

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

**COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. E-017
TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA**

JUNE 30, 2016

Audited by

**SANDERS, BLEDSOE & HEWETT
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLP**

BROKEN ARROW, OK

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS
JUNE 30, 2016

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Leslie Daugherty	Bradley Post
Ross Faith	Cassie Reese
Daniel Gomez	Kristen Schooley
Jacob Johnson	Sharmien Watkins
Lazaimée Mata	Joseph Wignarajah
Andrew Witter	

HEAD OF SCHOOL

Chelsea Vanacore

DISTRICT TREASURER

Angela K. French

ENCUMBRANCE CLERK

Brad Crespo

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2016

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SANDERS, BLEDSOE & HEWETT

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

March 22, 2017

The Honorable Board of Education
College Bound Academy Charter School District Number E-017
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying combined fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis of the College Bound Academy Charter School District Number E-017, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because the significance of the matter discussed in the “Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” paragraph, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the School as of June 30, 2016, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended.

Unmodified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balance arising from regulatory basis transactions of each fund type and account group of the School, as of June 30, 2016, and the revenues collected and expenditures paid and encumbered for the year then ended on the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

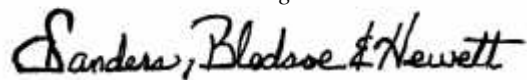
Other Matters

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School’s basic financial statements. The combining statements – regulatory basis, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis, 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 March 22, 2017 on our consideration of the School’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett
Certified Public Accountants, LLP

Broken Arrow, OK



SANDERS, BLEDSOE & HEWETT

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLP

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

March 22, 2017

The Honorable Board of Education
College Bound Academy Charter School District Number E-017
Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the accompanying fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis within the combined financial statements of the College Bound Academy Charter School District Number E-017, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2017, 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 unmodified with respect to the presentation of financial statement on the regulatory basis of accounting authorized by the Oklahoma State Board of Education.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. 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 School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, non-compliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statements amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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



Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett
Certified Public Accountants, LLP

Broken Arrow, OK

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL
INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE
JUNE 30, 2016

There were no prior year significant deficiencies. The 2015-16 fiscal year was the School's first year of operations.

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF AUDIT RESULTS, FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
JUNE 30, 2016

Section 1 – Summary of Auditor’s Results:

1. An adverse opinion was issued on the combined financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and an unmodified opinion was issued 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.

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

NONE

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE -
 ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS - REGULATORY BASIS
 JUNE 30, 2016

	<u>GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>GENERAL</u>
Cash	<u>\$ 436,724</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</u>	
Liabilities:	
Warrants payable	\$ 66,048
Fund Balance:	
Unassigned	<u>370,676</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 436,724</u>

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
 IN CASH FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
	GENERAL
Revenues Collected:	
Local sources	\$ 614,070
State sources	626,504
Federal sources	121,006
Total revenues collected	1,361,580
Expenditures:	
Instruction	477,614
Support services	432,972
Operation of non-instructional services	80,318
Total expenditures	990,904
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures	370,676
Cash fund balances, beginning of year	0
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$ 370,676

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND
 CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	GENERAL FUND			Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues Collected:				
Local sources	\$ 413,606	601,606	614,070	12,464
State sources	382,714	382,714	626,504	243,790
Federal sources	36,653	36,653	121,006	84,353
Total revenues collected	832,973	1,020,973	1,361,580	340,607
Expenditures:				
Instruction	237,392	425,392	477,614	(52,222)
Support services	431,609	431,609	432,972	(1,363)
Operation of non-instructional services	100,000	100,000	80,318	19,682
Facilities acquisition & construction services	60,000	60,000		60,000
Other outlays:				
Clearing account	3,972	3,972		3,972
Total expenditures	832,973	1,020,973	990,904	30,069
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures	0	0	370,676	370,676
Cash fund balance, beginning of year	0	0	0	0
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$ 0	0	370,676	370,676

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the College Bound Academy Charter School No. E-017 (the “School”), have been prepared in conformity with another comprehensive basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education as authorized by Oklahoma Statutes. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The School’s accounting policies are described in the following notes that are an integral part of the School’s financial statements.

A. Reporting Entity

College Bound Academy, Inc., an Oklahoma not-for profit corporation described in Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3), was formed for the benefit of a school to be called College Bound Academy Charter School. The School was formed under provisions of the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act through a contract with Independent School District No. 1 of Tulsa County, Oklahoma (Tulsa Public Schools), as its sponsoring school, a political subdivision of the state. Approval was granted by the Oklahoma State Department of Education and School operations began in July, 2015. The School is also a corporate body for public purposes created under Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes and accordingly is a separate entity for operating and financial reporting purposes. The School is part of the public school system of Oklahoma under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education and is financially dependent on State of Oklahoma support. The general operating authority for the public school system is the Oklahoma School Code contained in Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes.

The governing body of the School is the Board of Education composed of at least seven appointed members and no more than fifteen appointed members. The appointed Head of School is the executive officer of the School.

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

A. Reporting Entity – cont'd

units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the School and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the School and is generally available to its patrons. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the School is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no potential component units included in the School's reporting entity.

B. Measurement Focus

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

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

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

Governmental Fund Types

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

B. Measurement Focus - cont’d

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

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

Fiduciary Fund Types

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

Expendable Trust Funds – Expendable trust funds typically include the gifts and endowments fund. The School did not maintain a gifts and endowment fund during the 2015-16 fiscal year.

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

Agency Fund – The agency fund is the school activities fund which is used to account for monies collected principally through the fundraising efforts of students and school-sponsored groups. The administration is responsible, under the authority of the Board, for collecting, disbursing and accounting for these activity funds. The School did not maintain an agency fund during the 2015-16 fiscal year.

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.

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

B. Measurement Focus - cont'd

Memorandum Only - Total Column

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

C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont’d

C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation – cont’d

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

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The School is required by state law to prepare an annual budget. A preliminary budget must be submitted to the Board of Education by December 31, for the fiscal year beginning the following July 1. If the preliminary budget requires an additional levy, the School must hold an election on the first Tuesday in February to approve the levy. If the preliminary budget does not require an additional levy, it becomes the legal budget. If an election is held and the taxes are approved, then the preliminary budget becomes the legal budget. If voters reject the additional taxes, the School must adopt a budget within the approved tax rate.

A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Education for all funds (with the exception of the trust and agency funds) that includes revenues and expenditures.

The 2015-16 Estimate of Needs was amended by supplemental appropriations as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	\$ 188,000

These amendments were approved by the county excise board

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

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

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

Inventories – The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2016, is not material to the combined financial statements.

Fixed Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment – The School does not own and has not purchased any fixed assets that would be considered material to the financial statements. The school entered into a lease agreement with Tulsa Public Schools for the use of the building in which they operate. The School also contracts with Tulsa Public Schools for transportation equipment (buses).

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

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

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

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

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

F. Revenue and Expenditures

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers. There were no interfund transfers made during the 2015-16 fiscal year.

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School’s deposits may not be returned to the School. The School’s cash deposits and investments at June 30, 2016, were \$383,664, at financial institutions, and were completely insured or collateralized by federal depository insurance, direct obligations of the U.S. Government, or securities held by the School or by its agent in the School’s name.

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

3. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund receivables or payables at June 30, 2016.

4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2016, the School had no outstanding debt.

5. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND PLAN

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

The School offered a 401K plan to its employees. Under the plan, the employer will match contributions dollar for dollar, not to exceed 3% of compensation. The percentage the employer will match is at the discretion of the School, dependent on year-end funding.

6. COMMITMENTS

Charter Contract – The school operates under a charter granted by Tulsa Public Schools (TPS). As the sponsoring organization, TPS exercises certain oversight responsibilities. Under this charter, the School has agreed to pay TPS an annual administrative fee equal to 5% of state aid revenue. The current charter contract is effective until June 30, 2017.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God. The School purchases commercial insurance to cover these risks, including general and auto liability, property damage, public officials liability, and workers compensation coverage. Settled claims resulting from risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

8. CONTINGENCIES

Federal Grants

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
NOTES TO THE COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

8. CONTINGENCIES – cont'd

Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards

The schedule shows the federal awards received and expended by the School during the 2015-16 fiscal year. The revised Uniform Guidance Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, established uniform audit requirements for nonfederal entities which expended more than \$750,000 in federal awards.

The School did not fall under this threshold during the 2015-16 fiscal year, therefore, this schedule is not required and is for information purposes only.

Litigation

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

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - REGULATORY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

<u>Federal Grantor / Pass Through Grantor / Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Federal Grantor's/ Pass-through Grantor's No.</u>	<u>Program or Award Amount</u>	<u>Balance at 7/1/15</u>	<u>Revenue Collected</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance at 6/30/16</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Education</u>							
<u>Passed Through State Department of Education:</u>							
Title I	84.010	S010A150036	\$ 36,474		30,327	30,327	
Title II, Part A	84.367	S367A150035	5,157		5,157	5,157	
IDEA-B Flowthrough	84.027	H027A150051	12,863		11,255	11,255	
Sub Total			<u>54,494</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>46,739</u>	<u>46,739</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture:</u>							
<u>Passed Through State Department of Education</u>							
Child Nutrition Programs:							
School breakfast program	10.553	6OK300329			22,460		
National school lunch program	10.555	6OK300329			51,869		
Sub Total					<u>74,329</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total Federal Assistance			<u>\$ 54,494</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>121,068</u>	<u>46,739</u>	<u>0</u>

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

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation - The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal activity of the District for the year ended June 30, 2016. This information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the District.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Expenditures reported on this schedule are reported on the regulatory basis of accounting consistent with the preparation of the combined financial statements except as noted in Note 3. Expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
STATEMENT OF STATUTORY, FIDELITY AND HONESTY BONDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016


<u>BONDING COMPANY</u>	<u>POSITION COVERED</u>	<u>BOND NUMBER</u>	<u>COVERAGE AMOUNT</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATES</u>
Western Surety Company	Head of School	601104365	\$ 100,000	4/15/16 - 4/15/17
	Treasurer	601104365	100,000	4/15/16 - 4/15/17
	Encumbrance Clerk	601104365	1,000	4/15/16 - 4/15/17
	Minutes Clerk	601104365	1,000	4/15/16 - 4/15/17

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT
JULY 1, 2015 TO JUNE 30, 2016

State of Oklahoma)
) ss
County of Tulsa)

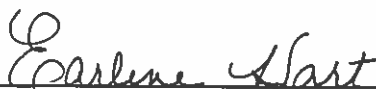
The undersigned auditing firm of lawful ages, being first duly sworn on oath says that said firm had in full force and effect Accountant's Professional Liability Insurance in accordance with the "Oklahoma Public School Audit Law" at the time of audit contract and during the entire audit engagement with College Bound Academy Charter School for the audit year 2015-16.

Sanders, Bledsoe & Hewett
Certified Public Accountants, LLP
Auditing Firm

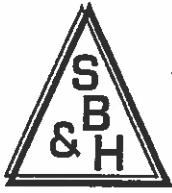
By 
Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 22nd day of March, 2017




Notary Public (or Clerk or Judge)

My Commission Expires: 5/19/2020
Commission No. 00008621



SANDERS, BLEDSOE & HEWETT
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LLP

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

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March 22, 2017

Ms. Chelsea Vanacore, Head of School
College Bound Academy Charter School
2525 S. 101st East Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74129

Dear Ms. Vanacore:

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

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

Purchase Orders

While testing purchase orders, we observed several reimbursements to the Head of School for various purchases throughout the year. Overall, these purchases were well supported with requisitions and itemized invoices. This practice is allowable, however, we recommend that a purchase order be issued directly to the vendor be used whenever possible. When reimbursing an employee for purchases, it indirectly costs the fund more money for these items due to the payment of sales tax by the employee. In addition, we always like to caution schools in becoming too dependent on making purchases through reimbursements. We have seen this become a record-keeping problem for some school districts, and sometimes it ends up with some questionable items being charged. This finding would also apply for the School's debit card purchases.

Countersigned Checks

We observed during the audit that checks issued from the general fund were not countersigned. We recommend that all checks be signed and countersigned as required by Oklahoma Statutes. (Reference: Title 70 § 5-122)

Board Meetings

- We observed during the audit that the agendas for the school board meeting did not always have the date and time of posting included, which would give clear evidence of meeting the time requirement of the open meeting law. We recommend that this be done in the future, and that the individual posting the agenda also sign the agenda for documentation. (Reference: Title 25 § 311)
- We observed during our review of the board minutes and agendas that there was not an approval of encumbrances or the dollar amounts of the purchase orders. We recommend that the numbers of the purchase orders being approved at the monthly meeting be listed in the minutes, e.g., general fund purchase order numbers 26-87, as well as the total dollar amount approved for each fund. (Reference: Title 25 § 312) It appears the School began approving PO's as an attachment during the current 2017 fiscal year.

941 Quarterly Tax Reports

The federal quarterly 941 reports were not presented for our audit examination for the 2015 or 2016 calendar year. We are, therefore, unable to determine if the school district was in compliance with IRS quarterly employee reporting requirements.

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