter school located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The School operated under KIPP DuBois Collegiate Academy and was included in the operations of KIPP Philadelphia Charter School. On July 1, 2015, the School Reform Commission of the School District of Philadelphia granted a charter to KIPP DuBois Charter School (previously KIPP DuBois Collegiate Academy) to operate a public charter school commencing from July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2018. As of July 1, 2023, the charter was renewed for an additional five years through June 30, 2028. The School served approximately 488 students during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The School was originally established in 2009 and operates under the provisions enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1997.

The School currently serves students in grades nine through twelve. The School is a charter school which has financial accountability and control over all activities related to the students' education. The School receives funding from local, state and Federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding sources. The School, however, is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncement. In addition, there are no component units as defined by GASB.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The GASB has issued a codification of governmental accounting and financial reporting standards.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

During fiscal year 2025, the School implemented GASB Statement No. 101 (GASB 101), Compensated Absences. GASB 101 establishes a unified model for the recognition and measurement of compensated absences, such as vacation, sick leave and paid time off, by requiring recognition of a liability when the leave is attributable to services already rendered, the leave accumulates, and it is more-likely-than-not that the leave will be used or paid. The implementation resulted in an increase in the compensated absences liability reported in the government-wide financial statements at June 30, 2025. No restatement of prior periods was required, as the amount was immaterial to the overall financial statements.

The School implemented GASB Statement No. 102 (GASB 102), Certain Risk Disclosures, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. This standard requires disclosure of certain concentrations and constraints that expose the government to significant financial risk if specific events occur. Accordingly, the implementation of GASB 102 did not have a material impact on the School's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report on the School as a whole. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the School's functions are offset by program revenues.

The fund financial statements (governmental fund balance sheet and statement of governmental fund revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance) report on the School's general fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Grants and similar items are recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by providers have been met. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within the current period or within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. Any revenues not collected within 90 days are classified as unavailable revenues in the accompanying balance sheet.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. Compensated absences are recognized as expenditures only to the extent that they are normally expected to be paid from existing unrestricted fund net position. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources. Under the terms of grant agreements, the School supports certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net positions available to finance the program. It is the School's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by general revenues.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – The General Fund is the operating fund of the School and accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the School.

Method of Accounting

The Accounting Standards require a statement of net position and a statement of activities. It requires the classification of net position into three components – net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

• Net investment in capital assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, lease liabilities, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Method of Accounting (Continued)

- Restricted This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors such as through debt covenants, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The School had no restricted net position as of June 30, 2025.
- Unrestricted net position This component of net position consists of net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report nonspendable portions of the fund balance related to inventory, prepaid expenses, long-term receivables, and corpus on any permanent fund. Restricted funds are constrained from outside parties (statue, grantors, bond agreements, etc.). Committed fund balances represent resources segregated from the unassigned fund balance. Committed fund balances are established and modified by a resolution approved by the Board of Trustees. Assigned fund balances are intended by the School to be used for specific purposes which are determined by Board approval. Unassigned fund balances are considered the remaining amounts.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available, it is the School's policy to use restricted first, then unrestricted fund balance. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts are available, it is the School's policy to use committed first, then assigned, and finally unassigned amounts.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule should present both the original and the final appropriated budgets for the reporting period. The School has a general fund budget. The original budget was filed and accepted by the Labor, Education and Community Services Comptroller's Office in June 2024. The budget is included as required supplementary information.

Use of Estimates

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

The three-tier hierarchy of inputs is summarized in the three broad levels as follows:

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

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

The School maintains its cash balances in a Pennsylvania bank which is insured within the limits of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The School's sweep account is insured by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), up to \$500,000. Periodically, the School may maintain deposits in excess of the FDIC limit of \$250,000, with the financial institution and the SIPC limit of \$500,000 (see Note 3). The School believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

GASB Statement No. 40 requires that the School disclose whether its deposits are exposed to custodial risk (risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the School would not be able to recover the value of its deposit or investment).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Federal and State Subsidies and Local Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Federal and state subsidies receivable primarily consist of amounts due from the Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE) for Federal and state subsidy programs and other receivables. Federal and state subsidies receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Local receivables primarily consist of amounts from foundations. As of June 30, 2025, no allowance of doubtful accounts was deemed warranted.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include leasehold improvements and furniture and equipment, are reported in the applicable government-wide financial statements. The School's capitalization policy is to capitalize additions in excess of \$5,000 with a useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The School does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset of materiality extend an asset's life are not.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. The following estimated useful lives are used to compute depreciation:

Description of Capital Cost

Estimated Useful Lives

Leasehold improvements Furniture and Equipment

20 years or life of lease 7 - 10 years

Leases

The School is a lessee for buildings and various equipment. The School recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements based on the criteria dictated in GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* (GASB 87).

At the commencement of a lease, the School initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made (see Note 5).

An intangible right-to-use lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date. The intangible right-to-use lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the life of the underlying asset or the lease term.

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the School determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The School uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School is utilizing the Treasury bill rate (corresponding to length of lease) in place at the date of implementation (July 1, 2021) along with other risk factors to determine the discount interest rate for leases.

The lease terms include the noncancellable and renewal periods of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments through the end of the term, which includes any renewal periods.

The School has recognized payments for short-term leases with a term of twelve months or less as expenses as incurred, and these leases are not included as lease liabilities or right-to-use lease assets on the statement of net position.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

2. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are those absences for which employees will be paid, such as paid time off. A liability for compensated absences that is attributable to services already rendered, and that is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the School and its employees, is accrued as the employees earn the rights to the benefits. Compensated absences that relate to future services, or that are contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the School and its employees, are accounted for in the period in which such services are rendered or in which such events take place. These amounts are reflected as compensated absences the accompanying statement of net position.

Income Tax Status

The School is exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Accordingly, no provision or liability for income taxes has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The School accounts for uncertainty in income taxes in which tax positions initially need to be recognized in the financial statements when it is more-likely-than-not that the positions will be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. It also provides guidance for derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

As of June 30, 2025, the School had no uncertain tax positions that qualified for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. Additionally, the School had no interest or penalties related to income taxes. The School files an information return in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents funds that have been received but not yet earned. Unearned revenue as of June 30, 2025, is expected to be earned in fiscal year 2026 and is reflected as unearned revenue in the accompanying statement of net position.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 12, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no events that met the criteria for recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

3. DEPOSITS

The School's cash and cash equivalents are classified below to inform financial statement users about the extent to which the School's deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk. The School does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

3. DEPOSITS (Continued)

Operating cash accounts are held in the School's name by a banking institution. As of June 30, 2025, \$3,371,918 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Reconciliation to the financial statements:

Uninsured and collateralized amount	\$ 3,371,918
Plus - insured amount	500,020
Plus - deposits in transit	15,403
Less - outstanding checks	(622)
Total cash per school-wide financial statements	<u>\$ 3,886,719</u>

4. CAPITAL ASSETS AND RIGHT-TO-USE LEASE ASSETS

Changes in capital assets are as follows for the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Beginning Balance <u>July 1, 2024</u>	Net Additions	Ending Balance June 30, 2025
Capital assets being depreciated: Leasehold improvements Furniture and equipment Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 347,369 <u>1,619,908</u> <u>1,967,277</u>	\$ - 102,193 102,193	\$ 347,369 1,722,101 2,069,470
Less - accumulated depreciation: Leasehold improvements Furniture and equipment Total accumulated depreciation	251,369 1,421,653 1,673,022	4,754 106,497 111,251	256,123 1,528,150 1,784,273
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 294,255</u>	<u>\$ (9,058</u>)	\$ 285,197

Depreciation for the year ended June 30, 2025, amounted to \$111,251, and was charged to an unallocated function in the accompanying statement of activities.

Changes in right-to-use lease assets are as follows for the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2024	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Ending Balance June 30, 2025
Right-to-use lease assets: Building Equipment Total right-to-use lease assets	\$ 6,660,491 119,373 6,779,864	\$ - 40,938 40,938	\$ - 53,387 53,387	\$ 6,660,491 106,924 6,767,415
Less - accumulated amortization: Building Equipment Total accumulated amortization	2,179,797 76,474 2,256,271	726,599 24,890 751,489	53,387 53,387	2,906,396 47,977 2,954,373
Total right-to-use lease assets, net	<u>\$ 4,523,593</u>	<u>\$ (710,551</u>)	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 3,813,042

Amortization expense for the year ended June 30, 2025, amounted to \$751,489 and was charged to an unallocated function in the accompanying statement of activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

5. LEASES

The School entered into a building lease agreement in September 2015 with a landlord which expired in August 2025. As of the date of this report, the School is in negotiations to extend the lease with its landlord. The building lease agreement grants two options to extend the term of the lease for an additional five years. The School has included one extension period in calculating the lease liability and right-to-use lease asset as the School is not certain they will exercise the second extension. The School was required to make monthly principal and interest payments that ranged between \$60,837 and \$62,054 during fiscal year 2025. Monthly payments increase annually in accordance with Consumer Price Index adjustments over the term of the lease. Interest expense on the lease was \$38,318 for the year ended June 30, 2025, which is included in debt service - interest in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance.

The net present value of the lease liabilities was \$3,984,437 as of June 30, 2025, and was calculated using a discount rate of 0.89% (the estimated incremental borrowing rate as of lease inception). Amortization of the related right-to-use lease asset was \$726,599 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The School leases copiers under lease agreements which were entered into during fiscal years 2022 and 2025 and expire at various dates through June 2029. The School was required to make monthly principal and interest payments of approximately \$3,300 during fiscal year 2025. Interest expense on the leases was \$2,401 for the year ended June 30, 2025, which is included in debt service - interest in the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance. The net present value of the lease liabilities was \$60,270 as of June 30, 2025, and was calculated using a discount rate of 0.89% to 6.25% (the estimated incremental borrowing rate as of lease inception). Amortization of the related right-to-use lease asset was \$24,890 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Future minimum payments under these agreements and future amortization are as follows:

Fiscal Year	<u>Principial</u>	<u>Interest</u>	Amortization		
2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031	\$ 745,985 767,385 777,553 800,805 815,691 	\$ 33,989 26,832 19,518 12,019 4,555 51	\$ 747,984 747,104 734,787 734,787 727,281 		
Total	\$ 4,044,707	\$ 96,964	\$ 3,813,042		

6. LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES REVENUE

Charter schools are funded by the local public school district in which each student resides. The rate per student is determined annually and is based on the budgeted total expenditure per average daily membership of the prior school year for each school district. All of the students for the School reside in Philadelphia. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the rate for the School District of Philadelphia (PSD) was approximately \$12,709 per year for regular education students and \$39,913 for special education students. The annual rate paid monthly by the PSD is prorated if a student enters or leaves during the year. Total revenue from the PSD was \$10,389,744 for local educational agency assistance and \$168,324 of Federal funds passed through PSD at June 30, 2025, approximately 55% of the School's receivables are due from PSD.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

7. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAMS

The School participates in numerous state reimbursement and Federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs and reimbursement programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies: therefore, to the extent that the School has not compiled with the rules and regulations governing the grants and reimbursement programs, refunds of any money received may be required and collectability of any related receivable at June 30, 2025, may be impaired. In the opinion of the School, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

8. FUNDING AND CONCENTRATIONS

The School receives significant funding from PDE and PSD and various Federal agencies passed-through the PDE for its tuition and grant revenue, respectively. This creates a vulnerability to economic downturns. This funding is subject to audit by the appropriate governmental agency. In the opinion of management, the results of such audits, if any, will not have a material effect on the financial position of the School as of June 30, 2025, or on the changes in its net position for the year then ended. The School received approximately 9% and 77% of its operating revenue from the PDE and PSD, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2025. In addition, 38% and 55% of the School's receivables are due from the PDE and PSD, respectively as of June 30, 2025.

9. RETIREMENT PLAN

The School is part of a defined contribution plan under Section 403(b) of the IRC, which all employees of the School can elect to contribute. Employees can contribute up to 5% of their qualified compensation, with the School matching up to 5% of their qualified compensation. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School had contributed \$197,528 to the Section 403(b) plan.

Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and earnings on those contributions. Employees become vested in the School contributions and earnings on School contributions after one year of service. Nonvested contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment and such forfeitures are used to pay a portion of the plan's administrative expenses.

The School had a liability to the plan totaling \$54,884 as of June 30, 2025, which is included in accrued salaries and benefits payable in the accompanying statement of net position.

10. 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; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial insurance for such risks. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year in any of the School's policies. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in the past three years.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2025

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The School, KIPP Philadelphia Charter School (KPCS), KIPP West Philadelphia Preparatory Charter School (KWPCS), KIPP North Philadelphia Charter School, KIPP Octavius Catto Elementary Academy (CATTO), and KIPP Administrative Services Corporation (KASC) are considered related parties as a result of common members of the Board and the management of the schools. The School has an arrangement with KASC where KASC provided management, professional, and facility services rendered to the School. The School pays a fee equal to 15% of public local and state funds, as defined in agreement, to KASC.

During fiscal year 2025, the School incurred \$1,558,462 of expenses for these services. These fees are included in business services in the accompanying statement of activities. In addition, the School incurred an additional \$90,000 for additional support needed in fiscal year 2025, as agreed by the School and KASC.

From time-to-time, the School and other related entities pay for shared costs which are reimbursed. As of June 30, 2025, the School had a receivable from related parties in the amount of \$1,923 and payables to related parties in the amount of \$92,862.

Related Entities	Due from Related <u>Parties</u>	Due to Related <u>Parties</u>	
KPCS KASC	\$ 1,923 	\$ - <u>92,862</u>	
Total	<u>\$ 1,923</u>	\$ 92,862	

12. LICENSE AGREEMENTS

The School maintains a trademark licensing agreement with KIPP Foundation (KIPP), a California Public Benefit Corporation, that is renewed annually. The School must abide by certain educational guidelines as set forth in the agreement. Under the licensing agreement, the School has the right to use various trademarks owned by KIPP.

In accordance with its licensing agreement, the School is to pay KIPP an annual fee of 1% of the per-pupil tuition. KIPP's Operating Committee has elected to charge the School a fee of \$30,000 per fiscal year.

The School can elect to terminate the agreement. However, if the School elects to terminate the agreement, they are required to reimburse KIPP up to \$300,000, which is intended to offset costs KIPP incurred in the training of staff and assistance in operating the School.

13. CONTINGENCIES

The School is sometimes subject to litigation or the threat of litigation in the ordinary course of its business. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the School recognizes such contingencies in the financial statements when it is both probable that a material liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Final to Actual Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Local educational agency assistance	\$ 10,665,363	\$ 10,974,924	\$ 10,389,744	\$ (585,180)
Federal sources	1,135,328	1,239,855	1,212,766	(27,089)
State sources	84,000	120,213	155,190	34,977
Other local sources	1,566,840	1,825,198	1,880,637	55,439
Total revenues	13,451,531	14,160,190	13,638,337	(521,853)
Expenditures:				
Instruction and special education	5,915,165	6,193,906	5,498,931	694,975
Student support services	875,461	825,363	635,304	190,059
Instructional staff support	252,310	285,425	274,682	10,743
Administration support	1,181,475	1,143,553	992,878	150,675
Pupil health	10,400	100,705	109,103	(8,398)
Transportation	-	-	140,509	(140,509)
Business services	2,340,680	2,597,311	3,227,327	(630,016)
Operations and maintenance	2,368,065	2,116,163	981,467	1,134,696
Student activities	194,975	198,919	180,479	18,440
Noninstructional support services	75,000	58,000	17,543	40,457
Food services	203,692	467,762	428,614	39,148
Capital outlay	-	-	102,193	(102,193)
Lease liability expenditures	-	-	40,938	(40,938)
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	727,874	(727,874)
Interest	40,719	40,719	40,719	
Total expenditures	13,457,942	14,027,826	13,398,561	629,265
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(6,411)	132,364	239,776	107,412
Other Financing Sources:				
Proceeds from lease liability			40,938	40,938
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	280,714	\$ 148,350
Fund Balance, July 1			2,641,887	
Fund Balance, June 30			\$ 2,922,601	

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Project Title	Funding Source	Assistance Listing (AL) Number	Pass-Through Grantor's Number	Grant Period Beginning/ Ending Date	Program Award Amount	Accrued or (Deferred) Revenue at July 1, 2024	Total Received For the Year	Expenditures	Accrued or (Deferred) Revenue at June 30, 2025
U.S. Department of Education:									
Pass-Through Pennsylvania Department of Education:									
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	Indirect	84.010	013-23-1138-A	7/1/22-9/30/23	\$ 499,373	\$ (2,661)	\$ -	\$ 2,661	\$ -
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	Indirect	84.010	01324-1138	7/1/23-9/30/24	554,565	100	100	-	-
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	Indirect	84.010	013-25-1138	7/1/24-9/30/25	547,516		508,478	538,337	29,859
Total AL No. 84.010					1,601,454	(2,561)	508,578	540,998_	29,859
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants									
(formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants)	Indirect	84.367	020-24-1138	7/1/23-9/30/24	32,885	15,857	15,857	-	-
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants									
(formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants)	Indirect	84.367	020-25-1138	7/1/24-9/30/25	30,001		30,001	29,885	(116)
Total AL No. 84.367					62,886	15,857	45,858	29,885	(116)
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	Indirect	84.424	144-24-1138	7/1/23-9/30/24	39,094	(8,825)	-	8,825	-
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	Indirect	84.424	144-25-1138	7/1/24-9/30/25	41,763	-	41,763	32,938	(8,825)
Total AL No. 84.424					80,857	(8,825)	41,763	41,763	(8,825)
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	Indirect	84.425	223-21-1138	3/13/20-9/30/24	3,714,222	50,188	405,188	355,000	-
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	Indirect	84.425U	225-21-1138	3/13/20-9/30/24	288,679	(10,786)	85,761	96,547	-
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	Indirect	84.425W	181-21-2546	7/1/21-9/30/24	10,271	(790)	9,218	10,008	-
Total AL No. 84.425					4,013,172	38,612	500,167	461,555	
Pass-Through Philadelphia School District:									
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Cluster)	Indirect	84.027	N/A	7/1/23-6/30/24	159,019	159,019	159,019	_	-
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Cluster)	Indirect	84.027	N/A	7/1/24-6/30/25	168,324	-	-	168,324	168,324
Total AL No. 84.027 and IDEA Cluster					327,343	159,019	159,019	168,324	168,324
Total U.S. Department of Education					6,085,712	202,102	1,255,385	1,242,525	189,242
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards					\$ 6,085,712			\$ 1,242,525	

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards June 30, 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activities of the Federal financial assistance programs of KIPP Dubois Charter School (the School). Financial awards received directly from Federal agencies, as well as financial assistance passed through other governmental agencies or nonprofit organizations, are included in the schedule.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the Federal grant activity of the School and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule 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*. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance for all awards. Under these principles, certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

3. RELATIONSHIP TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents only a selected portion of the activities of the School. It is not intended to, and does not, present either the balance sheet or statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances of the governmental fund. The financial activity for the aforementioned awards is reported in the School's statement of activities.

4. INDIRECT COST RATE

The School has elected not to use the de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance for its federal programs.





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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of KIPP Dubois Charter School:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund of KIPP Dubois Charter School (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents and have issued our report thereon dated November 12, 2025.

Report on 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) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 School'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 School's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Westborough, Massachusetts

November 12, 2025





Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of KIPP Dubois Charter School:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited KIPP Dubois Charter School's (the School) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the School's major Federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025. The School's major Federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

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 its major Federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); 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). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for its major Federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the School's Federal programs.

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to on the previous page occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to on the previous page is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the School's compliance with the requirements of its major Federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and
 design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
 examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the School's compliance with the compliance
 requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered
 necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the School's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit
 in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and
 report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not
 for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control
 over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on 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 a 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 for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance (Continued)

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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.

Westborough, Massachusetts

December 3, 2025

2.

3.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs June 30, 2025

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements			
Type of auditor's report issued on whether the finan accordance with U.S. GAAP: Unmodified	cial statemen	ts audited were	prepared in
Is a "going concern" emphasis-of-matter paragraph included in the auditor's report?	Yes	X No	
Internal control over financial reporting:			
Material weakness(es) disclosed?	Yes	X No	
Significant deficiency(ies) disclosed?	Yes	XNo	
Noncompliance material to financial statements disclosed?	Yes	X No	
Federal Awards			
Internal control over each major Federal program:			
Material weakness(es) disclosed?	Yes	XNo	
Significant deficiency(ies) disclosed?	Yes	X No	
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for each	n major Federa	al program: Unn	nodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes	X No	
Identification of major Federal program:			
Name of Federal Program or Clu	uster	l	sistance Listing Lumber
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund		8	34.425 4.425U 4.425W
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A a	nd Type B pro	grams: \$750,00	00
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? X	Yes	No	
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS			
None			
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS			
None			

Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs June 30, 2025

Status of Prior Year Finding

This section identifies the status of prior year findings related to the financial statements and Federal and state awards that are required to be reported in accordance with Chapter 6.12 of *Government Auditing Standards* and U.S. Uniform Guidance (section .511(a)(b)).

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, our procedures included the review of the prior year's recommendation. The following prior year finding was addressed.

Finding 2024-001: Wage Authorization Forms

Year of Initial Finding: June 30, 2024

Condition: During our compliance testing, we noted five instances out of thirty transactions tested where an employee's compensation per the payroll register did not agree to the approved wage authorization form.

Status: During our compliance testing of twenty-nine payroll selections during fiscal year 2025, we noted that there were no instances where an employee's compensation per the payroll register did not agree to the approved wage authorization form. We consider this finding addressed.