FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS AND REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1-2, CIMARRON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

JUNE 30, 2019

Audited by

SANDERS, BLEDSOE & HEWETT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLP

BROKEN ARROW, OK

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2019

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BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Board of Education Boise City School District Number I-2 Boise City, Cimarron County, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying combined fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis of the Boise City School District Number I-2, Boise City, Cimarron County, Oklahoma (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education to meet financial reporting requirements of the State of Oklahoma; this includes determining that the regulatory basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

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

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements are prepared by the 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, 2019, 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, 2019, 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 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 20, 2019 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 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.

Blackson & Hewett

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett Certified Public Accountants, LLP

September 20, 2019



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

The Honorable Board of Education Boise City School District Number I-2 Boise City, Cimarron 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 Boise City School District Number I-2, Boise City, Cimarron County, Oklahoma (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 20, 2019, 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 the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation of the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation of the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation of the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation of the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation of the general fixed asset account group with respect to the presentation 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, Blodsoe & Hewett

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett Certified Public Accountants, LLP

September 20, 2019

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE JUNE 30, 2019

There were no prior year significant deficiencies.

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF AUDIT RESULTS, FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS JUNE 30, 2019

<u>Section 1</u> – Summary of Auditor's Results:

- 1. An adverse opinion on the combined financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and a qualified opinion for the omission of the general fixed asset account group on the combined financial statements in conformity with a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
- 2. The audit disclosed no significant deficiencies in the internal controls over financial reporting.
- 3. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are material to the financial statements.
- <u>Section 2</u> Findings relating to the financial statements required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS:

NONE

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE -ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS - REGULATORY BASIS JUNE 30, 2019

		GOVERNMENTA	L FUND TYPES	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	ACCOUNT GROUP		
	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	AGENCY FUNDS	GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
<u>ASSETS</u> Cash Investments Amounts available in debt service	\$ 1,346,247 200,000	461,927	94,446	18,830	67,767 25,154	94,446	1,989,217 225,154 94,446
Amount to be provided for retirement of long-term debt						330,554	330,554
Total Assets	\$ 1,546,247	461,927	94,446	18,830	92,921	425,000	2,639,371
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</u> Liabilities: Warrants payable Encumbrances Funds held for school organizations	\$ 185,898 63,139	5,605 7,490			92,921		191,503 70,629 92,921
Long-term debt: Bonds payable Total liabilities	249,037	13,095	0	0	92,921	425,000 425,000	<u>425,000</u> 780,053
Fund Balance: Unassigned Restricted Cash fund balances	1,297,210	448,832	<u>94,446</u> 94,446	<u> </u>	0	0	1,297,210 562,108 1,859,318
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 1,546,247	461,927	94,446	18,830	92,921	425,000	2,639,371

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND EXPENDABLE TRUSTS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
Revenues Collected:					
Local sources	\$ 1,688,359	253,495	175,195		2,117,049
Intermediate sources	211,403				211,403
State sources	1,095,160				1,095,160
Federal sources	285,433	27,122			312,555
Interest earnings	14,724				14,724
Non-revenue receipts	64,173			5,000	69,173
Total revenues collected	3,359,252	280,617	175,195	5,000	3,820,064
Expenditures:					
Instruction	1,642,968	5,382			1,648,350
Support services	1,367,050	230,408		181,175	1,778,633
Operation of non-instructional services	167,390	8,306			175,696
Facilities acquisition & construction services	20,662	11,830			32,492
Other outlays:					
Reimbursement	23,688			5,000	28,688
Debt service requirements			136,650		136,650
Total expenditures	3,221,758	255,926	136,650	186,175	3,800,509
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	137,494	24,691	38,545	(181,175)	19,555
Other financing sources (uses):					
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances	4,262	1,977	0	0	6,239
Excess of revenues collected and other financin		26.669	29 545	(101 175)	95 704
sources over (under) expenditures	141,756	26,668	38,545	(181,175)	25,794
Cash fund balances, beginning of year	1,155,454	422,164	55,901	200,005	1,833,524
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$ 1,297,210	448,832	94,446	18,830	1,859,318

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND					
		Original/Final BudgetActual		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues Collected:	•					
Local sources	\$	1,448,524	1,688,359	239,835		
Intermediate sources		159,235	211,403	52,168		
State sources		941,808	1,095,160	153,352		
Federal sources		232,857	285,433	52,576		
Interest earnings		10.050	14,724	14,724		
Non-revenue receipts		46,352	64,173			
Total revenues collected		2,828,776	3,359,252	530,476		
Expenditures:						
Instruction		2,515,230	1,642,968	872,262		
Support services		1,249,000	1,367,050	(118,050)		
Operation of non-instructional services		190,000	167,390	22,610		
Facilities acquisitions & construction services			20,662	(20,662)		
Other outlays:						
Reimbursement		30,000	23,688	6,312		
Total expenditures		3,984,230	3,221,758	762,472		
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)		(1,155,454)	137,494	1,292,948		
Other financing sources (uses): Adjustments to prior year encumbrances		0	4,262	4,262		
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures		(1,155,454)	141,756	1,297,210		
Cash fund balance, beginning of year		1,155,454	1,155,454	0		
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$	0	1,297,210	1,297,210		

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS					
		ginal/Final Budget	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)			
Revenues Collected:						
Local sources	\$	207,099	253,495	46,396		
Federal sources		39,791	27,122	(12,669)		
Total revenues collected		246,890	280,617	33,727		
Expenditures:						
Instruction		158,000	5,382	152,618		
Support services		202,754	230,408	(27,654)		
Operation of non-instructional services		8,300	8,306	(6)		
Facilities acquisition and construction services		300,000	11,830	288,170		
Total expenditures		669,054	255,926	413,128		
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)		(422,164)	24,691	446,855		
Other financing sources (uses) Adjustments to prior year encumbrances		0	1,977	1,977		
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures		(422,164)	26,668	448,832		
Cash fund balances, beginning of year		422,164	422,164	0		
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$	0	448,832	448,832		

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	DEBT SERVICE FUND				
		iginal/Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues Collected: Local sources	\$	166,600	175,195	8,595	
Requirements: Bonds Coupons Total expenditures		125,000 11,650 136,650	125,000 11,650 136,650	0	
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures		29,950	38,545	8,595	
Cash fund balance, beginning of year		55,901	55,901	0	
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$	85,851	94,446	8,595	

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The combined financial statements – regulatory basis of the Boise City Public Schools Independent District No. I-2 (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with another comprehensive basis of accounting required by Oklahoma Statutes. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The District 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 District 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 District is the Board of Education composed of elected members. The appointed superintendent is the executive officer of the District.

In evaluating how to define the District, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The basic - but not the only criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the District and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the District 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 District is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no potential component units included in the District's reporting entity.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

B. Fund Accounting

The District 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 District 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 and local property taxes and state funding under the Foundation and Incentive Aid Program. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operations of the 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.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds include the District's building and coop funds. The District did not maintain a child nutrition fund during the 2018-19 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

B. <u>Fund Accounting</u> - cont'd

<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 consist of those necessary to operate and maintain the joint programs. The Carl Perkins grant is operated through this fund.

<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.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The debt service fund is the District'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.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The capital projects fund is the District'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.

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 District. The terms "non-expendable" and "expendable" refer to whether or not the District is under an obligation to maintain the trust principal. Agency funds generally are used to account for assets that the District 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 include the gifts and endowments fund, medical insurance fund, workers compensation fund and the insurance recovery fund. The District did not maintain any expendable trust funds during the 2018-19 fiscal year.

<u>Gifts and Endowments Fund</u> – The gifts and endowments fund receives its assets by way of philanthropic foundations, individuals, or private

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

B. <u>Fund Accounting</u> – cont'd

organizations for which no repayment or special service to the contributor is expected. This fund is used to promote the general welfare of the District.

<u>Medical Insurance Fund</u> – The medical insurance fund accounts for revenues and expenditures for all types of self-funded medical insurance coverage.

<u>Workers Compensation Fund</u> – The workers compensation fund accounts for revenues and expenditures for workers compensation claims.

<u>Insurance Recovery Fund</u> – The insurance recovery fund accounts for all types of insurance recoveries, major reimbursements and reserves for property repairs and replacements.

<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 Districtsponsored 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 District, 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 (judgments 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 District does not have the information necessary to include this group in its financial statements.

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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

C. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reports in the combined financial statements – regulatory basis. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

All governmental and expendable trust funds are accounted for using the regulatory basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are received rather than earned. Under the regulatory basis of accounting, 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. Significant differences are as follows:

The District does not maintain its accounts on the modified accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded when the liability is incurred, if measurable.

Revenues and expenditures are reported by the budget year until all encumbrances have been paid and unexpended appropriations are closed to the current year fund balance.

The general, building and child nutrition funds record purchases of supplies as expenditures rather than as assets to be expensed when used.

Encumbrances are reported as liabilities. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, open encumbrances for which goods or services have not been received are reported as reservations of fund balances, since the commitments will be honored through subsequent year's budget appropriations.

The District has not maintained a record of general fixed assets and, accordingly, a statement of general fixed assets, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, is not included in the combined financial statements – regulatory basis.

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is not reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. In addition, the non-current portion of vested accumulated vacation is not recorded in the general long-term debt account group.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

C. Basis of Accounting

Capital leases are recorded as expenditures. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, capital leases are normally capitalized as a fixed asset and recorded in the general long-term debt account group.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District 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 District 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 District 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 District. 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.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance

 \underline{Cash} – Cash consists of cash on hand, demand deposit accounts, and interest bearing checking accounts.

<u>Investments</u> – The District is allowed to invest in direct obligations of the United States government and agencies; certificates of deposit of savings and loan associations, banks and trust companies; savings accounts or savings certificates of savings and loan associations, and trust companies; and warrants, bonds or judgments of the District. All investments are recorded at cost, which approximates market value.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

E. <u>Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance</u> – cont'd

<u>Inventories</u> – The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2019, is not material to the combined financial statements.

<u>Fixed Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment</u> – The General Fixed Assets Account Group is not presented.

<u>Warrants Payable</u> – Warrants are issued to meet the obligations for goods and services provided to the District. The District recognizes a liability for the amount of outstanding warrants that have yet to be redeemed by the District'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 District 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.

<u>Unmatured Obligations</u> – The unmatured obligations represent the total of all annual accruals for both principal and interest, based on the lengths of the bonds and/or judgments, less all principal and interest payments through the balance sheet date in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting.

<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 District, 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

E. <u>Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance</u> – cont'd

<u>Cash Fund Balance</u> – Cash fund balance represents the funds not encumbered by purchase orders, legal contracts, outstanding warrants and un-matured obligations.

F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u>

<u>Local Revenues</u> – Revenue from local sources is the money generated from within the boundaries of the District and available to the District for its use. The District is authorized by state law to levy property taxes which consist of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property within the District. These property taxes are distributed to the District'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> - Revenues from intermediate sources are the amounts of money from funds collected by an intermediate administrative unit, or a political subdivision between the District and the state, and distributed to Districts in amounts that differ in proportion to those which are collected within such systems.

<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 Districts.

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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u> – cont'd

The District 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.

The aforementioned state revenues are apportioned to the District's 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.

An entitlement is the amount of payment to which the District is entitled pursuant to an allocation formula contained in applicable statutes.

The majority of the federal revenues received by the District are apportioned to the general fund. The District maintains a separate child nutrition fund and the federal revenues received for the child nutrition programs are apportioned there.

<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 District, but the return of assets.

<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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u> - cont'd

<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> – Consist 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.

<u>Other Outlays Expenditures</u> – 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).

<u>Other Uses Expenditures</u> – 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 District 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 District funds.

<u>Inter-fund 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 inter-fund 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 inter-fund transfers are reported as operating transfers. There were no operating transfers in the 2018-19 fiscal year.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The District's investment policies are governed by state statute. Permissible investments include direct obligations of the United States government and agencies; certificates of deposit of savings and loan associations, banks and trust companies; savings accounts or savings certificates of savings and loan associations, banks, and trust companies; and warrants, bonds or judgments of the District.

<u>Cash</u> – The District's bank balance of deposits and cash pools at June 30, 2019, was \$1,990,148 Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. State statutes require collateral for amounts in excess of federally insured amounts. The District's policy requires collateral equal to 110% of the deposit amount for all deposits not covered by F.D.I.C. insurance. The bank balance was completely covered by federal depository insurance and by collateral held by the District's third party agent in the District's name.

<u>Investments</u> – At June 30, 2019, the District's investments consisted of certificates of deposits and of investment pools (sweep accounts) invested in money market funds with an approximate fair market value of \$225,155.

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. Due to the required liquidity for those investments, these funds have no defined maturity dates. The District 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.

Credit risk – Investments – Credit risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to and investment will not fulfill its obligations. Investments held by the District in investment pools (sweep accounts) are considered unclassified as to custodial credit risk because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. These investments are held with First State Bank, and are rated AAA by Standard and Poor's. The District does not have a formal policy limiting its exposure arising from concentration of investments.

3. INTER-FUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no inter-fund receivables or payables at June 30, 2019.

4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

State statutes prohibit the District from becoming indebted in an amount exceeding the revenue to be received for any fiscal year without approval by the District's voters. Bond issues can be approved by the voters and issued by the District for various capital improvements. These bonds are required to be fully paid serially within 25 years of the date of issue.

General long-term debt of the District consists of general obligation bonds payable. Debt service requirements for bonds are payable solely from the fund balance and the future revenues of the debt service fund.

The following is a summary of the long-term debt transactions of the District for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Bonds Payable	
Balance, July 1, 2018 Additions Retirements	\$	550,000 - (125,000)
Balance, June 30, 2019	\$	425,000

A brief description of the outstanding long-term debt at June 30, 2019, is set forth below:

	Amount <u>Outstanding</u>
General Obligation Bonds:	_
Building Bonds, dated 6/1/18, original issue \$300,000, interest at 2.60% to 3.10%, due in annual principal and interest payments of \$75,000, final payment of \$75,000, due 6/1/23	\$ 300,000
Building Bonds, dated 6/1/15, original issue \$500,000, interest at 1.20% to 1.30%, due in annual principal and interest payments of \$125,000, final payment of \$125,000, due 6/1/20	125,000
Total	<u>\$ 425,000</u>

4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT – cont'd

The annual debt service requirements for the retirement of bond and capital lease principal, and payment of interest are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	F	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$	200,000	10,212	210,212
2021		75,000	6,263	81,263
2022		75,000	3,937	78,937
2023		75,000	1,987	76,987
Total	\$	425,000	22,399	447,399

Interest paid on general long-term debt during the 2018-19 fiscal year totaled \$11,650.

5. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN

Description of Plan

The District participates in the state-administered Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System, which is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system (PERS), which is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System (the "System"). The System provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Title 70 Section 17 of the Oklahoma Statutes establishes benefit provisions and may be amended only through legislative action. The Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System, P.O. Box 53624, Oklahoma City, OK 73152, or by calling 405-521-2387.

Basis of Accounting

The System's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting, except for accruals of interest income. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when paid. The pension benefit obligation is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits. This pension valuation method reflects the present value of estimated pension benefits that will be paid in future years as a result of employee services performed to date and is adjusted for the effect of the projected salary.

5. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN – cont'd

Basis of Accounting

increases. There are no actuarial valuations performed on individual school districts. The System has an under-funded pension benefit obligation as determined as part of the latest actuarial valuation

Funding Policy

The District, the State of Oklahoma, and the participating employee make contributions. The contribution rates for the District and its employees are established by and may be amended by Oklahoma Statutes. The rates are not actuarially determined. The rates are applied to the employee's earnings plus employer-paid fringe benefits. The required contribution for the participating members is 7.0% of compensation. Contributions received by the System from the State of Oklahoma are used to offset required employer contributions by the local school district. For the 2018-19 fiscal year, the District contributed 9.5% and the State of Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System to make the required contributions on behalf of the participating members. In addition, if a member's salary is paid in part by federal or private funds, the contribution on that portion of the salary paid by those funds must be matched by the District at 7.70%.

Annual Pension Cost

The District's total contributions for 2019, 2018 and 2017 were \$249,275, \$228,536, and \$224,772, respectively.

Ten-year historical trend information is presented in the Teacher's Retirement System of Oklahoma Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 2019. This information is useful in assessing the pension plan's accumulation of sufficient assets to pay pension benefits as they become due.

GASB Statement 68 became effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014, and significantly changes pension accounting and financial reporting for governmental employers who participate in a pension plan, such as the System, and who prepare published financial statements on an accrual basis using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Since the District does not prepare and present their financial statements on an accrual basis, the net pension liability amount is not required to be presented on the audited financial statements.

6. CONTINGENCIES

Risk Management

The District 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 District 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.

Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards

The schedule shows the federal awards received and expended by the District during the 2018-19 fiscal year. The revised Uniform Guidance Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, established uniform audit requirements for nonfederal entities which expend more than \$750,000 in federal awards. The District did not fall under this threshold during the 2018-19 fiscal year.

Litigation

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

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE -ALL SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS		BUILDING CO-OP FUND FUND		TOTAL	
Cash	\$	464,785	(2,858)	461,927	
	•				
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities:					
Warrants payable	\$	3,910	1,695	5,605	
Encumbrances		7,490		7,490	
Total liabilities		11,400	1,695	13,095	
Fund Balance:					
Restricted		453,385	(4,553)	448,832	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	464,785	(2,858)	461,927	

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - ALL SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	_	UILDING FUND	CO-OP FUND	TOTAL
Revenues Collected:				101112
Local sources	\$	253,495		253,495
Federal sources	,	,	27,122	27,122
Total revenues collected		253,495	27,122	280,617
Expenditures:				
Instruction		5,382		5,382
Support services		189,742	40,666	230,408
Operation of non-instructional services		8,306		8,306
Facilities acquisition & construction services		11,830		11,830
Total expenditures		215,260	40,666	255,926
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)		38,235	(13,544)	24,691
Other financing sources (uses): Adjustments to prior year encumbrances		0	1,977	1,977
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures		38,235	(11,567)	26,668
Cash fund balances, beginning of year		415,150	7,014	422,164
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$	453,385	(4,553)	448,832

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL COMPARISON ALL SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	BUILDING FUND				CO-OP FUND			
	-	RIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	-	RIGINAL UDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL
Revenues Collected:								
Local sources	\$	207,099	207,099	253,495	\$			
Federal sources						39,791	39,791	27,122
Total revenues collected		207,099	207,099	253,495		39,791	39,791	27,122
Expenditures:								
Instruction		158,000	158,000	5,382				
Support services		155,949	155,949	189,742		46,805	46,805	40,666
Operation of non-instructional services		8,300	8,300	8,306				
Facilities acquisition & construction services		300,000	300,000	11,830				
Total expenditures		622,249	622,249	215,260		46,805	46,805	40,666
Excess of revenues collected over								
(under) expenditures before other		(115 150)	(445.450)	00.005		(= 0.4.4)	(7.04.4)	(10 514)
financing sources (uses)		(415,150)	(415,150)	38,235		(7,014)	(7,014)	(13,544)
Other financing sources (uses):								
Adjustment to prior year encumbrances		0	0	0		0	0	1,977
Excess of revenues collected over								
(under) expenditures		(415,150)	(415,150)	38,235		(7,014)	(7,014)	(11,567)
Cash fund balances, beginning of year		415,150	415,150	415,150		7,014	7,014	7,014
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$	0	0	453,385	\$	0	0	(4,553)

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES -AGENCY FUNDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	BALANCE 7-01-18		ADDITIONS	NET TRANSFERS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE 6-30-19	
ASSETS							
Cash Investments	\$	71,974 25,154	186,872		191,079	67,767 25,154	
Total Assets	\$	97,128	186,872	0	191,079	92,921	
	ψ	57,120	100,072		191,079	32,321	
LIABILITIES							
Funds held for school organizations:							
Annual	\$	2.110	4,001		4,241	1,870	
Athletics	•	17.614	66.360		62.311	21.663	
Band		871	0		0	871	
FFA		8,504	48,735		46,854	10,385	
Library		1,588	4,073		4,108	1,553	
High School		2,548	3,868		4,190	2,226	
NHS		146	744		524	366	
HS Pep Club		194	1,454		918	730	
Student council		3,347	210		3,094	463	
TSA		1,831	350		827	1,354	
F. Hiner Dale		1,545	414		0	1,959	
Benevolence		15	0		0	15	
Elementary		3,233	2.900		2.507	3,626	
Chalyn Imler Scholarship		5,155	0		0	5,155	
Fun Fest		12	686		686	12	
Jimmy Burdick Athletic Scholarship		149	0	(149)	0	0	
Petty Cash		0	200	(1.0)	200	0	
School Lunch		1	43.247		43.248	0	
FCA		201	1.090		840	451	
Interact		258	0		0	258	
Academic Bowl		1.152	1.139		735	1.556	
Science		157	0		0	157	
Neva Sizemore Scholarship		26,387	0	149	2,000	24,536	
Boise City Summer Camps		440	0	140	340	100	
JH Cheerleaders		318	302		202	418	
Migrant		2.021	0		0	2.021	
Class of 2019		6,189	749		6.938	2,021	
Music Boosters		489	0		0,550	489	
Class of 2020		5.733	461		4.145	2.049	
Shooting Sports		1,904	1,629		1,714	1,819	
Class of 2021		3,016	3,223		457	5,782	
Class of 2021 Class of 2022		3,016	3,223		457	1.037	
Total Liabilities	\$	97,128	186,872	0	191,079	92,921	

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Federal Grantor / Pass Through <u>Grantor / Program Title</u>	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Grantor's/ Pass-through No.	ogram or Ird Amount	Balance at 7/1/18	Revenue Collected	Total Expenditures	Balance at 6/30/19
U.S. Department of Education							
Direct Programs:							
Small Rural School Achievement	84.358a	S358A180046	\$ 26,552		26,552	26,552	
Small Rural School Achievement C/O	84.358a	S358A170046	 4,139	16,959	21,098	4,139	
Sub Total			 30,691	16,959	47,650	30,691	0
Passed Through State Department of Education:							
Title I. Basic	84.010	S010A180036	90,593		45,297	90,593	17,148
Title I. Basic 2017-18 -Note	84.010	S010A170036	,	13.636	13.636	,	,
Title I, School Imrovement	84.010	S010A180036	5,000	,	4,167	5,000	833
Title II Part A	84.367	S367A180035	-,		13,147	-,	
IDEA-B Monitoring Assistance	84.010		1,011		1,011		
IDEA-B Flow Through	84.027	H027A180051	52,100		44,788	52,100	7,312
IDEA-B Flow Through 2017-18 - Note	84.027	H027A170051		9,291	9,291	,	,
IDEA-B Pre-School	84.173	H173A180084	1,762	,	1,468	1,762	294
IDEA-B Pre-School 2017-18 - Note	84.173	H173A170084		244	244		
Title IV LEAS Formula	84.424	S424A180037	15,000		15,000		
Sub Total			 165,466	23,171	148,049	149,455	25,587
Passed Through State Department of Career							
and Technology Education							
Carl Perkins grant	84.048		40.675		19,794	40.666	20,872
Carl Perkins grant 2017-18 - Note	84.048		40,075	7,328	7,328	40,000	20,072
Sub Total	04.040		 40,675	7,328	27,122	40,666	20,872
			 10,010	1,020		10,000	20,012
Passed Through State Department of Education							
Child Nutrition Programs:							
School breakfast program	10.553				21,184	21,184	
National school lunch program	10.555				68,549	68,549	
Sub Total					89,733	89,733	
Passed Through Department of Human Services							
Non-cash assistance - Commodities - Note1							
National school lunch program	10.555				12,005	12,005	
Total Federal Assistance			\$ 236,832	47,458	324,559	322,550	46,459

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

Note 1 - Non-Monetary Assistance - Commodities received by the District in the amount of \$12,005 were of a non-monetary nature and therefore the total revenue does not agree with the financial statements

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY STATEMENT OF STATUTORY, FIDELITY AND HONESTY BONDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

BONDING COMPANY	POSITION COVERED	BOND NUMBER	COVERAGE AMOUNT	EFFECTIVE DATES	
CNA Surety -					
Western Surety Company	Treasurer	68645713	\$ 100,000	10/26/17 - 10/26/19	
	Activity Fund	68645713	100,000	10/26/17 - 10/26/19	
	Superintendent	68645713	100,000	10/26/17 - 10/26/19	
	Encumbrance Clerk	68645713	100,000	10/26/17 - 10/26/19	
	Minutes Clerk	68645713	100,000	10/26/17 - 10/26/19	
	Deputy Treasurer	68645713	100,000	10/26/17 - 10/26/19	

BOISE CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-2, CIMARRON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2019

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 Boise City Public Schools for the audit year 2018-19.

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett, <u>Certified Public Accountants, LLP</u> Auditing Firm

By

Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me This 20th day of September, 2019



Julie Q. Hopping Notary Public (or Clerk or Judge)

My Commission Expires: 3/11/2023 Commission No. 19002530



Stephen H. Sanders, CPA (ret.) Eric M. Bledsoe, CPA Jeffrey D. Hewett, CPA Christopher P. Gullekson, CPA

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September 20, 2019

Mr. Bob Cochran, Supt. Boise City Public Schools P.O. Box 1116 Boise City, Oklahoma 73933

Dear Mr. Cochran:

Listed below are the audit exceptions and recommendations from the final audit work we performed for you. These items are referred to in your audit report. 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.

Activity Funds

- 1. We observed during our examination of activity fund receipting procedures that collections were not deposited in a timely manner. Although these amounts were normally immaterial, we recommend sponsors turn in collections daily, or weekly if the collections are less than \$100.00. By observation, tt was obvious that the sponsors (normally teachers) were holding cash and checks collected from students and/or parents for too long before turning these funds into the office for deposit. Holding these funds overnight increases the opportunity for lost or stolen funds. We recommend that all student activity fund sponsors be reminded that all funds collected each day should be turned in to the site or district activity fund office for immediate deposit, and that the activity fund custodian receipt the funds and deposit them as soon as possible.
- 2. We recommend that all activity funds collected be receipted in pre-numbered receipt books, with a receipt copy being issued to any student or patron from whom money is received, and all receipt books be kept on file for review. Further, we recommend that sponsor receipt books be checked in/out to sponsors at the beginning/end of each year and a log be used to record the checking in/out of receipt books. We recommend that the activity fund collection/receipts processes and procedures be reexamined and improved upon.

Booster Clubs

We recommend that District sanctioning policies be reexamined regarding outside fundraising organizations and booster clubs. It appears that current Board policies do not provide enough accountability or protect the District from possible misuse. Oklahoma Statute Title 70 2016 § 5-129.1, states in part that "Each school district board of education shall adopt policies providing guidelines for the sanctioning of organizations... guidelines may include but not be limited to examinations of financial and performance audits performed on each such organization or association." We recommend that the Board approve a simple financial statement or report in which all booster clubs will be required to submit either quarterly or annually. We further recommend that all sanctioned booster clubs be approved by the Board annually and that all required bylaws, purpose/goals, etc. be provided to the board. Also, financial records should be reviewed by the activity fund custodian (or other designated employee) for compliance with Board policies and to ensure that appropriate tax requirements are being followed.

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