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

#### ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, E-004 OKLAHOMA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

**JUNE 30, 2015** 

Audited by

SANDERS, BLEDSOE & HEWETT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLP

BROKEN ARROW, OK

#### ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2015

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### ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2015

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## ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2015

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Board of Education ASTEC Charter School Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

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

We have audited the accompanying combined fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis of the ASTEC Charter School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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, as described in Note 1, 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 District, 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 District as of June 30, 2015, 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 District, as of June 30, 2015, 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 District'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 U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations,* 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 combined 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 March 4, 2016 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and to 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett

Certified Public Accountants, LLP

March 4, 2016

## 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

March 4, 2016

The Honorable Board of Education ASTEC Charter School Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 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 ASTEC Charter School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 4, 2016, 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 District'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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of District'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. 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 may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District'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*.

#### **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.

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett

Certified Public Accountants, LLP

Sanders, Blodsoe & Newett

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY OMB CIRCULAR A-133

March 4, 2016

The Honorable Board of Education ASTEC Charter School Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

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

We have audited ASTEC Charter School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma (District)'s, compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. The District'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 District'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 OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards, and OMB Circular A-133 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 District'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 District's compliance.

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

In our opinion, the District, 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, 2015.

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

Management of the District, 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 District'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 OMB Circular A-133, 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 District'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 defected 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 OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett

Certified Public Accountants, LLP

Sanders, Blodsoe & Newett

#### ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA COUNTY DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE JUNE 30, 2015

There were no prior year significant deficiencies.

#### ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF AUDIT RESULTS, FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS JUNE 30, 2015

#### **Section 1** - Summary of Auditor's Results:

- 1. A qualified opinion was issued on the financial statements with respect to the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed.
- 2. The audit disclosed no significant deficiencies in the internal controls over financial reporting.
- 3. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance which were material to the financial statements.
- 4. The audit disclosed no significant deficiencies in the internal controls over major programs.
- 5. An unqualified opinion report was issued on the compliance of major programs.
- 6. The audit disclosed no audit findings which are required to be reported under OMB Circular A-133 § 510(a).
- 7. Program determined to be major were the Child Nutrition Programs (10.553 & 10.555), which were clustered in determination, and the IDEA-B Special Education Program (84.027), which was not clustered.
- 8. The dollar threshold used to determine between Type A and Type B programs was \$300,000.
- 9. The auditee was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.

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

None

**Section 3** – Findings and questioned costs for federal awards:

None

# ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE - REGULATORY BASIS - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS JUNE 30, 2015

<u>ASSETS</u>	FU	ERNMENTAL IND TYPES GENERAL	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES EXPENDABLE TRUST AND AGENCY FUND	TOTAL
Cash	\$	555,287	204,622	759,909
Investments		704,038		704,038
Total Assets	\$	1,259,325	204,622	1,463,947
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE  Liabilities: Warrants payable Encumbrances Funds held for school organizations Total liabilities	\$	433,143 16,697 449,840	204,622 204,622	433,143 16,697 204,622 654,462
Fund Balance:				
Unassigned		809,485	0	809,485
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	1,259,325	204,622	1,463,947

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

# ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES REGULATORY BASIS - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES GENERAL
Revenues:	
Local sources	\$ 22,800
State sources	445,430
Federal sources	745,574
Interest earnings	1,201
Per Capita sources	4,284,383
Total revenues	5,499,388
Expenditures:	
Instruction	2,208,485
Support services	2,766,267
Operation of non-instructional services	370,760
Total expenditures	5,345,512
Revenues over (under) expenditures	153,876
Other financing sources (uses):	
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances	11,209
Revenue and other sources over (under)	
expenditures and other uses	165,085
Cash fund balance, beginning of year	644,400
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$ 809,485

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

# ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - REGULATORY BASIS - BUDGETED GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	GENERAL FUND				
		ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	
Revenues:					
Local sources	\$	24,603	24,603	22,800	
State sources		447,692	447,692	445,430	
Federal sources		731,754	731,754	745,574	
Interest earnings		0	0	1,201	
Per Capita sources		3,920,886	3,920,886	4,284,383	
Total revenues		5,124,935	5,124,935	5,499,388	
Expenditures:					
Instruction		3,676,674	3,676,674	2,208,485	
Support services		1,705,364	1,705,364	2,766,267	
Operation of non-instructional services		377,800	377,800	370,760	
Other outlays		9,497	9,497		
Total expenditures		5,769,335	5,769,335	5,345,512	
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(644,400)	(644,400)	153,876	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances		0	0	11,209	
Revenue and other sources over (under)		(0.1.1.100)	(0.4.4.400)	40-00-	
expenditures and other uses		(644,400)	(644,400)	165,085	
Cash fund balance, beginning of year		644,400	644,400	644,400	
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$	0	0	809,485	

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

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Astec Charter School, (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 positon 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

The School is 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 three officers and eight community members. The appointed Head of Schools is the executive officer of the School. The Board, constituting an on-going entity, is the level of government, which has governance responsibilities over all activities, related to public elementary and secondary school education within the jurisdiction of the local independent school district. The School receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the School is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in Section 2100, Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, since Board members are elected by the public and have decision making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

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

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### A. Reporting Entity – cont'd

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 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).

<u>General Fund</u> – 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 funding under the Foundation and Incentive Aid Program. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operations of the schools 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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### B. Measurement Focus - cont'd

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds account for revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The special revenue funds typically include the building, co-op and child nutrition funds. The School did not maintain any special revenue funds during the 2014-15 fiscal year.

<u>Building Fund</u> – The building fund consists mainly of monies derived from property taxes levied for the purpose of erecting, remodeling, repairing, or maintaining school buildings and for purchasing furniture, equipment and computer software to be used on or for school district property, for paying energy and utility costs, for purchasing telecommunications services, for paying fire and casualty insurance premiums for school facilities, for purchasing security systems, and for paying salaries of security personnel.

<u>Co-op Fund</u> – The co-op fund is established when the boards of education of two or more school districts enter into cooperative agreements and maintain joint programs. The revenues necessary to operate a cooperative program can come from federal, state, or local sources, including the individual contributions of participating school districts. The expenditures for this fund would consist of those necessary to operate and maintain the joint programs.

<u>Child Nutrition Fund</u> - 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.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The debt service fund is the School's sinking fund and is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of general long-term (including judgments) debt principal, interest and related costs. The primary revenue sources are local property taxes levied specifically for debt service and interest earnings from temporary investments. The School did not maintain this fund during the 2014-15 fiscal year.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The capital projects fund is the School's bond fund and is used to account for the proceeds of bond sales to be used exclusively for acquiring school sites, constructing and equipping new school facilities, renovating existing facilities and acquiring transportation equipment. The School did not maintain this fund during the 2014-15 fiscal year.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### B. Measurement Focus – cont'd

#### **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.

<u>Expendable Trust Funds</u> – Expendable trust funds typically include the gifts and endowments fund. The School maintained a gifts and endowment fund during the 2014-15 fiscal year.

<u>Gifts and Endowments Fund</u> – 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.

<u>Agency Fund</u> – 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.

<u>General Long-Term Debt Account Group</u> – This account group is established to account for all the long-term debt of the School, which is offset by the amount available in the debt service fund and the amount to be provided in future years to complete retirement of the debt principal. It is also used to account for other liabilities (judgements and lease purchases) which are to be paid from funds provided in future years.

<u>General Fixed Assets Account Group</u> – This account group is used by governments to account for the property, plant and equipment of the school district. The School does not have the information necessary to include this group in its financial statements.

#### 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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### C. <u>Basis of Accounting and Presentation</u> – 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. A preliminary budget must be submitted to the Board of Education by December 31, for the fiscal year beginning the following July 1. If the preliminary budget requires an additional levy, the School must hold an election on the first Tuesday in February to approve the levy. If the preliminary budget does not require an additional levy, it becomes the legal budget. If an election is held and the taxes are approved, then the preliminary budget becomes the legal budget. If voters reject the additional taxes, the School must adopt a budget within the approved tax rate.

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.

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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u> – 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.

<u>Investments</u> – 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.

<u>Inventories</u> – The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2015, is not material to the combined financial statements.

<u>Fixed Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment</u> – 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.

<u>Warrants Payable</u> – 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.

<u>Encumbrances</u> – 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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance - cont'd

<u>Funds Held for School Organizations</u> – 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.

<u>Long-Term Debt</u> – 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.

<u>Fund Balance</u> – 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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance - cont'd

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 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.

<u>Intermediate Revenues</u> - 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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

#### F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

<u>State Revenues</u> – 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 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.

<u>Federal Revenues</u> – 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. The majority of the federal revenues received by the School are apportioned to the general fund. The School maintains a separate child nutrition fund and the federal revenues received for the child nutrition programs are apportioned there.

Non-Monetary Transactions – The School receives commodities form 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.

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

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

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

<u>Instruction Expenditures</u> – 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.

<u>Support Services Expenditures</u> – 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.

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

<u>Facilities Acquisition and Construction Services Expenditures</u> – 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.

<u>Repayment Expenditures</u> – 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.

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

#### F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

<u>Interfund Transactions</u> — 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 2014-15 fiscal year.

#### 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – 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, 2015, were \$1,463,946, 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.

<u>Investment Interest Rate Risk</u> – 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.

<u>Investment Credit risk</u> – 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.

#### 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS – cont'd

- County, municipal or school district 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.

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

#### 3. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund receivables or payables at June 30, 2015.

#### 4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2015, the School had no outstanding debt.

#### 5. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN

The School has a 401(k) plan for all employees. The School matches full time employee's contributions up to 5% of salary. The expense of the retirement plan was \$108,390 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

#### 6. 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, and public officials liability. Settled claims resulting from risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

#### 7. 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 2014-15 fiscal year. The revised OMB Circular A-133 Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, established uniform audit requirements for nonfederal entities which expended more than \$500,000 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.

#### **Subsequent Events**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through February 2, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and have determined that no additional information needs to be added to the financial statements.

# ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REGULATORY BASIS - ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

<u>Activities</u>	Balance 7/1/2014	Additions	Net <u>Transfers</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>6/30/2015</u>
Miscellaneous	\$ 35,075	14,027	(3,520)	25,655	19,927
Odyssey of the Mind	537	346	550	778	655
Yearbook	11,290	7,218		6,708	11,800
Hospitality	116	1,813	(127)	459	1,343
Christmas Angels	2,394	2,060	1,041	2,649	2,846
Class of 2017	14,159	3,256		82	17,333
Class of 2014	3,383	0		0	3,383
Class of 2015	17,715	3,330		21,559	(514)
Productions	2,073	0		504	1,569
HS Student Council	2,956	3,713	(2,000)	4,383	286
The Arts	1,257	2,149	,	1,014	2,392
Class of 2016	18,953	6,027		5,264	19,716
National Honor Society	188	270		313	145
Refreshments	0	66	127	0	193
National Junior Honor Society	42	351		351	42
Great Ideas Creative OK	75	0		0	75
Student Scholarships	5,414	0		0	5,414
Entrepreneur	10,438	8,092		8,555	9,975
MS Reading	265	0		0	265
Class of 2018	12,944	4,166		137	16,973
Leadership MS	46	0		0	46
Cheerleading	467	5,041	100	4,719	889
Target 6th Grade Grant	175	0		0	175
Business Ethics & Careers	92	0		0	92
Athletics	1,417	28,466	2,905	24,661	8,127
RB Jones Memorial	2,691	550		737	2,504
English Club	3,105	1,595		1,429	3,271
Tech	4,422	4,702		3,655	5,469
MS Social Studies	2,023	681		654	2,050
MS Science	839	50		0	889
Testing	1,161	0	(340)	401	420
Biology Club	1,085	0	` ,	0	1,085
Academic Club	938	29		192	775
Robotics	3,750	844	2,500	3,655	3,439
ID Badges	2,885	2,187		1,769	3,303
Drama	1,818	1,388	(550)	526	2,130
Re-sale Merchandise	3,469	4,701		2,575	5,595
AP Club	257	105	105	210	257
Advanced Placement	1,300	1,147		1,118	1,329
Class of 2019	11,329	4,315		3,131	12,513
Healthcorps	3,988	0		498	3,490
Creative Oklahoma - Biology	2,000	0		0	2,000
Creative Oklahoma - TV Product	2,000	0		0	2,000
Creative Oklahoma - Perkins	2,000	0		559	1,441
Class of 2020	7,899	4,390		1,276	11,013
Great Ideas - Crosby	2	0		0	2
Film Club	411	179		133	457
Class of 2021	3,440	5,535		560	8,415
Chess Club	0	328		0	328

# ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES REGULATORY BASIS - ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Activities		Balance 7/1/2014	Additions	Net <u>Transfers</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>6/30/2015</u>
AP US History Grant		0	2,424		0	2,424
Class of 2022		0	4,630		0	4,630
MS Student Council		317	47		118	246
TOTAL ASSETS - AGENCY FUNDS	\$	204,600	130,218	790	130,987	204,622
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALAN Funds held for school organizations	ICE:	204,600	130,218	790	130,987	204,622

## ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Federal Grantor/Pass Through Grantor/Program Title U.S. Department of Education	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Federal Grantor's/ Pass-through Grantor's <u>Number</u>	Program or Award <u>Amount</u>	Beginning Balance 7/01/2014	Revenue Collected	Total Expenditures	Ending Balance 6/30/2015
U.S. Department of Education							
Passed Through State Department of Education:							
Title I-Part A, Improving Basic Programs	84.010	\$	282,821		64,357	269,310	204,953
Title I-Part A, Improving Basic Programs 2013-14 - Note 1	84.010		•	134,136	134,136	,	,
*Special Education, Flowthrough, P.L. 105-17	84.027		137,423	,	112,511	133,229	20,718
Special Education, Flowthrough, P.L. 105-17 2013-14 - Note 1	84.027			36,221	36,221		
Title II-Part A, Teacher & Principal Training	84.367		45,412		2,606	30,198	27,592
Title II-Part A, Teacher & Principal Training 2013-14 - Note 1	84.367			21,181	21,181		
Title III-Part A	84.365		16,951		9,028	9,028	
Title III-Part A, 2013-14 - Note 1	84.318			1,246	1,246		
Subtotal		<del>-</del>	482,607	192,784	381,286	441,765	253,263
U.S. Department of Agriculture:							
Passed Through State Department of Education:							
* National School Lunch Program	10.555				293,123	57,123	
National School Lunch Program carryover	10.555					291,278	
* School Breakfast Program	10.553				51,786		
School Breakfast Program carryover	10.553					16,127	
Total For Program (Cluster)					344,909	364,528	
Passed Through Department of Human Services							
Non-Cash Assistance - Commodities:							
* National School Lunch Program	10.555				22,867	22,867	
Other Federal Assistance:							
Medicaid Resources	93.778				16,909		
Rehabilitation Services	84.126		2,470		2,470	2,470	
Sub Total		_	2,470	0	19,379	2,470	0
Total Federal Assistance			485,077	192,784	768,441	831,630	253,263
		_					

<sup>\*</sup> Major federal programs

Note 1 - These amounts represent reimbursements for prior year expenditures which were not received until the current fiscal year.

Note 2 - This schedule was prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting consistent with the preparation of the combined financial statements.

## ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-004, OKLAHOMA COUNTY STATEMENT OF STATUTORY, FIDELITY AND HONESTY BONDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

BONDING COMPANY	POSITION COVERED	BOND NUMBER	COVERAGE AMOUNT	EFFECTIVE DATES
RLI Insurance Co	Superintendent (CEO)	LSM0349096	\$ 100,000	3/08/15 - 3/08/16
	Encumbrance Clerk Finance Director	LSM0644271 LSM0349084	1,000 1.000	8/30/14 - 8/30/15 2/20/15 - 2/20/16
	Treasurer	LSM0644273	100,000	10/01/14 - 10/01/15
	Activity Fund Custodian	LSM0644271	1,000	8/01/14 - 8/01/15
	Minutes Clerk	LSM0704342	1,000	1/26/15 - 1/26/16

# ASTEC CHARTER SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT JULY 1, 2014 TO JUNE 30, 2015

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 ASTEC Charter School for the audit year 2014-15.

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett

<u>Certified Public Accountants, LLP</u>

Auditing Firm

Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me This 4<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2016

Notary Public (or Clerk or Judge)

My Commission Expires: 5/19/2016

Commission No. 00008621



Stephen H. Sanders, CPA Eric M. Bledsoe, CPA Jeffrey D. Hewett, CPA

P.O. BOX 1310 • 101 N. MAIN ST.• BROKEN ARROW, OK 74013 • (918) 449-9991 • (800) 522-3831 • FAX (918) 449-9779

March 4, 2016

Dr. Freda Deskin, CEO ASTEC Charter School 2401 NW 23<sup>rd</sup>, Suite 39A Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107

Dear Dr. Deskin:

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.

#### Federal Programs

We observed a few instances where the amounts claimed for reimbursement did not match the actual amounts coded to that project code, according to OCAS reports. Most of the differences were small amounts, which were immaterial to the overall program amounts. However, it is possible that the District will be contacted by the State Department of Education (SDE) about these variances, and they will require a written response regarding these differences. The amounts that will be included on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) in your audit report will be the actual amounts expended and claimed, not necessarily the amounts according to OCAS.

Project	<u>SEFA</u>	OCAS +IDC	Result
456	2,470	0	Claimed exp. not coded
511	269,310	271,090	Too much coded to OCAS
541	30,198	29,028	Some exp. no longer coded

In addition, we noted that the federal child nutrition programs (763, 764) were not properly coded to OCAS at the time of our audit visit. After the audit, the School worked with the SDE to correct the coding errors and expenditure coding was adjusted by the SDE to reflect the programs as fully expended.

We recommend that the District establish a procedure which requires that an employee, other than the one filing the claims, perform a reconciliation at the end of the fiscal year between the expenditures claimed for reimbursement and the expenditures actually coded to the program's project code on the detailed expenditure reports.

We also noted a receipt (GF #670) that had an incorrect OCAS source/project code used. The exception noted involved a federal lunch / federal breakfast receipt being transposed. Since this error was not corrected prior to OCAS submission, it is possible there will be a discrepancy for these two programs. We recommend that you contact the SDE to ensure the proper amounts were recorded.

We also noted a few instances where the OCAS amounts reported to the SDE did not match the amounts coded to the District's software program (ADPC). When submitting the OCAS information, the District should be using the same reporting information that it uses during the year when recording each transaction. We recommend that changes made to OCAS be properly reflected in the District's normal operating software.

#### Treasurer Reconciliations (unidentified adjustment)

During the preparation of the estimate of needs, we observed that the bank balances were not properly reconciled to the financials. When we reconciled the year-end fund balances with the year-end reports; we were unable to tie the revenues and expenditures to the treasurer's records. Because of this, we had to make an adjustment to software balances to reconcile. We recommend that each month, a revenue summary and expenditure report be prepared and reconciled to the treasurer's records and bank statements.

It appears the treasurer made payments to the credit card company over the phone and did not properly record the transaction in the software when the payments cleared the bank. This resulted in reconciliation problems at year-end. School staff is aware of the problems this procedure causes and has stated they will discontinue this practice.

#### Purchase Orders

We observed in our audit that purchase orders were not in date-purchase order number sequence, indicating that purchase orders are being completed after an invoice is received, and being dated to match the invoice date. We recommend that all District obligations be encumbered prior to the actual purchase of materials or services, as required by Oklahoma Statutes. Also, purchase orders should never be dated anything other than the actual date they are issued.

#### Gift Cards

We observed during the audit that gift cards (Target) for various amounts were given to students or staff as rewards, incentives or tokens of appreciation. We recommend that these types of items to individuals include a listing of all persons receiving the gift cards, the specific amount of each gift card, and a signature from each person next to their name which would indicate receipt of the gift card listed. In addition, the purchase order should clearly state the reason for the gift and should consider if the purchase is allowable through the general fund. Many school districts now use gift cards, due to the ease and advantages for both parties. However, the inherent risk of abuse should be considered when using these cards, and every effort should be made to assure proper use and distribution. The proper use and procedures for gift cards is an issue that should be reviewed with all staff members each year.

#### **Board Minutes**

During our review of board minutes, we noted several items that we did not observe approval:

- Encumbrances There were no purchase order numbers given. We recommend that the numbers of the purchase orders being approved at the monthly meeting be listed in the minutes, e.g., general fund purchase order numbers 26-87 and building fund purchase order numbers 5-10, as well as the total dollar amount approved for each fund. Updated, year-to-date encumbrance reports should be provided to the Board at every meeting. The Board should also approve warrant numbers at each meeting and compare them to the warrants that are being signed.
- AF subaccounts and fundraisers We recommend that all school activity account fundraisers and the purposes for expending them, by sub-account, be approved by the board of education at the beginning of each fiscal year, and as any new fundraising ideas occur, during the year, before the funds are raised as required by Oklahoma Statutes.
- We observed that the District did not appoint an individual to be the authorized representative for the federal programs, as is required for several of the programs in which the District participates. We recommend that the District appoint an individual to this position.
- We observed that the 2015 calendar of meeting dates was not approved by the board of education in open meeting. The list of meeting dates was properly sent to the county clerk before the December 15<sup>th</sup> deadline, but we did not see where the list was approved by the board.
- Employee contracts We did not observe the annual approval of employee contracts. We recommend that employee contracts (certified, support, temporary) be approved annually by the board of education.

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,

Eric M. Bledsoe

For

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett Certified Public Accountants, LLP