ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3
CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012

AUDITED BY
KERRY JOHN PATTEN, C.P.A.

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHOOL CENTER OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2012

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# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA JUNE 30, 2012

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# KERRY JOHN PATTEN, C.P.A.

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Education Central Technology Center No. 3 Drumright, Oklahoma

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Central Technology Center No. 3, Creek County, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the center's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the school's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

I conducted my 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 I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinions.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Central Technology Center No. 3, Creek County, Oklahoma, as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof and where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated March 1, 2013, on my consideration of the Central Technology Center's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, as listed in the Table of Contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on this information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Central Technology Center's financial statements as a whole. The accompanying other supporting information, as listed in the Table of Contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying 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 financial statements. The other supporting information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly presented, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Kerry John Patten, C.P.A. March 1, 2013

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements for State and Local Governments, issued June 1999 as amended. Our discussion and analysis of Central Tech's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which begin on page 7.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (on pages 7 and 8) provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 9. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the District's most significant funds.

#### REPORTING THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Our analysis of the District as a whole begins on page 7. One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is, "Is the District as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about Central Tech as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. These two statements report the District's net assets and changes in them. You can think of the District's net assets-the difference between assets and liabilities-as one way to measure the District's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net assets are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of the District's facilities, to assess the overall health of the District.

# REPORTING THE DISTRICT'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

Analysis of the District's major funds begins on page 9. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds-not the District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the District establishes other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain money. The District's utilizes two kinds of funds, governmental and fiduciary, which use different accounting approaches.

\*Governmental funds-Most of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides.

Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation at the bottom of the fund financial statements on page 9 of this document.

#### THE DISTRICT AS TRUSTEE

The district is the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain assets that belong to student organizations and can be used only for their benefit. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Balance Sheet Fiduciary Fund on page 23. We exclude these activities from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Fiduciary assets include Vocational Student Organization Accounts, (Skills USA, Business Professionals of America and Health Occupations Students of America), these funds are raised by these student organizations and used for purposes designated by those organizations and approved by the district's Board of Education.

#### THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

During the 2012 fiscal year the District's net assets increased from \$16,701,129 to \$19,197,798 an increase of \$2,496,669 or 15% over FY 11. A detailed breakdown of net assets is available on page 7.

Comparison of Net Assets by Fiscal Year

	Governmetal	Activities
ASSETS Current Assets Net Capital Assets	FY 11 11,157,441 6,294,363	FY 12 11,769,695 7,971,558
Total Assets	17,451,804	19,741,253
<u>LIABILITIES</u> Current Liabilities  Non-Current Liabilities	627,400 123,275	405,275 138,180
Total Liabilities	750,675	543,455
<u>NET ASSETS</u> Invested in Capital Assets,net of related debt Unrestricted	6,294,363 10,406,766	7,971,558 11,226,240
Total Net Assets	16,701,129	19,197,798
Change in Net Assets		2,496,669

Comparison of the changes in set assets reveals a \$612,254 increase in current assets. Net capital assets or non-current assets increased \$1,677,695 over the previous fiscal year. Current liabilities decreased \$222,125 and non-current liabilities increased \$14,905, due to an increase in long-term compensated absences.

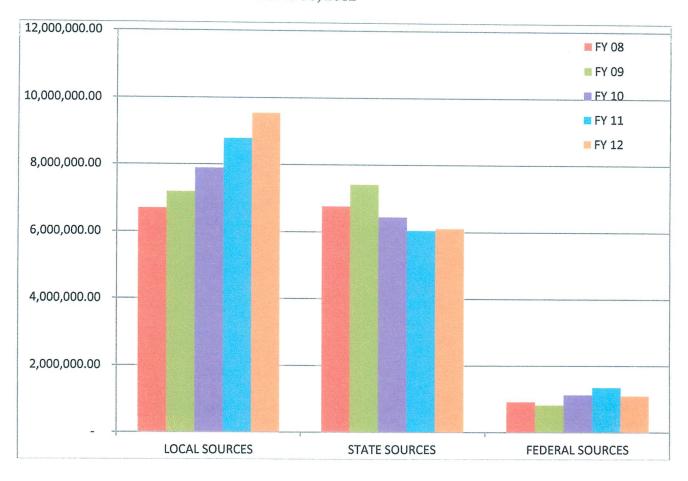
Total liabilities were down by slightly by \$207,220. This represents a significant decrease in accounts payable from last year and a minor increase in both short and long term compensated absence liability.

The district will continue to build reserves in cash and investments in anticipation of the next major items on the capital improvement plan. With a project cost of around 3.5 million dollars, the new BIS facility at the Sapulpa campus and upgrade of the Sapulpa campus exterior, reserves in the Building fund will need to be available during FY 13. The district will continue to target a carryover amount close to the limit to ensure that there are funds to fill any gaps in state funding which is still under great pressure due to proposed state income tax and ad valorem tax legislation.

	FY 11	FY 12
Revenues		
Property taxes	8,538,235	9,514,180
State aid	6,043,045	6,082,502
Charges for services, state & fed. Grants	3,534,996	3,190,803
Investment earnings	46,721	30,432
Special items/Misc	2,875	82,291
Total revenue and special items	18,165,872	18,900,208
Expenses		
Instruction	6,747,860	7,098,952
Support services	6,980,594	7,723,158
Non-instruction services	527,210	546,052
Other Outlays(incl depr.& bank charges)	1,821,536	2,173,441
Total expenses	16,077,200	17,541,603
Increase (decrease) in net assets	2,088,672	1,358,605

#### THE DISTICTS FUNDS

As the district completed the year, governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$11,111,926. This represents an increase of \$844,342 from last year's figure of \$10,267,584. This figure represents an increase in both General fund and Building funds over FY 11. It should be noted that "fund balance" as it is used in modified accrual basis. A reconciliation from modified accrual basis to accrual basis accounting is available on page 11 of the accompanying document.



# **GENERAL FUND**

General fund revenues increased from FY 11 to FY 12 by \$568,666. Revenue from local sources increased by \$568,666 due to increased Ad valorem and tuition. Revenue from federal sources decreased \$289,507 from prior year due to the fact that Federal Financial Aid funds made available through ARRA in FY 11 are no longer available. Revenue from state sources increased by a modest \$82,991.

#### **BUILDING FUND**

Revenue in the building fund is the result of the recurring 3 mill building fund levy and a very, very small amount of interest revenue. Revenue increased by \$196,885 over the prior year due entirely to increased valuation in the District. Revenues exceeded expenditures by \$260,296, increasing the fund balance by this amount. With construction of the Pipeline/Safety Training Center completed in FY 12, other projects from the capital planning list will be funded in the coming year including construction of the new BIS facility at Sapulpa and renovation of Sapulpa Campus exterior, major maintenance on the TSE Range, upgrade of TSE equipment and continuing to invest in technology for the classrooms.

### **BUDGETARY ISSUES**

Central Tech began FY 12 with a general fund budget of \$19,432,192. Of that figure \$3,000,000 was budgeted as special contingency. This "special contingency" line item is made up of monies

that will be held in reserve to make up for any state funding shortfalls and also provides an early target for general fund carryover. Under this scenario the district entered the year with \$16,432,1920 budgeted to spend with actual expenditures of \$17,204,457.

Building Fund for FY 2012 was budgeted at \$4,902,477. Actual expenditures in the Building Fund for FY 12 were \$1,505,970.

#### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

At the end of 2012 the District had \$7,971,5575 invested in capital assets including, land, buildings, construction in progress, equipment, and vehicles. This represents a \$1,677,193 increase from the prior year. This increase is due to the capitalization of the Pipeline Training Facility and the purchase of new equipment.

	Capital assets, net of depreciation				
	FY 11	FY 12			
1 1	224 222	224 000			
Land	331,980	331,980			
Construction in Progress	1,441,536	-			
Buildings and improvement	3,206,892	5,553,137			
Equipment	783,410	951,316			
Vehicles	530,547	1,135,124			
Total	6,294,364	7,971,557			

#### DEBT

The district's only long term debt is accrued non-current compensated absences of \$138,180, this liability is recorded in the Statement of Net Assets; the current portion is expensed in the fund financial statements.

#### **NEXT YEAR**

The District will continue to monitor projected funding levels and adjust staffing levels accordingly while maintaining its equipment and facilities to stay on the cutting edge of technology training. Plans for FY 13 include construction of a new BIS facility at Sapulpa, major renovation of Sapulpa campus exterior, expansion of Drumright Campus parking, and continue to focus on energy efficiency in the infrastructure.

# CONTACTING THE SCHOOLS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of Central Technology's Center financial position to show accountability for the money it receives. Additional details can be requested at Central Technology Center, 3CT Circle Drumright, Oklahoma 74030.

Respectfully submitted,

Kent Burris, CFO

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS Current Assets	
	0.000.040
Cash and cash equivalents	
Property tax receivable	517,092
Due from other governments	723,079
Miscellaneous receivables	581,933
Prepaid expenses	14,675
Noncurrent Assets	
Land	331,980
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	7,639,578
Total Assets	19,741,253
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	251,352
Compensated absences	153,923
Total Current Liabilities	405,275
Non-Current Liabilities	
Compensated absences	138,180
	E 40 455
Total Liabilities	543,455
NET ASSETS	
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt	7,971,558
Unrestricted	11,226,240
	,
Total Net Assets	19,197,798

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

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2012

					Program Revenues
		Expenses	_	Charges for Services	Operating Grants & Contributions
Governmental Activities Instruction Support services Non-instruction Capital outlay Other outlays Other uses Depreciation - unallocated	\$	(7,098,952) (7,723,158) (546,052) (147,521) (458) (447,768) (660,501)	\$	2,098,909	\$ 1,091,894
Total governmental activities	\$_	(16,624,410)	\$_	2,098,909	\$ 1,091,894

#### **General revenues**

Taxes:

Property taxes, levied for general purposes
Other Taxes
State aid not restricted to specific purposes
Other general revenues
Interest and investment earnings
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues

# Bank charges

Changes in net assets

Net assets - beginning

Net assets - ending

# Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

	_	
Capital Grants & Contributions		Government Activities
\$ -	\$	(3,908,149) (7,723,158) (546,052) (147,521) (458) (447,768) (660,501)
\$ 	\$	(13,433,607)
	\$	9,735,112 - 6,082,502
		30,432 82,291 15,930,337
		(61)
		2,496,669 16,701,129
	\$	

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES JUNE 30, 2012

		Governmental				
_	Special					T. (-1
		General Fund	<u> </u>	Revenue Fund	_	Total
ASSETS						
Cash	\$	2,775,783	\$	2,665,133	\$	5,440,916
Investments		2,992,000		1,500,000		4,492,000
Property tax receivable		450,966		66,126		517,092
Due from other governments		723,079		-		723,079
Miscellaneous receivable		581,933		-		581,933
Prepaid Insurance		14,675				14,675
Total assets	<b>\$</b> _	7,538,436	\$ <u></u>	4,231,259	\$_	11,769,695
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					_	
Liabilities:	æ	232,289	\$	19,063	\$	251,352
Accounts payable	\$	365,547	Ψ	40,870	Ψ	406,417
Deferred revenue	_	303,347	-	40,070	_	400,111
Total liabilities	\$_	597,836	\$_	59,933	\$_	657,769
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable Fund Balances					•	44.075
Prepaid items	\$	14,675	\$	-	\$	14,675
Restricted Fund Balances:						
Restricted by Statute		-		3,432,982		3,432,982
Committed Fund Balances:						
Other Committed Fund Balances		-		-		-
Assigned Fund Balances:		1 607 996		738,344		2,436,230
Encumbrances		1,697,886		700,044		5,228,039
Unassigned	_	5,228,039	-		-	0,220,000
Total fund balances	\$_	6,940,600	\$_	4,171,326	\$	11,111,926
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	7,538,436	\$_	4,231,259		
Total habilities and faile belones	`=		=			
Capital assets used in governmental activ	ities	are not financial re	esour	ces and therefore,		
are not reported as assets in governmenta	al fu	nds. The cost of t	he ass	sets is \$19,385,386		
and accumulated depreciation is \$11,413,	828					7,971,558
			ماندىد	ble seen enough to		
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay current period's expenditures, therefore they are deferred in the funds.						406,417
Compensated absences are not due and	pay	able in the current	period	d and, therefore are	!	
not reported as liabilities in the funds.	. •				•	(292,103)
					\$	19,197,798

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

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

		Governmenta				
	_	General	_	Special Revenue	_	Total
Revenues Local sources	\$	9,557,065	\$	2,207,171	\$	11,764,236
Intermediate sources State sources Federal sources	_	6,132,415 1,055,272	_	<u>-</u>	_	6,132,415 1,055,272
Total revenues	\$_	16,744,752	\$_	2,207,171	\$_	18,951,923
Expenditures Instruction Support services Non-instructional services Capital outlay Other outlays Other uses Repayments	\$	7,539,144 7,652,479 546,052 - 458 447,768	\$	398,941 227,256 - 1,320,678 - -	\$	7,938,085 7,879,735 546,052 1,320,678 458 447,768
Total expenditures	\$ .	16,185,901	\$_	1,946,875	. \$ .	18,132,776
Excess of revenues over (under) expenses before adjustments to prior year encumbrances	\$ .	558,851	. \$_	260,296	<b>.</b> \$ .	819,147
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances	\$		. \$_	-	\$	-
Other financing sources (uses): Bond sale proceeds Operating transfers in/(out) Bank charges	\$	- - (61)	\$	- - -	\$	- (61)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(61)	\$.	-	- \$	(61)
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures and other financing sources (uses)	\$	558,790	_ \$	260,296	_ \$	819,086
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$	6,381,810	- \$	3,885,774	_ \$	10,267,584
Fund balances, end of year	\$	6,940,600	= \$	4,146,070	= \$	11,086,670

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

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Net change in fund balances-governmental funds

\$ 819,086

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in net assets are different because:

Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in net assets. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlays in the period.

Capital outlay expenditures  Depreciation expense	2,337,694 (660,501)		1,677,193
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay current period's expenditures, therefore they are deferred in the funds.			169,218
Some expenses (compensated absences) reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(168,828)
Changes in net assets of governmental activities		\$ <u></u>	2,496,669

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Central Technology Center No. 3 (the "Center") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government units. The governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Center has elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board ("APB") opinions, issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant of the Center's accounting policies are described below.

#### A. Reporting Entity

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," the Center has presented the entities, which comprise the primary government in the fiscal year 2012 basic financial statements.

The Center 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 Center 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 the State of Oklahoma for 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 Center is the Board of Education composed of five elected members. The appointed superintendent is the executive officer of the Center.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the basic financial statements present the reporting entity which consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion could cause the Center's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Central Tech Foundation is not included in the reporting entity. The Foundation is not financially dependent on the Center.

# B. Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Center. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: 1) tuition or fees paid by students or citizens of the Center and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items, including state aid, that are not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The Technology Center segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Statements for governmental activities present each fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements.

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources uses and balance of current financial resources. The Center has presented the following governmental funds:

# **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

<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.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u> – The Center's Building Fund is a Special Revenue Fund and consists of monies derived from property taxes levied for the purpose of creating, remodeling or repairing buildings and for purchasing furniture and 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 Center. When these assets are held under the terms of a formula trust agreement, either a private purpose trust fund or a permanent fund is used.

The terms "permanent" and "private purpose" refer to whether or not the Center is under an obligation to maintain the trust principal. Agency funds generally are used to account for assets that the Center holds on behalf of others as their agent and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

The Center's Fiduciary Funds have been excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

<u>Agency Fund</u> – The Center's Agency Fund consists of the Activity fund. The Center's Activity fund is used to account for monies collected that are held on behalf of others as their agent and do not involve the measurement of results of operations.

#### **Account Groups**

GASB Statement No. 34 eliminates the presentation of account groups, but provides for these records to be maintained and incorporates the information into the governmental column in the government-wide statement of net assets.

### C. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 90 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes and interest and certain state and federal grants associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

# **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

# D. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u>

A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Education for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund that includes revenues and expenditures.

These budgets are prepared on a budgetary basis of accounting. Budgetary control is maintained by fund, function, and activity and budgeted expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the fund level. Amendments may be made to the budget without approval by the governing body at the function and activity levels. Fund level budgetary amendments require approval of the governing body.

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting — under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve a portion of the applicable fund balance — is utilized in all governmental funds of the Center. Appropriations which are not spent lapse at the end of the fiscal year and encumbrances are reversed. On the first day of the following fiscal year, the encumbrances are reinstated and the expenditures are applied against that year's budget.

# E. Net Assets and Fund Balances

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net asset presentation. Net assets are categories of investment in fixed assets (net of related debt), restricted net assets and unrestricted net assets.

<u>Investment in Fixed Assets (net of related debt)</u> – is intended to reflect the portion of net assets, which are associated with non-liquid capital related debt. The net related debt is debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

Restricted Net Assets – are liquid assets generated from revenues and not bond proceeds, which have third party (statutory bond covenant or granting agency) limitations on their use. The Center would typically use restricted net assets first, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserve the right to selectively defer the use thereof to a future project or replacement equipment acquisition.

Unrestricted Net Assets - represent unrestricted liquid assets.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – The District has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, which redefined how fund balances of the governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications available in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable – Amounts that are not in a spendable form such as prepaid expenses, inventory, or required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of permanent fund.

Restricted – Amounts that are designated for specific purposes by their providers such as bondholders, grantors, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Building Fund is restricted by statute to certain capital related costs.

<u>Committed</u> – Amounts designated for specific purposes by the District's highest level of decision making authority (Board of Education) and cannot be used for any other purposes unless the same highest level (Board of Education) takes action to remove or change the designation.

The District commits a portion of the fund balance to honor the commitments made by the District for encumbrances (purchase orders) for which goods or services have not yet been received. The fund balance committed to encumbrances will be equivalent to the purchase orders rolled forward from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year

<u>Assigned</u> – Amount the District intends to use for specific purposes; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official to which the governing body delegates the authority.

# **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

The District assigns a portion of the fund balance in both the general fund and building fund for funding the cash flow needs during the first half of each fiscal year. The superintendent and the chief financial officer will determine the amount of assigned fund balance at the end of each fiscal year.

<u>Unassigned</u> – Amounts that are available for any purposes; reported only in the general fund. Fund balance represents the funds not restricted in use by statute nor encumbered by purchase order or legal contract.

# F. Assets, Liabilities and Cash Fund Balances

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> – The Center considers all cash on hand, demand deposits and investments to be cash and cash equivalents. Investments consist of direct obligations of the United States Government and Agencies All investments are recorded at cost, which approximates market value.

<u>Property Tax Revenue and Receivables</u> – The Center is authorized by state law to levy property taxes which consist of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property within the Center. The County Assessor, upon receipt of the certification of tax levies from the county excise board, extends the tax levies on the tax roll 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 timely, the entire tax becomes due and payable on January 2. The second half of taxes becomes 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.

Uncollected taxes assessed on valuations made each year are recorded in the Center's combined financial statements. Uncollectible personal and real property taxes are deemed to be immaterial because the property can be sold for the amount of taxes due.

<u>Inventories</u> – The cost of consumable materials and supplies on hand are immaterial to the financial statements, and the Technology Center has therefore chosen to report these items as expenditures/expenses at the time of purchase.

<u>Capital Assets</u> – Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

All purchased capital assets are valued at cost when historical records exist and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their fair market value on the date donated.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable.

Assets capitalized have an original cost of \$2,500 or more. Depreciation has been calculated using the straight-line method.

Buildings and structures 15-40 years Equipment 5-15 years Vehicles 10 years

# Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<u>Compensated Absences</u> – The Center's policy regarding vacation time permits employees to accumulate earned, but unused vacation leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the government wide statements. The current portion of this debt is based on historical trends. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

<u>Long-Term Debt</u> – Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of the applicable governmental activities statement on net assets.

# G. Revenue, Expenses and Expenditures

Revenues are classified by source as follows:

<u>Local</u> – Revenue from local sources is revenue produced within the Center, which includes ad valorem taxes. It is available for current educational expenses and for other purposes authorized by the Technology Center.

<u>Intermediate</u> – Revenue from intermediate sources is revenue from funds collected by an intermediate administrative unit or political sub-division, like a county or municipality, and redistributed to the Technology Center.

<u>State</u> – Those revenues received from the State, which are dedicated or are appropriated by the State legislature. Some of this aid is restricted for specific purposes.

The Center 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 Career & Technology Education requires that categorical educational program revenues be accounted for in the general fund.

<u>Federal</u> – Revenue from Federal sources is money originating from the Federal government and made available to the Technology Center either as direct grants or under various programs passed-through the State Department of Career & Technology Education.

Expenditures are classified by function as follows:

Instruction Expenditures – Instruction expenditures include the activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students. Teaching may be provided for students in a school classroom, in another location, such as a home or hospital, and in other learning situations, such as those involving co curricular activities. It may also be provided through some other approved medium, such as television, radio, telephone and correspondence. Examples of expenditures that might be included here are the activities of teacher assistant 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 objective of instruction, community services and enterprise programs, rather than as entitles within them.

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

# Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<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 improvement 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 District or a third party administrator.

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

#### 2. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

# 3. Deposit Categories of Credit Risk

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit for all amounts not covered by federal deposit insurance. The Center's investment policies are governed by state statute. Permissible investments include:

- 1. Direct obligations of the United States Government to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the government is pledged.
- 2. Obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the state is pledged.
- 3. Certificates of deposits of banks when such certificates of deposits are secured by acceptable collateral as in the deposit of other public monies.
- 4. Savings accounts or savings certificates of savings and loan associations to the extent that such accounts or certificates are fully insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.
- 5. Repurchase agreements that have underlying collateral consisting of those items specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section including obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and where collateral has been deposited with a trustee of custodian bank in an irrevocable trust or escrow account established for such purposes.
- 6. County, municipal or school district direct debt obligations for which an ad valorem tax may be levied or bond and revenue anticipation notes, money judgments against such county, municipality or school district ordered by a court of record or bonds or bond and revenue anticipation notes issued by a public trust for which such county, municipality or school district is a beneficiary thereof. All collateral pledged to secure public funds shall be valued at no more than market value.

# **Deposit Categories of Credit Risk (continued)**

- 7. Money market mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and which investments consist of obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and investments in those items listed above.
- 8. Warrants, bonds or judgments of the school district.
- 9. Qualified pooled investment programs, the investments of which consist of those items specified above, as well as obligations of the United States agencies and instrumentalities, regardless of the size of the district's budget. To be qualified, a pooled investment program for school funds must be governed through an Interlocal cooperative agreement formed pursuant to Title 70 Section 5-117b, and the program must competitively select its investment advisors and other professionals. Any pooled investment program must be approved by the Board of Education.

#### Custodial Credit Risk:

<u>Deposits and Investments</u> - The Center's demand deposits are required by law to be collateralized by the amount that is not federally insured. The District has a written investment policy, which permits investments as authorized by State Statute.

Certificates of deposit are collateralized at least by the amount not federally insured. As of June 30, 2012, the District had no deposits exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk:

Investments are made based upon prevailing market conditions at the time of the transaction with the intent to hold the instrument until maturity. However, the Center has no formal written policy addressing interest rate risk.

#### Credit Risk:

The Center has no formal written policy addressing credit risk.

# 4. Accounts Receivable

Receivables consist of all revenues earned at year end and not yet received. Ad valorem tax collectable, but not available are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting, but not deferred in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting. The technology center had the following receivables at June 30, 2012:

	_	General Fund	-	Building Fund	Total
Ad Valorem Tax Local Tuition State Grants Federal Grants	\$	450,966 581,933 1,926 721,153	\$	66,126 - - - - 66,126	\$ 517,092 581,933 1,926 721,153 1,822,104
Total – Accrual Basis Less: Deferred Revenue	_	1,755,978 (365,547)		(40,870)	(406,417)
Total - Receivables - net	\$_	1,390,431	\$	25,256	\$ 1,415,687

#### 5. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in general fixed assets for the year ended June 30, 2012, follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011	_	Additions	Retirements	·	Balance July 1, 2012
Land	\$ 331,980	\$		\$ -	\$	331,980
Construction in progress	1,441,536	-	-	1,441,536		
Total Assets Not Being Depreciated	\$ 1,773,516	\$ .		\$ 1,441,536	\$	331,980
Building & Improvements	10,416,511		2,614,693	-		13,031,204
Machinery & Equipment	2,154,401		395,829	` 108,570		2,441,660
Vehicles	2,811,833		768,709			3,580,542
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	15,382,745		3,779,231	108,570		19,053,406
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	10,891,897		660,501	108,570		11,413,828
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated - Net	4,520,847		3,118,730			7,639,578
Total Capital Assets - Net	\$ 6,294,364	\$	3,118,730	\$ 1,441,536	\$	7,971,558

# 6. Interfund Transactions

Interfund 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. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

# 7. Employee Retirement System

#### Description of Plan

The System is a qualified governmental defined benefit retirement plan. For GASB purposes it is a cost-sharing multiple-employer Public Employee Retirement System. The supervising authority for the management and operation of the System is a 13-member Board of Trustees, which acts as a fiduciary for investment of the funds and the application of plan interpretations. The System provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, death benefits and other benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Oklahoma State Statutes establish 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. The report may be obtained by writing to the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System, P.O. Box 53624, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152.

# **Employee Retirement System (continued)**

#### Basis of Accounting

The System's financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial statements have also been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, under which expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, revenues are recorded in the accounting period they are earned and become measurable, and investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade dates. Member and employer contributions are recognized when due, pursuant to formal commitments. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable.

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 projected salary increases. There are no actuarial valuations performed on individual school districts. The nonfunded pension benefit obligation of the System, as determined as part of the latest actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2012, is as follows:

	_ Dolla	Dollars in Millions		
Actuarial Accrued Liability Actuarial Value of Assets	\$	18,588 10.190		
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$	8,398		

#### **Funding Policy**

A participant with five years of creditable service may retire with a normal retirement allowance at the age of sixty-two (62) or with reduced benefits as early as age fifty-five (55). The normal retirement allowance paid monthly for life and then to beneficiaries, if certain options are exercised, equals two percent of the average of the highest three earning years of contributory service multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Retiring members may count up to 120 days of unused accumulated sick leave toward an additional year of service credit. A participant leaving employment before attaining retirement age, but completing ten years of service, may elect to vest his accumulated contributions and defer receipt of a retirement annuity until a later date. When a participant dies in active service and has completed ten years of credited service, the beneficiary is entitled to a death benefit of \$18,000.00 and the participant's contributions plus interest. If the beneficiary is a surviving spouse, the surviving spouse may, in lieu of the death benefit, elect to receive, subject to the surviving spousal options, the participant's retirement benefits accrued at the time of death. The contribution rates for the Districts, which are not actuarially determined, and its employees are established by statute and applied to the employee's earnings, plus employer-paid The employers' contribution rate is 9.5%. Employees contribute 7.0% of covered fringe benefits. compensation.

#### **Annual Pension Cost**

The District's total contribution for 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$1,247,484, \$1,155,204 and \$1,235,448, respectively.

#### 8. General Long-Term Debt

The Center's long term debt consisted of compensated absences. Compensated absences represent the estimated liability for employees' accrued vacation and sick leave for which employees are entitled to be paid upon termination. The retirement of this liability is paid from the General Fund or Building Fund based upon the assignment of the employee at termination.

# 9. Lease Commitments

The Center had no capital lease commitments at June 30, 2012.

#### 10. Litigation

The Center is contingently liable for lawsuits and other claims in the ordinary course of its operations. The settlement of such contingencies under the budgetary process would require appropriation of revenues yet to be realized and would not materially affect the financial position of the Center at June 30, 2012.

# 11. Contingent Liabilities

The Center receives significant financial assistance from the United States government in the form of grants and other federal assistance. Entitlement to the resources is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Substantially all grants are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors. Any disallowances as a result of these audits become a liability of the Center. The Center estimates that no material liabilities will result from such audits.

#### 12. Risk Management

# Insurance Coverage

The Center purchases commercial insurance policies covering property casualty loss, public liability, school board member, and administrator liability.

The Center participates in the Oklahoma Public Schools Unemployment Compensation Account under the sponsorship of the Oklahoma State School Boards Association and the cooperative council for Oklahoma School Administration. The account was established to let school districts self-insure unemployment benefits for school employees. The funds are held in the name of each school district as reserves to pay unemployment claims. Each school district is individually liable for that portion of the benefits paid from the fund attributable to wages paid by the school district in the same manner as if no group account had been established. The reserve funds may be withdrawn from the account upon request of the school district. At June 30, 2012, the Central Technology Center had reserves on deposit with the Oklahoma Public Schools Unemployment Compensation Accounting totaling \$8,054. This amount has been shown as prepaid insurance on the financial statements.

# 13. Surety Bonds

The superintendent is bonded by Old Republic, bond number W15-38318 for the penal sum of \$100,000 for the term of October 20, 2011, to October 20, 2012.

The chief financial officer, treasurer, encumbrance clerk, minutes clerk, and bursar are covered by policy CL 11111020242 with Travelers. The coverage is for \$500,000 with a \$5,000 deductible. The policy runs for the term of July 1, 2011, to July 1, 2012.

# 14. Related Parties

The Center annually agrees with the Central Tech Foundation, Inc. (Foundation) to allow operation of the Foundation's principal office within the Center's administrative offices and allows selected Center employees to perform the duties required of the Foundation, such as clerical and administrative services. The Center also allows the Foundation to utilize Center equipment and space as needed. In exchange the Foundation agrees to present to the Center an annual report including information about available grants and fundraising. No public funds of the Center are allowed to be deposited in any account owned or controlled by the Foundation. The Foundation is separately constituted and accordingly, their financial position and results of operations have not been presented in the accompanying financial statements.

# 15. Lease Agreements

The Center leases land of approximately seven acres to the Central Oklahoma Business and Job Development Corporation. The lease agreement, renewable annually, may be terminated at any time upon 30 day notice by either party. The agreed rent for the FY 11-12 year was \$151.

The Center leases office space to the Creek County Industrial Authority for purposes of enhancing economic development throughout Creek County. The lease is renewable on a fiscal year basis and the established lease rate is \$1.

The Center leases office and classroom space from Central Oklahoma Business and Job Development Corporation within a facility called the Center for Business Technology Research & Development located in Drumright, Oklahoma. The Center pays \$47,700 annually for use of the premises.

# 16. Cooperative Agreement

The Center entered into an agreement with other Technology Centers in the state of Oklahoma to form a cooperative to jointly pursue a marketing and informational design to utilize a broad range of media services to deliver information to the public regarding programs and training opportunities available through the Technology Centers. Financial arrangements of the cooperative districts include allocating the fees and associated expenses among themselves bases on assessed valuations in each district. The total amount of fees and related expenses paid from the joint contributions of the cooperative districts cannot exceed \$415,000.00. The term of the agreement runs for one year and may be renewed for successive one year terms.

# 17. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities consist of compensated absences that are due in more than a year. A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Balance July 1, 2011	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Compensated Absences	\$261,896_	\$30,207	. \$	\$ 292,103
Less: Amounts Due Within O	ne Year			153,923
Total liabilities due in more th	an one year			\$ 138,180

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 BALANCE SHEET - FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2012

		Agency Fund	
		Activity Fund	
ASSETS Cash	\$	60,223	
Miscellaneous Receivables			
Total assets	\$ <u></u>	60,223	
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY Liabilities: Accounts payable Total liabilities	\$ _ \$ _	<u> </u>	
Fund equity:	\$_	60,223	
Total liabilities and fund equity	\$ <u>_</u>	60,223	

**SUPPORTING SCHEDULES** 

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE (BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	C	Original Budget	!	Final Budget		Actual	_	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$	4,010,381	\$	4,010,381	\$	4,010,381	\$	-
Revenues collected:	•	0.574.004	e	8,574,884	\$	9,406,562	\$	831,678
Local sources	\$	8,574,884	\$	0,574,004	Ψ	-	•	
Intermediate sources		6,112,708		6,112,708		6,266,391		153,683
State sources		•		734,219		1,187,052		452,833
Federal sources	_	734,219	_	734,219	_	1,107,002		
Total revenues collected	\$_	15,421,811	\$_	15,421,811	\$	16,860,005	\$	1,438,194
Expenditures paid:								(0.74, 400)
Instruction	\$	7,362,479	\$	7,362,479	\$	8,013,615	\$	(651,136)
Support services		7,771,920		7,771,920		8,017,879		(245,959)
Non-instructional services		943,387		943,387		678,065		265,322
Other outlays		-		-		600		(600)
Other uses		3,354,406		3,354,406	_	494,298		2,860,108
Total expenditures paid	\$_	19,432,192	. \$_	19,432,192	\$_	17,204,457	\$	2,227,735
Excess of revenues collected over (under)								
expenses paid before adjustments to pri	or						•	0.005.000
year encumbrances	\$ .			-	\$	3,665,929	\$	3,665,929
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances					_	404,030		
Other financing sources (uses):						_		
Operating transfers in/out						(61)		
Bank charges					-	(0.)		
Total other financing sources (uses)					_	(61)		
Cash fund balance, end of year					\$ _	4,069,898		
·					_			
Reconciliation of budgetary fund basis fur	nd bala	ince with GAAP	tund	palance:	•	4 000 000		
Cash Fund Balance, end of year					\$	4,069,898		
Accounts receivable not recognized as		ie				1,390,431		
Expenses not recognized in budgetary	basis					(232,289)		
Expenses not recognized in GAAP basi					_	1,712,560		
GAAP fund balance, end of year					\$	6,940,600		

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE (BUDGETARY BASIS) BUILDING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	0	riginal Budget	_	Final Budget	-	Actual	_	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$	2,906,101	\$	2,906,101	\$	2,906,101	\$	-
Revenues collected:								
Local sources	\$	1,996,376	\$	1,996,376	\$	2,207,172	\$	210,796
Intermediate sources		-		-		-		-
State sources		-		-		-		-
Federal sources		-	_	-	_	-		<u>-</u>
Total revenues collected	\$	1,996,376	\$_	1,996,376	\$	2,207,172	\$.	210,796
Expenditures paid:								
Instruction	\$	4,158,477	\$	4,158,477	\$	399,945	\$	3,758,532
Support services		246,750		246,750		230,007		16,743
Non-instructional services		-		-		-		-
Capital outlay		497,250		497,250		1,162,434		(665,184)
Other outlays		-		-		-		
Other uses		-	·	-		-		-
Total expenditures paid	\$	4,902,477	\$_	4,902,477	\$	1,792,386	\$.	3,110,091
Excess of revenues collected over (unde expenses paid before adjustments to p	-							
year encumbrances	\$	<u> </u>	<b>\$</b> _	-	\$	3,320,887	\$ .	3,320,887
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances						105,903		
Cash fund balance, end of year					\$	3,426,790		
Reconciliation of budgetary basis fund ba	alance wi	th GAAP fund b	alanc	e:				
Cash fund balance, end of year					\$	3,426,790		
Accounts receivable not recognized as						25,256		
Expenses not recognized in budgetary						(19,063)		
Expenses not recognized in GAAP bas	sis (resen	ves)				738,343		
GAAP fund balance, end of year				·	\$	4,171,326		

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA#	Grantor's Number
U.S. Department of Education		
Direct Programs:		
2011-2012 Programs		
* Pell Grant	84.063	P063P115405
* College Work Study	84.033	P033A113407
* S.E.O.G.	84.007	P007A113407
Sub-Total		
Passed-Through State Department of Career and Technology Education		
2011-2012 Programs		
Tech Centers That Work	84.243	N/A
Tech Prep	84.243	N/A
Carl Perkins Secondary	84.048	N/A
Rehabilitation Services	84.126	N/A
Sub-Total		
US Department of Health & Human Services		
Passed-Through Oklahoma Health Care Authority 2011-2012 Programs		
Medicaid	93.778	N/A
Sub-Total		
Passed-Through State Department of Career and Technology Education		
2011-2012 Programs	00.550	A1/A
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	N/A
Sub-Total		
inued)		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

	Balance at July 1, 2011	_	Revenue		Expenditures		Balance at June 30, 2012	
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
\$		\$	398,238	\$	398,238	\$	_	
Ψ	-	Ψ	3,987	Ψ	3,987	Ψ	-	
	-		5,703		5,703		-	
\$ _	-	* _ - * _	407,928	\$ _	407,928	\$ .	-	
\$	-	\$	12,000	\$	12,000	\$	-	
	-	·	28,380	·	28,380	·	-	
	-		126,341		126,341		-	
	-		276,552		282,904		(6,352)	
\$ _	-	* _ * _	443,273	\$_	449,625	\$	(6,352)	
\$		\$	1,175	æ	1,175	¢	_	
`-		· ` -		_		•		
\$ _	-		1,175		1,175	. \$ .	-	
\$_	-	. \$ _	82,510	. \$ _	82,510	. \$	-	
\$_	· 	. \$ _	82,510	\$_	82,510	. \$	<u>-</u>	

### CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA #	Grantor's Number						
National Science Foundation  Passed-Through State Department of Career and Technology Education								
2011-2012 Programs  Oklahoma Nanotechnology Ed. Initiative  Computer Security Grant	47.076 47.076	N/A N/A						
U. S. Department of Transportation								
2011-2012 Programs  Commericial Motor Vehicle Operator Training Grant  Sub-Total	20.235	N/A						

TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

<sup>\*</sup> Major program

Balance at July 1, 2011		•	Revenue	-	Expenditures	Balance at June 30, 2012			
-	- - -	\$	10,307 85,023 95,330	\$ .	10,307 100,000 110,307	 - (14,977) (14,977)			
\$ . \$ .	-	\$	36,441 36,441	\$	36,441 36,441	<u>-</u>			
\$	_	\$	1,066,656	\$	1,087,985	\$ (21,329)			

## CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

- 1. For all federal programs, the District uses the fund types prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Career and Technology Education and conforms to the system of accounting authorized by the State of Oklahoma. General and Building Funds are used to account for resources restricted, or designated for, specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in the General Fund.
- 2. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its' measurement focus. The Governmental Fund types are accounted for using a current financial measurement focus. All Federal grant funds were accounted for in the General and Agency Funds. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities and the fund balance are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for the Governmental Fund types and accrual basis for Agency Funds. This basis of accounting recognizes revenue in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant, and accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as deferred revenue until earned.

3. Positive amounts listed in the either "Balance at July 1, 2011" or "Balance at June 30, 2012" column represent funds received by the center and not yet expended or coded to the program.

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 SCHOOL ACTIVITY FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Activities		Balance 7-1-11	_	Revenue	,	Net Transfers/ Adjustments	-	Expenditures	_	Balance 6-30-12
Clearing	\$	-	\$	1,489,302	\$	(19,925)	\$	1,469,377	\$	-
Drumright Club		17,192		41,361		3,639		43,305		18,887
Vending		21,149		26,887		(863)		26,107		21,066
OSSM		347		548		307		1,173		29
TDT		-		761,048		(670)		760,378		-
Sapulpa Club		18,781		18,418		(521)		19,175		17,502
School to Work		2,366		9,540		616	_	9,783	_	2,739
Total Activities	\$_	59,835	\$	2,347,104	\$_	(17,417)	\$	2,329,298	\$ _	60,223

REPORTS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

## KERRY JOHN PATTEN, C.P.A.

2101 N. Willow Ave. Broken Arrow, OK 74012 Phone Number (918) 250-8838 FAX Number (918) 250-9853



## 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 Central Technology Center No. 3 Creek County, Oklahoma

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Central Technology Center No. 3 (the "Center"), Drumright, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise Central Technology Center's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated March 1, 2013. I conducted my 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.

In planning and performing my audit, I considered Central Technology Center's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Central Technology Center's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Center's internal control over financial reporting.

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 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.

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

Compliance and Other Matters
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Central Technology Center's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. I noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that I have reported to management of Central Technology Center in a separate letter February 15, 2013.

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

Kerry John Patten, C.P.A.

March 1, 2013

## KERRY JOHN PATTEN, C.P.A.

2101 N. Willow Ave. Broken Arrow, OK 74012 Phone Number (918) 250-8838 FAX Number (918) 250-9853



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND INTERNAL CONTROLOVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

The Honorable Board of Education Central Technology Center No. 3 Creek County, Oklahoma

Compliance

I have audited Central Technology Center's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2012. The Center's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Audit Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of Central Technology Center's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on Central Technology Center's compliance based on my audit.

I conducted my 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 I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance 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 Central Technology Center's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as I considered necessary in the circumstances. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion. My audit does not provide a legal determination on Central Technology Center's compliance with those requirements.

In my opinion, Central Technology Center complied, in all material respects, with the 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, 2012.

Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Central Technology Center is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing my audit, I considered Central Technology Center's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on compliance 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, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

## Internal Control over Compliance Page 2

My consideration of internal control over compliance 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 deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses in internal control over compliance. I noted no matters involving the internal control over compliance and its operation that I considered to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

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

Kerry John Patten, CPA

March 1, 2013

#### CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

#### A. SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS

- The auditor's report expresses an unqualified opinion on the basic financial statements of Central Technology Center.
- 2. There were no audit findings reported of deficiencies in internal control, which the auditor considers to be "significant deficiencies" as defined in A.I.C.P.A. standards.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of Central Technology Center which would be required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, were disclosed during the audit.
- 4. There were no audit findings reported of deficiencies in internal control over major programs, which the auditor considers to be "significant deficiencies" as defined by A.I.C.P.A.standards.
- The auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award programs for Central Technology Center expresses an unqualified opinion on all major federal programs.
- There were no audit findings that are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133
  relative to major federal award programs for Central Technology Center.
- 7. The programs tested as major programs included: Student Financial Assistance Cluster (84.063, 84.033, and 84.007).
- 8. The threshold for distinguishing Types A and B programs was \$300,000.00.
- Central Technology Center did qualify as a low-risk auditee.
- B. FINDINGS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDIT
  - No matters were reported.
- C. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT
  - 1. No matters were reported.

### CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SUMMARY OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012

The summary of prior audit findings is required to report the status of all audit findings reported in the prior audit's schedule of findings and questioned costs relative to federal awards.

The Center had no prior year audit findings relative to federal award programs.

### CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF COMMENTS JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012

Based on my tests of accounting records and related procedures, I found nothing to indicate that Central Technology Center No. 3 had not complied with significant compliance rules and regulations of the Oklahoma State Department of Career and Technology Education.

#### **Previous Year's Audit Comments**

There were no items in the school's 2010-11 audit report, which required resolution during the year ended June 30, 2012.

I would like to express my appreciation for the courtesies and cooperation extended to us by Center administrators and employees during the course of this audit.

# CENTRAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER NO. 3 CREEK COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT JULY 1, 2011 TO JUNE 30, 2012

State of Oklahoma ) County of Tulsa )	
	irst duly sworn on oath, says that said firm had in full force nce in accordance with the "Oklahoma Public School Audi ntire audit engagement with Central Technology Center fo
LINDA KELLICK Notary Public in and for the State of Oldahoma Commission #05010870 My Commission expires 11/30/2013	Subscribed and sworn to before me on this  Aud March  Auditor C.P.A.  AUDITING FIRM  BY  AUTHORIZED AGENT  Subscribed and sworn to before me on this  And day of March, 2013  Moral Molling 05010870  NOTARY PUBLIC
	My commission expires on: $30$ day of $10$ .