FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS AND REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

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

JUNE 30, 2024

Audited by

BLEDSOE, HEWETT & GULLEKSON CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, PLLLP

BROKEN ARROW, OK

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2024

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www.collegeboundschool.org

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of 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 No. E-017, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (the School) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting" section of our report, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balances arising from regulatory basis transactions of each fund type and account group of the School as of June 30, 2024, and the revenues it received and expenditures it paid and encumbered for the year then ended, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education as described in Note 1.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" section of our report, 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, 2024, or the revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse and qualified audit opinions.

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements referred to above do not include the General Fixed Asset Account Group, which is a departure from the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. The amount that should be recorded in the General Fixed Asset Account Group is not known.

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

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Oklahoma State Department of Education, the financial statements are prepared by the School, on the basis of the financial reporting regulations prescribed or permitted by the Oklahoma State Department of Education, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material and pervasive.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting regulations prescribed or permitted by the Oklahoma State Department of Education as described in Note 1, to meet the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
 include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
 statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant
 accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the
 financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable
 period of time.

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the fund type and account group financial statements-regulatory basis that collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining financial statements-regulatory basis and other supplementary information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the combined financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements-regulatory basis. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the fund type and account group financial statements within the combined financial statements-regulatory basis 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, except for the financial statements being prepared in compliance with the regulatory basis as prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education as discussed in Note 1, the combining financial statements-regulatory basis and other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the combined financial statements-regulatory basis as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2024, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

December 20, 2024

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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 College Bound Academy Charter School 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 fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis of the College Bound Academy Charter School No. E-017, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2024, 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 as provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. However, our report was qualified because the omission of the general fixed asset account group results in an incomplete presentation with respect to the presentation of financial statements on the regulatory basis of accounting authorized by the Oklahoma State Board of Education.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our 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 School's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses 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, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Purpose of this Report

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

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

December 20, 2024

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INDEPENDENTAUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Honorable Board of Education College Bound Academy Charter School District No. E-017 Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the College Bound Academy Charter School District No. E-017, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma's (the School) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The School's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed. The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

December 20, 2024

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL INSTANCES OF NONCOMPLIANCE JUNE 30, 2024

There were no prior year significant deficiencies or material instances of noncompliance.

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF AUDIT RESULTS, FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS JUNE 30, 2024

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

- 1. An adverse opinion was issued on the combined financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and a qualified opinion was issued for the omission of the general fixed asset account group on the combined financial statements in conformity with a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
- 2. The audit did not identify any material weakness and did not report any significant deficiencies not considered to be material weaknesses in the internal controls over financial reporting.
- 3. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are material to the financial statements.
- 4. The audit did not identify any material weaknesses and did not report any significant deficiencies not considered to be material weaknesses in the internal controls over major programs.
- 5. An unmodified report was issued on the compliance for major programs in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.
- 6. The audit disclosed no audit findings which are required to be reported under the Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200.516(a).
- 7. Programs determined to be major are the COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund-ARP ESSER/CARES Act Programs (84.425D, 84.425U), which were not clustered in determination, and the Child Nutrition Programs (10.553, 10.555), which were clustered in determination.
- 8. The dollar threshold used to determine between Type A and Type B programs was \$750,000.
- 9. The auditee was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.
- <u>Section 2</u> Findings relating to the financial statements required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS:

NONE

Section 3 – Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards:

NONE



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, 2024

		ERNMENTAL ND TYPES	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	
		ND ITPES	EXPENDABLE	TOTALS
	G	SENERAL	TRUST	(MEMORANDUM
		FUND	FUND	`ONLY)
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Cash and investments	\$	3,485,697	487,338	3,973,035
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE				
Liabilities:				
Warrants/checks payable	\$	545,111		545,111
Encumbrances		357,143		357,143
Total liabilities		902,254	0	902,254
Fund Balance:				
Restricted			487,338	487,338
Unassigned		2,583,443		2,583,443
Cash fund balances		2,583,443	487,338	3,070,781
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	3,485,697	487,338	3,973,035

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, 2024

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	TOTALS	
		NERAL JND	GIFTS FUND	(MEMORANDUM ONLY)	
Revenues Collected:					
Local sources	\$	75,104	200,379	275,483	
State sources		7,504,507		7,504,507	
Federal sources		3,048,819		3,048,819	
Interest earnings		64,921		64,921	
Non-revenue receipts		1,625	000.070	1,625	
Total revenues collected	1	0,694,976	200,379	10,895,355	
Expenditures:					
Instruction		5,031,073		5,031,073	
Support services		4,102,830		4,102,830	
Operation of noninstructional services		679,147		679,147	
Other outlays:					
Correcting entry		1,625		1,625	
Total expenditures		9,814,675	0	9,814,675	
Excess of revenues collected over (under)					
expenditures before other financing sources (uses)		880,301	200,379	1,080,680	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Adjustments to prior year encumbrances		87,204	0	87,204	
Excess of revenues collected over					
(under) expenditures		967,505	200,379	1,167,884	
Cash fund balances, beginning of year		1,615,938	286,959	1,902,897	
Cash fund balances, end of year	\$	2,583,443	487,338	3,070,781	

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, 2024

GENERAL FUND Prior Year (Memorandum Original Final Actual Only) **Budget** Budget Revenues Collected: \$ 56,000 56,000 75.104 478,771 Local sources 3,660,024 7,504,507 6,500,210 7.255.931 State sources 1,189,470 1,005,000 1,670,787 3,048,819 Federal sources 35,403 30,000 64,921 30,000 Interest earnings 1,625 Non-revenue receipts 9,012,718 10,694,976 5,363,668 7,591,210 Total revenues collected Expenditures: 3,143,765 5,031,073 3,609,640 5,031,148 Instruction 1,837,460 4,110,000 4,110,000 4,102,830 Support services 680,000 679,147 368,718 680,000 Operation of noninstructional services Other outlays: Correcting entry 1,625 2,000 Charter School Reimbursement 2,000 805,508 Other uses/ Unbudgeted 805,508 10,628,656 9,814,675 5,349,943 9,207,148 Total expenditures Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures before other financing 13,725 (1,615,938)880,301 sources (uses) (1,615,938)Other financing sources (uses): 87,204 4,252 Adjustments to prior year encumbrances 0 0 Excess of revenues collected (1,615,938)967,505 17,977 over (under) expenditures (1,615,938)1,597,961 1,615,938 1,615,938 Cash fund balance, beginning of year 1,615,938 1,615,938 2,583,443 Cash fund balance, end of year

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS	

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 positon and results of operations in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The School's accounting policies are described in the following notes that are an integral part of the School's financial statements.

A. Reporting Entity

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. On February 16, 2023, College Bound expanded its Charter to provide educational services to students from pre-kindergarten through eighth grades. This allowed students of Collegiate Hall the option to enroll with College Bound with such grade level classes beginning on or after July 1, 2023, for the academic school year of 2023-24. 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

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 reimbursements, state funding under the Foundation and Incentive Aid Program, federal programs and child nutrition program collections. 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

B. Measurement Focus - cont'd

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds account for revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The special revenue funds for the School typically include the child nutrition funds. The School did not maintain a child nutrition fund during the 2023-24 fiscal year.

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

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 "nonexpendable" 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 maintained a gifts and endowment fund during the 2023-24 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 2023-24 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.

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/checks payable are recorded as liabilities when issued.
- Long-term debt is recorded in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group and not in the basic financial statements.
- Compensated absences are recorded as expenditures when paid and not recorded as a liability.
- Fixed assets are recorded in the General Fixed Asset Account Group and not in the basic financial statements. Fixed assets are not depreciated.

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

C. 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. The Board of Education must request an initial temporary appropriations budget from the Tulsa County Excise Board before June 30. The School uses the temporary appropriation amounts as their legal expenditure limit until the annual Estimate of Needs is completed.

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. No later than October 1, each Board of Education shall prepare a financial statement and Estimate of Needs to be filed with the Tulsa County Clerk's Office and the State Department of Education.

The 2023-24 Estimate of Needs was amended by supplemental appropriations as follows:

Fund Total
General \$1,421,508

These amendments were approved by the Tusla County Clerk's Office.

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.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

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

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

<u>Inventories</u> – The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2024 is not material to the combined financial statements.

<u>Fixed Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment</u> – 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 TransolPro, Inc. for transportation equipment (buses).

<u>Warrants/Checks Payable</u> – Warrants/checks 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/checks that have yet to be cashed by the School's bank.

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

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

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

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).

Amounts 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 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

F. Revenue and Expenditures

<u>Local Revenues</u> – Revenue from local sources is the money generated from within the boundaries of the School and available to the School for its use. Local sources of revenues include tuition, fees, rentals, disposals, commissions and reimbursements.

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

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

After review and verification of reports and supporting documentation, the State Department of Education may adjust subsequent fiscal period allocations of money for prior year errors disclosed by review. Normally, such adjustments are treated as reductions from or additions to the revenue of the year when the adjustment is made.

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

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

Nonmonetary 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

F. Revenue and Expenditures - cont'd

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

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

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

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

<u>Operation of Noninstructional Services Expenditures</u> – Activities concerned with providing noninstructional services to students, staff or the community.

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

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - cont'd

F. Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

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

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers. There were no interfund transfers made during the 2023-24 fiscal year.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned to the School. The School's cash deposits and investments at June 30, 2024 were \$3,972,836 at financial institutions, and were completely insured or collateralized by federal depository insurance, direct obligations of the U.S. Government, or securities held by the School or by its agent in the School's name.

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

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

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrument to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State is pledged.
- Certificates of deposit or savings accounts that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.
- With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS - cont'd

- Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous bullet items.

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

3. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund receivables or payables at June 30, 2024.

4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

The District did not maintain any long-term debt as of June 30, 2024.

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 50% of employee contributions, not to exceed 3% of compensation. The percentage the employer will match is at the discretion of the School, dependent on year-end funding. During the 2023-24 fiscal year, the School's contributions were \$127,976.

6. COMMITMENTS

<u>Charter Contract</u> – 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 1% of state aid revenue. The current charter contract is effective until June 30, 2025.

<u>Building Lease</u> – The school leases two buildings at 2525 South 101st East Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74129 (Eastside Academy Building) and 1110 East 45th Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105 (Wright Building) from TPS. The lease agreement is renewable annually and also includes terms and conditions for utilities, maintenance, and ground keeping.

The School made payments totaling \$1,024,717 to TPS during the 2023-24 fiscal year.

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.

The School participates in a risk pool for Workers' Compensation coverage in which there is a transfer or pooling of risks among the participants of that pool. In accordance with GASB No. 10, the School reports the required contribution to the pool, net of refunds, as insurance expense. The risk pool is the Oklahoma School Assurance Group (OSAG), an organization formed for the purpose of providing workers' compensation coverage to participating schools in the State of Oklahoma. In that capacity, OSAG is responsible for providing loss control services and certain fiscal activities, including obtaining contract arrangements for the underwriting, excess insurance agreements, claims processing, and legal defense for any and all claims submitted to it during the plan year. As a member of OSAG, the School is required to pay fees set by OSAG according to an established payment schedule. A portion of the fees paid by the School goes into a loss fund for the School. The fee for the loss fund is calculated by projecting losses based on the school's losses for the last five years. OSAG provides coverage in excess of the loss fund so the School's liability for claim loss is limited to the balance of the loss fund. If the School does not use its loss fund in three years, it is returned to the School with no interest.

The School is also a member of the Oklahoma State School Boards Association (OSSBA) Employment Services program, which helps to cover the cost of unemployment claims. Depending on the level of membership the School elects, the School makes a deposit into an account administered by OSSBA or will make payments periodically as needed. The money contributed by each School earns interest and is fully insured. If the School has claims in excess of the amount in its account, it will be liable for the excess.

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.

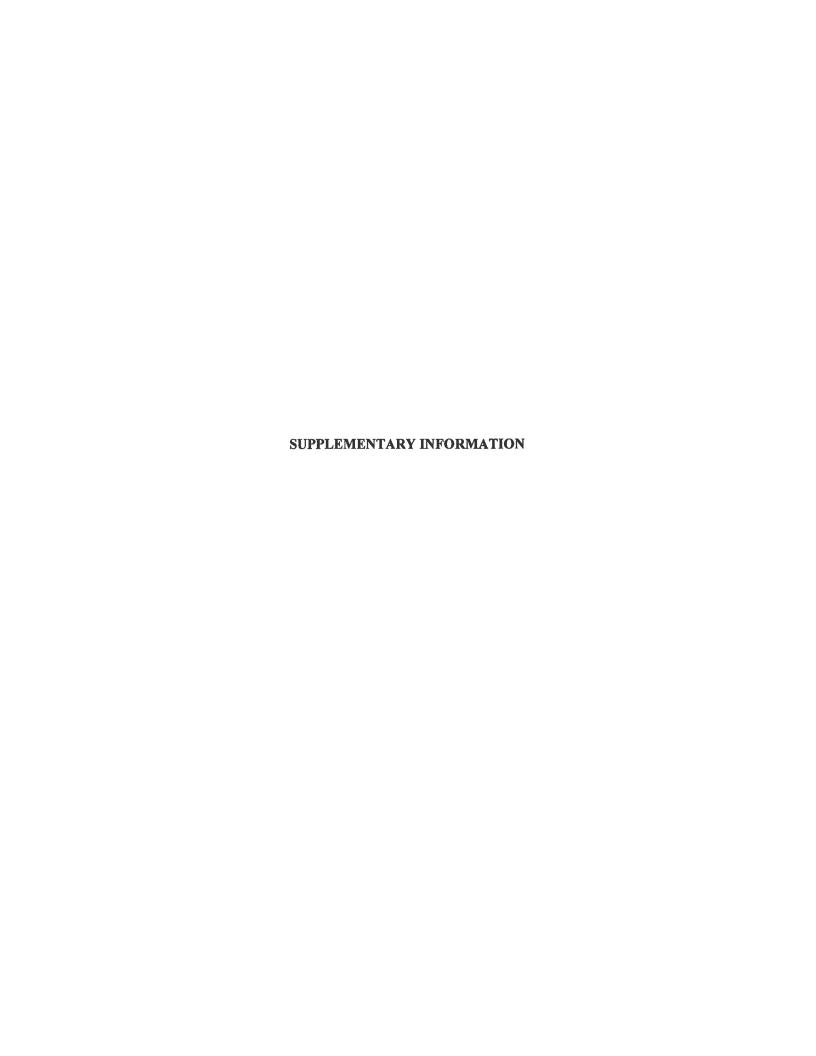
8. CONTINGENCIES - cont'd

Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards

The schedule shows the federal awards received and expended by the School during the 2023-24 fiscal year. The revised Uniform Guidance Audits of States, Local Governments and Nonprofit Organizations, established uniform audit requirements for nonfederal entities which expended more than \$750,000 in federal awards.

Litigation

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



SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REGULATORY BASIS

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Grantor / Pass Through Grantor / Program Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Control Project Number	Total Expenditures	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION -				
Passed Through State Department of Education:	24.040	544	•	200.000
Title I, Basic Program	84.010	511	\$	200,966
Title II, Part A	84.367	541		30,865
Title III, Part A	84.365	572		25,742
Title IV, Part A	84.424	552		14,028
Special Education Cluster:				
IDEA-B Flowthrough	84.027	621		175,715
IDEA-B Preschool	84.173	641		4,196
Total Special Education Cluster				179,911
*COVłD-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) -				
CRRSA - ESSER II	84.425D	793		22,580
ARP - ESSER III	84.425U	795		820,434
ARP - ESSER Science of Reading	84.425U	726		3,876
Total COVID-19 - ESF	0111200			846,890
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -				
Passed Through State Department of Education				
*Child Nutrition Programs Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	764		106,776
National School Lunch Program	10.555	763		363,359
Supply Chain Assistance	10.555	759		15,337
Total Child Nutrition Program Cluster				485,472
Other Federal Assistance:				
CSP Grant	84.282	771		416,381
Total Federal Assistance			\$	2,200,255

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, 2024. 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. Expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowableor are limited to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimums indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance. None of the fede programs include any loan programs, loan guarantee programs and has no sub-recipients.

^{*}Major Programs = 60.5%

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - REGULATORY BASIS PREPARED FOR THE OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Grantor / Pass Through Grantor / Program Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Control Project Number	Program or Award Amount	Balance at 7/1/23	Revenue Collected	Total Expenditures	Balance at 6/30/24
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION -							
Passed Through State Department of Education:							
Title I, Basic Program	84.010	511	\$ 204,027		179,723	200,966	21,243
Title I, Basic Program 2022-23	84.010	799		24,444	24,444		
Title II, Part A	84.367	541	30,865		30,865	30,865	
Title III, Part A	84.365	572	25,947		24,682	25,742	1,060
Title IV, Part A	84.424	552	14,028		14,028	14,028	
IDEA-B Flow Through	84.027	621	182,323		101,977	175,715	73,738
IDEA-B Preschool	84.173	641	4,196			4,196	4,196
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) -							
CRRSA - ESSER II	84.425D	793	22,580		22,580	22,580	
CRRSA - ESSER II 2022-23	84.425D	799		196,829	196,829		
ARP - ESSER III	84.425U	795	820,434		720,816	820,434	99,618
ARP - ESSER III 2022-23	84.425U	799		536,646	536,646		
ARP - ESSER Science of Reading	84.425U	726	3,876		4,522	3,876	
Total COVID-19 - ESF			846,890	733,475	1,481,393	846,890	99,618
Sub Total			1,308,276	757,919	1,857,112	1,298,402	199,855
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -							
Passed Through State Department of Education							
Child Nutrition Programs							
School Breakfast Program	10.553	764			106,776	106,776	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	763			363,359	363,359	
Supply Chain Assistance	10.555	759			15,337	15,337	
Sub Total					485,472	485,472	
A. 							
Other Federal Assistance:	0.4.000	774	440.004		440 204	446 204	
CSP Grant	84.282	771	416,381	000.054	416,381	416,381	
CSP Grant 2022-23	84.282	799	440.004	289,854	289,854	440 204	
Sub Total			416,381	289,854	706,235	416,381	
Total Federal Assistance			\$ 1,724,657	1,047,773_	3,048,819	2,200,255	199,855

Note 1 - This schedule was prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting consistent with the preparation of the combined financial statements.

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY STATEMENT OF STATUTORY, FIDELITY AND HONESTY BONDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

BONDING COMPANY	POSITION COVERED	BOND NUMBER	COVERAGE AMOUNT	EFFECTIVE DATES
Liberty Mutual Surety				
	CFO & Executive Director	601104365	\$ 100,000	7/1/23 - 7/1/24
	Payroll/Treasurer	601104365	100,000	7/1/23 - 7/1/24
	Encumbrance Clerk	601104365	1,000	7/1/23 - 7/1/24
	Minutes Clerk	601104365	1,000	7/1/23 - 7/1/24
	Deputy Minutes Clerk	601104365	1,000	7/1/23 - 7/1/24
	Office Clerk - Uniforms (2)	601104365	500	7/1/23 - 7/1/24

COLLEGE BOUND ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-017, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT JULY 1, 2023 TO JUNE 30, 2024

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 2023-24.

> Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP **Auditing Firm**

Authorized Agent

Commission # Public (or Clerk or Judge)

My Commission Expires: 12/11/200

My Commission Expires: 12/11/2028 Commission No. 20014980

Jeffrey D. Hewett, CPA Christopher P. Gullekson, CPA

P.O. BOX 1310 • 121 E. COLLEGE ST. • BROKEN ARROW. OK 74013 • (918) 449-9991 • (800) 522-3831 • FAX (918) 449-9779

December 20, 2024

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

Dear Ms. Warren:

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

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 or referred to in your audit report, as they are not considered material or immaterial in nature. They are minor deficiencies that could evolve into material findings if not addressed or corrected.

Child Nutrition

During our review of Child Nutrition claims, we observed variances between the number of meals claimed to the State Department of Education and the number of meals invoiced from Tulsa Public Schools (TPS) Child Nutrition Division. The TPS invoices reflected more meals provided than what was being claimed in some months and less meals provided than claimed in other months. The TPS invoices are based on an estimated count of meals provided by the School. We recommend that controls be implemented to increase the accuracy of the estimated meals to align more with the number of meals actually served, and to compare these invoices to the monthly claim each month to ensure their accuracy. This is a repeated finding.

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,

Christopher P. Gullekson

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For

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP