### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - REGULATORY BASIS AND REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS'

### INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. K-001, Seminole County, Oklahoma

**JUNE 30, 2014** 

Audited by

WILSON, DOTSON & ASSOCIATES, P.L.L.C. SHAWNEE, OK

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2014

#### **BOARD OF EDUCATION**

President Sam McElvany

Vice-President Tommy Eaton

Clerk Bobbette Hamilton

Member Chris Bryan

Member Jon Dotson

Member Dr. Bob Gragg

Member Dr. Bob Neel

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Member Kyle Wilson

#### MINUTES CLERK

Diane Parris

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT TREASURER

Keith Claybrook

#### **ADMINISTRATOR**

Dr. Audie Woodard

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#### WILSON, DOTSON & ASSOCIATES, P.L.L.C.

#### **Certified Public Accountants**

Members

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Board of Education Interlocal Cooperative School District Number K-001 Seminole County, Oklahoma

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

We have audited the accompanying combined fund type financial statements of the Interlocal Cooperative School District No. K-001, Seminole County, Oklahoma (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's regulatory 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 the financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education; this includes 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 error or fraud.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

#### 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" paragraph, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the District as of June 30, 2014, or the changes in its financial position, for the year then ended.

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements referred to above do not include the general fixed asset account group, which is a departure from the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. The amount that should be recorded in the general fixed asset account group is not known.

#### **Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting**

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting" paragraph, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and fund balances arising from regulatory basis transactions of each fund type and account group of the District as of June 30, 2014, and the revenues collected, expenditures paid and encumbered, and budgetary results, for the year ended on the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

#### Other Matters

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's combined financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis in the format required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Nonprofit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the combined financial statements, nor was a separate report issued for federal financial assistance, since the required threshold of \$500,000 or more in federal expenditures was not reached.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the combined financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements or to the combined financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the combined financial statements as a whole on the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* we have also issued our report dated April 3, 2015, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wilow, Don: associates

Wilson, Dotson & Associates, PLLC

Shawnee, Oklahoma April 3, 2015

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS JUNE 30, 2014

	S	ERNMENTAL FUND TYPES PECIAL ENUE FUND -OP FUND
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$	121,491
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities Encumbrances	\$	579
Fund Balance Restricted		120,912
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	121,491

The notes to the combined financial statements - regulatory basis are an integral part of this statement.

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND CO-OP FUND	
Revenues collected:		
Local sources	\$	519
Federal sources		230,309
Total revenues		230,828
Expenditures:		
Instruction		13,843
Support services		214,902
Total expenditures		228,745
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures		2,083
Fund balance, beginning of year		118,829
Fund balance, end of year	\$	120,912

The notes to the combined financial statements - regulatory basis are an integral part of this statement.

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND			
		CO-OP FUND		
	ORIGINAL	FINAL		
	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	
Revenues collected:				
Local sources	\$ -	_	519	
Federal sources	338,832	303,082	230,309	
Total revenues	338,832	303,082	230,828	
Expenditures:				
Instruction	64,000	72,500	13,843	
Support services	381,110	337,586	214,902	
Other outlays	12,551	11,825		
Total expenditures	457,661	421,911	228,745	
Excess of revenues collected over (under) expenditures	(118,829)	(118,829)	2,083	
Fund balance, beginning of year	118,829	118,829	118,829	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -		120,912	

The notes to the combined financial statements - regulatory basis are an integral part of this statement.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Interlocal Cooperative School District Number K-001, Seminole County, Oklahoma (the "District") conform to the regulatory basis of accounting, which is an other comprehensive basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education and conforms to the system of accounting authorized by the State of Oklahoma. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The District's accounting polices are described in the following notes that are an integral part of the District's financial statements.

#### A. Reporting Entity

The District is a corporate body for public purposes created under Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes and accordingly is a separate entity for operating and financial reporting purposes. The District is comprised of ten (10) school districts who have entered into an interlocal cooperative agreement for the purpose of performing services, duties, functions, activities, obligations or responsibilities as determined by the boards of education for the benefit of the students. The District is part of the public school system of Oklahoma under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education and is financially dependent on State of Oklahoma support. The general operating authority for the public school system is the Oklahoma School Code contained in Title 70, Oklahoma Statues.

The governing body of the District is the Board of Education (Board) which is composed of appointed members. The Board appoints the administrative officer.

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

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

#### B. Measurement Focus

The accounts of the District are organized and operate on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The District has the following fund type:

Governmental funds – are used to account for the District'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). Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses 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 (Statutory) basis of accounting. All revenues from all sources, including property taxes, entitlements, grants, and shared revenues are recognized when they are received rather than earned.

Expenditures are generally recognized when encumbered or reserved rather than at the time the related liability is incurred. Unmatured interest for debt service is recognized when due and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Fiduciary type funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting. These practices differ from generally accepted accounting principles.

Governmental funds include the following fund type:

<u>Special Revenue funds</u> – account for revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects). The special revenue fund operated by the District is the Co-op Fund. This is a budgeted fund and any fund balances are considered as resources available for use.

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

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

#### C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The District 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 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 financial statements.
- Compensated absences are recorded as an expenditure and liability when the obligation is paid.

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.

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balances, Revenue and Expenditures

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

State statues govern the District's investment policy. Permissible investments include direct obligations of the United States Government and Agencies; certificates of deposit of savings and loan associations, and bank and trust companies; and savings accounts or savings certificates of savings and loan associations, and trust companies. Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit for all amounts not covered by federal deposit insurance. Investments are stated at cost. The School District invests entirely in certificates of deposit, U. S. Treasury Securities, and participates in the Secured Investment Program of Oklahoma State School Boards Association, as authorized by Oklahoma Statutes Title 62, Section 348.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

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

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balances, Revenue and Expenditures – cont'd

#### 2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The District's financial instruments include cash and investments. The District's estimate of the fair value of all financial instruments does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### 3. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### 4. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund or expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. Non-recurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers.

#### 5. Inventories

Inventories consist of minimal amounts of expendable supplies held for consumption. The value of consumable inventories at year-end is not material to the District's financial statements. The cost of inventories are recorded as expenditures when encumbered and purchased rather than when consumed.

#### 6. Fixed Assets

The regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Board of Education requires the presentation of fixed assets. The District has not maintained a record of its fixed assets, and, accordingly, a statement of fixed assets required by generally accepted accounting principles prior to the issuance of GASB No. 34, is not included in the financial statements. Fixed assets purchased are recorded as expenditures in the various funds at the time of purchase.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

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

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balances, Revenue and Expenditures - cont'd

#### 7. Compensated Absences

The District did not have any employees during the current fiscal year.

#### 8. Long-term Obligations

The District did not have any long-term debt during the current fiscal year.

#### 9. Fund Balance Classifications

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 note receivables, 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.

<u>Restricted Fund Balance</u> – The fund balance should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either:

- Externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or
- Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed Fund Balance</u> – The fund balance should be reported as committed for 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.

<u>Assigned Fund Balance</u> – The fund balance should be reported as assigned for 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* 

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

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

#### E. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balances, Revenue and Expenditures - cont'd

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.

<u>Unassigned Fund Balance</u> – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

#### 10. Local Revenues

Revenue from local sources include tuition, fees, rentals, disposals, commissions and reimbursements.

#### 11. State Revenues

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

#### 12. 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 pass through from another government, such as the state. Entitlement is the amount of payment to which the District is entitled pursuant to an allocation formula contained in applicable statutes.

#### 13. Resource Use Policy

It is the District's policy for all funds that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources, including fund balances, are available, the District considers restricted amounts to be spent first before any unrestricted amounts are used. Furthermore, it is the District's policy when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned resources, including fund balances, are available, the District considers committed amounts to be spent first followed by assigned amounts and lastly unassigned amounts.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

#### 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### **Budgetary Information**

The District is required by state law to prepare an annual budget. Under current Oklahoma Statutes, a formal Estimate of Needs (Budget) is required for all funds except for trust and agency funds. Budgets are presented for all funds that include the originally approved budgeted appropriations for expenditures and final budgeted appropriations as adjusted for supplemental appropriations and approved transfers between budget categories. The annual Estimate of Needs, when approved by the Board and subsequently filed with the County Clerk and approved by the County Excise Board becomes the legal budget. Supplemental appropriations, if required, were made during the year and are reflected on the budget vs. actual presentations shown as original budget and final budget.

The 2013-14 Estimate of Needs was amended by the following supplemental appropriation:

Fund	 lemental priations	Original Appropriations	Final Appropriations
Co-op	\$ (35,750)	457,661	421,911

This amendment was approved by the Seminole County Clerk.

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting – under which purchase orders and other commitments of resources are recorded as expenditures of the applicable fund – is utilized in all Governmental Funds of the District. Purchase orders or contracts document encumbrances for goods or purchased services. Under Oklahoma law, unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end.

#### 3. DETAILED NOTES CONCERNING THE FUNDS

#### **Deposits and Investments**

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Exposure to custodial credit risk related to deposits exists when the District holds deposits that are uninsured and uncollateralized; collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or by its trust department or agent but not in the District's name; or collateralized without a written or approved collateral agreement. Exposure to custodial credit risk related to investments exists when the District holds investments that are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

#### 3. DETAILED NOTES CONCERNING THE FUNDS - cont'd

#### Deposits and Investments – cont'd

The District's policy as it relates to custodial credit risk is to secure its uninsured deposits with collateral, valued at no more than market value, at least at a level of 100 percent of the uninsured deposits and accrued interest thereon. The investment policy and state law also limits acceptable collateral to U.S. Treasury and agency securities and direct obligations of the state, municipalities, counties, and school districts in the state of Oklahoma, surety bonds, and letters of credit. As required by Federal 12 U.S.C.A., Section 1823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the District must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors or loan committee.

At June 30, 2014 the District held deposits of approximately \$121,491 at financial institutions. The District's cash deposits, including interest-bearing accounts, are entirely covered by Federal Depository Insurance (FDIC) or direct obligations of the U.S. Government insured or collateralized with securities held by the District or by its agent in the District's name. Therefore, the District was not exposed to custodial credit risk as defined above.

#### Investment Credit Risk

The District has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitations of state law that generally authorize investment in:

- 1. Direct obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities 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.
- 2. Certificates of deposit of banks when such certificates of deposits are secured by acceptable collateral for the deposit of public monies.
- 3. Savings accounts or saving certificates to the extent that such accounts or certificates are fully insured by the United States government.
- 4. Repurchase agreements that have underlying collateral including obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or the State of Oklahoma.
- 5. County, municipal or school district debt obligations for which an ad valorem tax may be levied.
- 6. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments of obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities.
- 7. Warrants, bonds or judgments of the school district.
- 8. Qualified pooled investment programs through an interlocal cooperative agreement formed pursuant to applicable law and to which the board of education has voted to be a member, the investments of which consist of those items specified in paragraphs 1 through 7 above, as well as obligations of the United States agencies and instrumentalities.
- 9. Any other investment that is authorized by law.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

#### 3. DETAILED NOTES CONCERNING THE FUNDS - cont'd

#### Deposits and Investments – cont'd

Investment credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The District has no formal policy limiting investments based on credit rating. Unless there is information to the contrary, obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk and do not require disclosure of credit quality.

The District had no investment credit risk as of June 30, 2014, as defined above.

#### Investment Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The District had no investment interest rate risk as defined above.

#### Concentration of Investment Credit Risk

Exposure to concentration of credit risk is considered to exist when investments in any one issuer represent a significant percent of total investments of the District. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from this consideration. The District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

At June 30, 2014, the District had no concentration of credit risk as defined above.

#### 4. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Contingent Liabilities

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

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS June 30, 2014

#### 4. OTHER INFORMATION - cont'd

#### **B.** Surety Bonds

The treasurer is bonded by the Old Republic Surety Co., bond number W150026019 for the penal sum of \$100,000, term beginning July 1, 2013 and ending July 1, 2014. This is a renewal of a continuous bond.

The encumbrance/minute clerk is bonded by the Old Republic Surety Co., bond number W150062041 for the penal sum of \$2,000, term beginning June 9, 2014 and ending June 9, 2015. This is a renewal of a continuous bond.

The administrator is bonded by the Old Republic Surety Co., bond number W150025844, for the penal sum of \$100,000, term beginning July 1, 2013 and ending July 1, 2014. This is a renewal of a continuous bond.

#### C. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through April 3, 2015, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

f Education:	24 000
	51,000 11,774
	72,774
84.173 641 42,002 - 30,228 30,	2281

#### WILSON, DOTSON & ASSOCIATES, P.L.L.C.

**Certified Public Accountants** 

Members

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Oklahoma Society of Certified Public Accountants

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 Interlocal Cooperative School District Number K-001 Seminole 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 financial statements, regulatory basis, of the Interlocal Cooperative School District No. K-001, Seminole County, Oklahoma (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's combined financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2015. The report on these financial statements was adverse because the District has elected to prepare its financial statements on the basis of the financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education, which is a material departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion regarding the presentation of the financial statements referred to above in conformity with the prescribed basis of accounting was qualified due to the omission of the general fixed asset account group.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during out audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from 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 determination of financial statement 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.

Wilson, Dotson & Associates, PLLC

Wilson, Don: associates

Shawnee, Oklahoma April 3, 2015

### FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

There were no findings or questioned costs related to financial reporting.

### SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

There were no prior year findings or questioned costs related to financial reporting.

### SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANTS' PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2014

State of Oklahoma	
County of Pottawatomie	)ss
County of Foliawatonie	,

The undersigned auditing firm of lawful age, being first duly sworn on oath says that said firm had in full force and effect Accountants' 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 Seminole County Interlocal Cooperative School for the audit year 2013-14.

Wilson, Dotson & Associates, P.L.L.C. Auditing Firm

by\_\_\_\_\_ Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April, 2015.

Notary Public or CLERK or JUDGE

Commission No. 11002236

Expiration date March 10, 2019

