

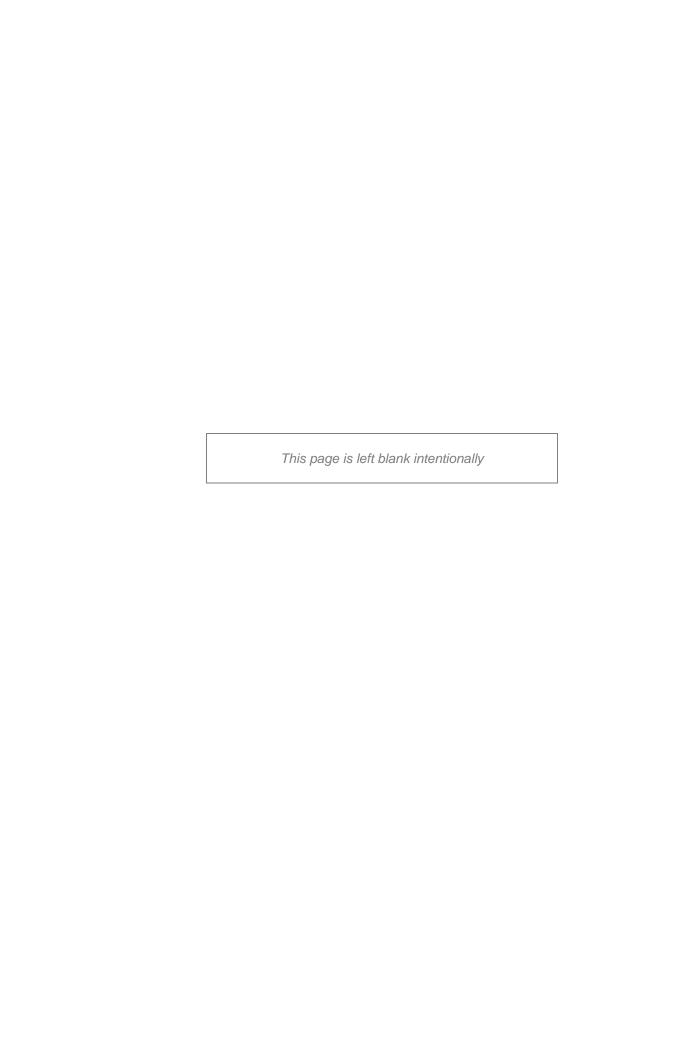
Tulsa Public Schools Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



Excellence and High Expectations with a Commitment to All

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-1, TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA





INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-1, TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

Prepared by the Department of Financial Services

Tulsa Public Schools does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, disability, genetic information, veteran status, marital status or age in its employment, programs and activities and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups.

The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding Tulsa Public Schools' non-discrimination policies:

Dr. Pauline Harris, Human Rights & Title IX Coordinator Tulsa Public Schools Human Capital Department 3027 South New Haven Avenue Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114-6131 918-746-6517



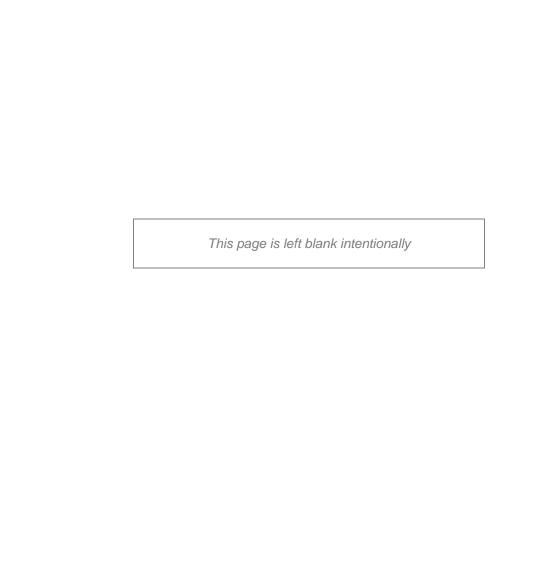
Introductory Section	1
School District Officials	
Organizational Chart	
Superintendent Profile	
Board District Map	6
Board Member Profiles	7
Letter of Transmittal	
GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	
ASBO Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting	21
Financial Section	23
Independent Auditors' Report	25
Management's Discussion and Analysis	27
Basic Financial Statements	39
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Activities	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net	
Position	44
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental	
Funds	45
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	40
to the Statement of Activities	
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities – Student Activity Funds	
Notes to the Financial Statements	40
Required Supplementary Information	77
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	
Schedule of the District's Pension Plan Contributions	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	
to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	82
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	
Other Supplementary Information	85
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Debt Service Fund	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Capital Improvements	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Special Revenue Fund	
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Asset and Liabilities – Student Activity Funds	
Combining Balance Sheet – General Funds	91
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –	22
General Funds	
Combining Balance Sheet (Other Funds)	93
Funds	94

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
atistical Section (Unaudited)	95
Contents	97
Financial Trends	98
Changes in Net Position	
Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	
Net Position By Component	
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	103
Revenue Capacity	104
Property Tax Rates – Direct and Overlapping Governments	104
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates	104
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	
Principal Property Taxpayer	
Property Tax Levies and Collections	107
Debt Capacity	108
Ratios of Total Outstanding Debt by Type	
Ratios of General Net Bonded Debt Outstanding	
Legal Debt Margin Information	
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Debt	111
Demographic and Economic Information	112
Tulsa Area Principal Employers	112
Population, Per Capita Income and Employment	113
Operating Information	114
Net Current Expenditures Per Pupil	114
School Food Service Program	
High School Graduates	
List of School Buildings: Square Footage, Capacity, Age	117
Number of Schools, Student Enrollment and Attendance Information	
Schedule of Government Employees by Function	120

INTRODUCTORY SECTION





Board of Education

President

Lana Turner-Addison, Ed.D.

Members

Ruth Ann Fate Wilbert Collins Cindy Decker, Ph.D. Shawna Keller Gary Percefull Suzanne Schreiber

Deborah A. Gist, Ed.D.

Superintendent

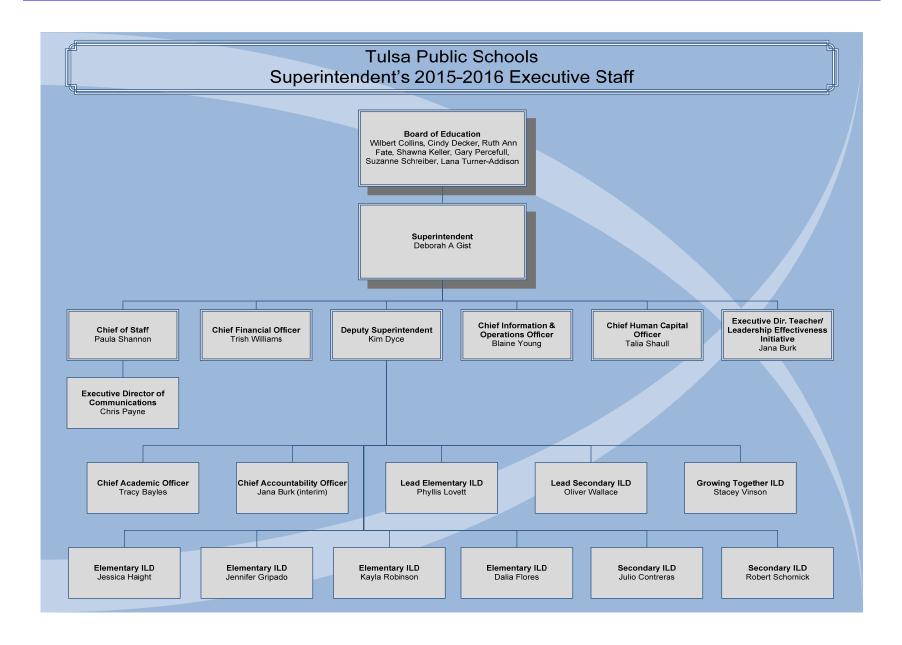
Kathleen M. Schmitz Interim Chief Financial Officer

George P. Stoeppelwerth

Director of Finance Treasurer

Janet L. Jamison, CPA

Director of Accounting Encumbrance Clerk



Deborah A. Gist, Ed.D. (Superintendent)

Dr. Deborah A. Gist is the superintendent of Tulsa Public Schools and is a proud graduate of Memorial High School. She holds a bachelor of science in early-childhood education from the University of Oklahoma, a master of arts in elementary education and curriculum from the University of South Florida, a master's degree in public administration from the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government, and a doctoral degree in education leadership from the University of Pennsylvania.

Prior to returning home to lead Tulsa Public Schools, Dr. Gist served as commissioner of education for the State of Rhode Island where student achievement reached historical highs, and graduation rates increased significantly.

Dr. Gist started her career in education in 1988 as an elementary school teacher in Fort Worth, Texas. She moved from the classroom to education administration in 1996, designing and implementing a literacy program serving families in 108 elementary schools in the Hillsborough County

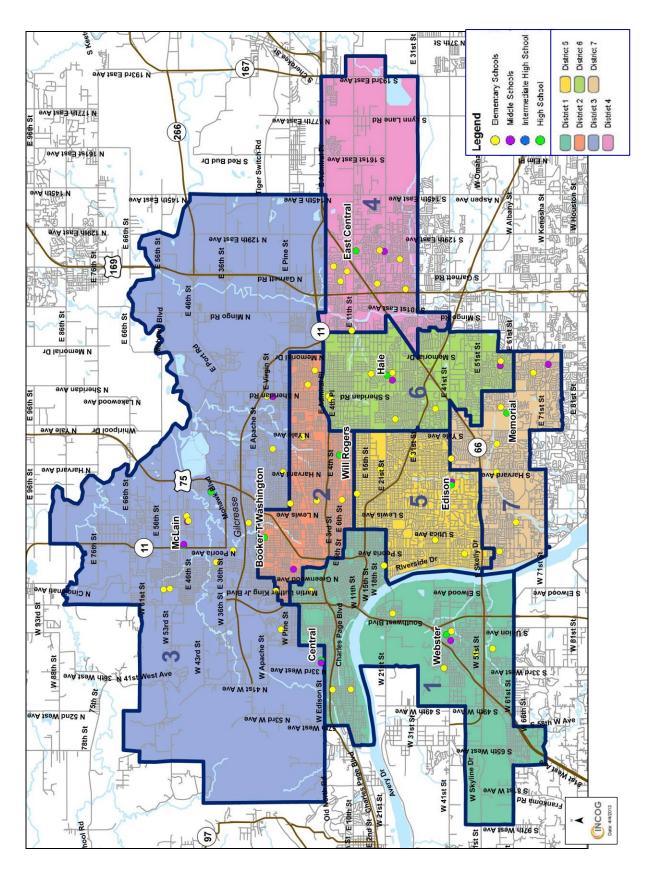


School District in Tampa, Florida. Dr. Gist continued her work to advance student achievement through access to education as a Senior Policy Analyst for the U.S. Department of Education and as the Washington, DC State Education Officer. In 2007, she became the first State Superintendent of Education for the District of Columbia, overseeing early childhood, elementary, secondary, adult, and higher education.

Dr. Gist is a member of the 2008 cohort of Broad Superintendents Academy Fellows and a 2013 Pahara-Aspen Fellow through the Aspen Institute. In 2010, she was one of *Time Magazine's* "100 Most Influential People in the World" and one of *The Atlantic's* Brave Thinkers, whom the magazine recognizes for "the year's most intrepid and original thinking."

Dr. Gist is a founding board member of Chiefs for Change and serves on the boards of TPI-US, the Tulsa Area United Way, Junior Achievement of Oklahoma, and the Boy Scouts of America Indian Nations Council. She and her husband, Jock, along with their dogs Rosalita and Diamond, are enthusiastic T-Town residents and big fans of the OU Sooners.

Tulsa Public Schools Board Member Districts



Color Legend for Board Member Districts Map

District 1 – Gary Percefull	District 5 – Cindy Decker, Ph.D.
District 2 – Wilbert E. Collins, Sr.	District 6 – Ruth Ann Fate
District 3 – Lana Turner-Addison, Ed.D.	District 7 – Suzanne Schreiber
District 4 – Shawna Keller	



Left to Right: Gary Percefull, Suzanne Schreiber, Shawna Keller, Lana Turner-Addison, Ed.D., Cindy Decker, Ruth Ann Fate, Wilbert Collins

District 1 - Gary Percefull

Mr. Percefull was elected to the Board of Education in February 2003. His term will expire February 2019. Mr. Percefull is president of a Tulsa public relations firm, The Scissortail Group Ltd. The company, based in a renovated house along Historic Route 66 in southwest Tulsa, specializes in events, media relations and government affairs. Mr. Percefull previously was employed at the Tulsa World. He is a graduate of Tulsa Memorial High School (Class of 1972) and the University of Oklahoma where he earned a bachelor's degree in journalism. He is an active volunteer with several community organizations and initiatives. He serves on the boards of the Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa and the Southwest Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, and the steering committees of the East Tulsa Prevention Coalition and Tulsa Volunteer Center. He is past president of the Riverview Neighborhood Association. The Scissortail Group is a Partners in Education/Adopt-A-School partner with Park Elementary School and Mr. Percefull mentors students through the Going-to-Bat for Tulsa Kids program. Schools in Mr. Percefull's election district include ECDC Porter; Chouteau, Emerson, Eugene Field, Lee, Park, Remington, Robertson and Mark Twain Elementary Schools; Clinton Middle School; and Webster High School.

District 2 - Wilbert E Collins, Sr.

Mr. Collins was appointed to his post in July 2012. His term will expire February 2017. Mr. Collins graduated from Booker T. Washington High School (Class of 1959). After graduating from Tulsa Junior College, he entered the U.S. Army where he was selected to attend the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss Army Base located in El Paso, Texas. He graduated there in 1989 and served a combined 27 years on active and reserve duty for the U.S. Army, retiring as a Command Sergeant Major. Mr. Collins was elected as the first African-American county commissioner for Tulsa in 1998, where he initiated the passing of "4 to Fix the County" and "Vision 2025" projects. He is a lifetime member of the historic 103 year old Mt. Zion Baptist Church where he has served as a trustee for more than 30 years and a deacon for three years. Mr. Collins has served as Morton Health Center Chairman of the Board, served on the Board of American State Bank and served as a member of Neighbor for Neighbor. He is currently President of the Business Industrial Development Corporation and a 33rd Degree Mason. Schools in Mr. Collins' election district are Burroughs, Kendall-Whittier, McKinley, Mitchell, Owen, Sequoyah and Springdale Elementary Schools; Carver Middle School; Will Rogers College High & Junior High School and Booker T. Washington High School.

District 3 – Lana Turner-Addison, Ed.D. (President)

Dr. Turner-Addison was elected to her post in April 2005. Her term will expire February 2017. Dr. Turner-Addison earned an Associate Degree at Oklahoma Junior College; has a Bachelor's Degree in Accounting, a Master's Degree in Urban Education from Langston University. She earned a Doctoral degree at Oklahoma State University. She was formerly employed at OSU-Tulsa as the Community Relations Manager and at the City of Tulsa as the Director of Human Rights. She also owns and operates Business & Bookkeeping Services, Inc. Dr. Turner-Addison is a Leadership Tulsa graduate. She has served as Board Chair for Rotary Club of North Tulsa and is the Public Relations Chair for the Martin Luther King Commemorative Society and Chair of the North Tulsa Economic Development Initiative. She has extensive experience and involvement working with community organizations and Tulsa school children at McLain High School for Science and Technology, Sam Houston, Academy Central, Roosevelt Elementary and Madison Middle schools. In addition, she is involved and/or volunteers with CARA, YMCA, Modern Woodsmen of America, Salvation Army North Mabee Center. Urban League, Tulsa Talks, Junior Achievement and Going to the Arts for Tulsa Kids. Schools in Dr. Turner-Addison's election district include ECDC Bunche; Academy Central, Anderson, Celia Clinton, Gilcrease, Hamilton, Hawthorne, Jackson, Penn, and Whitman Elementary Schools; Dual Language Program; Central Junior High, Monroe Demonstration School; McLain Junior High, 7th Grade Academy; and Central and McLain High Schools.

District 4 - Shawna Keller

Ms. Keller was elected to her post in June 2014. Her term will expire in February 2018. As a fourth generation East Tulsa resident, Shawna attended Disney Elementary School, East Central Junior High School and graduated from East Central High School. Ms. Keller graduated from the University of Tulsa with a Bachelor's Degree in History and received her teaching certification from Northeastern State University. Shawna is currently working on her Master's Degree in History at TU. Ms. Keller began teaching at Owasso Ram Academy in 2006 as a history teacher. She was selected as Teacher of the Year at the Ram Academy in 2011. Shawna is an active member of the Oklahoma Education Association. Schools in Ms. Keller's election district include ECDC Reed; Columbus, Cooper, Disney, Kerr, Lewis & Clark, Lindbergh, Peary, and Skelly Elementary Schools; East Central Junior High; and East Central High School.

District 5 - Cindy Decker, Ph.D.

Dr. Decker was appointed by the Board of Education in May 2015 to fill a vacancy. Her term will expire February 2020. Dr. Decker has been an education researcher since 2002. She is passionate about ensuring all children have a quality education. She works as Director of Research and Accountability at CAP Tulsa while also consulting for various groups including the U.S. Department of Education and Howard County Public School System in Maryland. She is Chair of the Board of Moto, Inc., a family-owned business based in Illinois. Formerly, she was a Senior Economist working with the education team at the U.S. Government Accountability Office. Dr. Decker attended Patrick Henry, Edison Junior High, and graduated from Edison High School. She holds a B.A. in Economics and Mathematics from Emory University in Atlanta and a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley. She is a member of Leadership Tulsa Class 44. Schools in Dr. Decker's election district include Eliot, Lanier, and Wright Elementary Schools; Mayo Demonstration School; and Edison Preparatory School.

District 6 - Ruth Ann Fate

Ms. Fate was first elected to her post in April 1996. She served as president of the Board of Education from February 1999 through February 2002. Her term will expire February 2020. She is a life-long Oklahoman, graduating from high school in Miami, Oklahoma, and attending Oklahoma University. Ms. Fate is a charter member of Bethany Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and a founding member of the Bethany Community pre-school where she taught for ten years. An involved community volunteer, Ms. Fate is on the Board of Trustees for the National Conference for Community and Justice and currently serves as a Docent for the Philbrook Museum of Art. She served as the president of that organization during 1993 and 1994. Ms. Fate is now a trustee of the Philbrook Museum Board, is the past president and a member of the Board of Arts and Humanities Council, is the president of OU College of Education Board of Advocates, is an advisory board member for the Center for Counseling and also for the Tulsa Arboretum and serves on the Phillips Theological Seminary board. Schools in Ms. Fate's election district include Bell, Hoover, Jones, MacArthur and Salk Elementary Schools; Zarrow International School; Hale and Memorial Junior High Schools; Street School and Hale High School.

INTRODUCTORY SECTION: BOARD MEMBER PROFILES

District 7 – Suzanne Schreiber (Vice President)

Ms. Schreiber was elected to her post in February 2014. Her term will expire February 2018. She has lived in Tulsa for over 20 years. Her passion for public education is fueled by the belief that every child can learn and our community is stronger when all children have access to a quality education. Ms. Schreiber has always been active in civic life, participating in everything from student government, leadership organizations and charitable boards to middle school mentor and homeroom mother at Grimes Elementary. She is a graduate of the University of Tulsa and the University of Tulsa Law School. She now works for the Tulsa Community Foundation (TCF) on a variety of community improvement projects. Prior to her position at TCF, Ms. Schreiber practiced law in the private sector and served as a federal law clerk at both the district and appellate levels. Schools in Ms. Schreiber's election district include Carnegie, Eisenhower International, Grimes, Grissom, Patrick Henry, Key, Marshall, and McClure Elementary Schools; Thoreau Demonstration Academy; and Memorial High School.



December 19, 2016

To the Board of Education Members and the Citizens of the Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County:

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa Public Schools, ("District"), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, is hereby submitted. The CAFR has been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental entities. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed information is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to fairly present the financial position as well as the financial condition of the District. Disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain understanding of such financial operations have been included. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section provides a brief overview of these financial reports. This transmittal letter is designed to be read in conjunction with the MD&A.

Oklahoma Public School Audit law (Title 70-22-101) requires the District to submit an annual report of the financial records and transactions audited by independent certified public accountants. This document is submitted in fulfillment of that requirement. An audit was also conducted to meet the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Office Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirement, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.

The role of the auditors is to audit the financial statements to determine if the basic financial statements are free of material misstatements and to assess the accounting principles followed. Based on their findings, they express an opinion on the fairness of the statements and disclose any material weaknesses. Responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the data presented, as well as the fairness of presentation of this report, rests with District management.

PROFILE OF THE TULSA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The District is a corporate body for public purposes created under Title 70 of the Oklahoma statutes and accordingly, is a separate entity for operating and financial reporting purposes. The District is part of the public school system of Oklahoma under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education and is financially dependent on support from the state of Oklahoma. The general operating authority for the public school system is the Oklahoma School Code contained in Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes.

The governing body of the District is the Board of Education, which is composed of seven elected members who serve four year terms. The appointed superintendent is the executive officer of the District. The District is fully accredited by the Oklahoma Department of Education and by the North Central Association.

Tulsa Public Schools is a 173 square mile school district serving the city of Tulsa, the county seat of Tulsa County and the surrounding area in Tulsa, Creek, Osage and Wagoner Counties. The Tulsa Metropolitan Area (MSA) supports a population of 975,666 with an average household income of \$68,210 (2015 estimate, Tulsa Regional Chamber). Approximately 94 percent of the District is located inside the city

limits of the city of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The remaining six percent lies in surrounding portions of Tulsa, Creek, Osage and Wagoner Counties.

Tulsa was first settled in the 1830's by the Lachapoka Band of the Creek Native American tribe. For most of the 20th century, the city held the nickname "Oil Capital of the World" and played a major role as one of the most important hubs for the American oil industry. Tulsa, along with several other cities, claims to be the birthplace of U.S. Route 66 and is also known for its Western Swing music.

Tulsa Public Schools is the second largest public school district in the state of Oklahoma, with an enrollment (ADM) of 38,855 students in fiscal year 2015-16. The District is projecting a slight decrease (less than1%) in student enrollment to 38,759 in 2016-17.

As of June 30, 2016, the District employs 6,352 employees, of which 2,608 are certified teachers and 210 are certified administrators. The total number of employees also includes 3,502 support personnel and 32 support administrators. In addition over 5,000 volunteers provided 282,874 hours of service to the District.

Tulsa Public Schools provides early childhood (pre-kindergarten for four-year old students), primary (kindergarten through 3rd grade), elementary schools (grades 4-5), middle schools (grades 6-8) and high schools (serving grades 9-12).

During FY 2015-16 programs were delivered through 55 elementary schools, 11 middle/junior high schools, and 9 high schools plus 9 alternative school sites. The District contracted with six charter school organizations, Tulsa School for the Arts and Sciences, Tulsa Legacy Charter School, KIPP Tulsa College Preparatory, College Bound Academy, Collegiate Hall, and Tulsa Honor Academy. In addition, eight early childhood programs are delivered at school sites operated by not-for-profits or partnerships with county agencies working in cooperation with the District.

Program delivery occurs during the regular school calendar of 177 days (or 1,105 hours) of instruction annually. The District also delivers programs through evening school operating year round and through summer school. In 2010-11, the District launched a virtual academy for secondary students. During 2015-16, 241 students were enrolled in the on-line program.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

During FY 2015-16 the State General Revenue fund collected approximately \$5.2 billion in revenues, a decrease of approximately \$500 million or a reduction of 8.7% from FY 2014-15. This was also \$541.3 million below the estimate. All major state revenue streams were less than the previous year. As of June 30, 2016, the monthly bottom line has been less than the same month in the prior year for 14 consecutive months.

In 2004, Oklahoma voters approved the creation of a state lottery. At the time proponents claimed that the lottery could provide as much as \$300 million per year for education. In reality, proceeds from the lottery have provided around \$70 million per year to the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund. K-12 education receives 45% of these proceeds and it makes up about 1.5% of the K-12 state budget.

The City of Tulsa General Fund revenue collections in 2016 totaled \$266.2 million, compared with \$265.1 million in 2015. Sales tax revenue, the largest source of revenue for the City, decreased by 1.1% or a reduction of \$1.6 million in 2016.

The City of Tulsa serves as one of the State's two main economic centers. The City has a highly diversified economy which includes health care, aerospace manufacturing, airline maintenance, and higher education, in addition to being a continued core of the oil and petroleum-related industries.

The downturn in the state and local economy is also reflected in an increase in unemployment. Tulsa area unemployment rate has risen from 4.4% in September of 2015 to 5.6% in September of 2016. This rate is slightly higher than the state's unemployment rate of 5.2%. Tulsa as well as the state unemployment rate is now above the national rate during this same time of 4.9%. In the past Oklahoma had been among the states with one of the lowest unemployment rates. With this increase, the state now ranks 32nd in the nation.

For 2015-16 Common Education funding through the state aid formula was cut several times over the course of the year. Tulsa Public Schools was cut approximately \$2.9 million from the mid-term allocation of \$91,901,375. Currently, state aid funding for Tulsa Public Schools is over \$20 million less than FY 2009 levels.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

During FY 2015-16, the Board of Education and administrative staff worked closely together on a number of school improvement initiatives, despite the state's continuing economic uncertainty. The District's General Fund preliminary budget for 2015-16 was \$305,343,421, a decrease of \$4.8 million (1.5%) from the preliminary budget for the prior year. Budget was amended in April to reflect a budget of \$301,596,265. This was a decrease of \$3.7 million or 1.2% from the preliminary budget for FY 2015-16. This reduction in the expenditure budget was due to a projected decrease in state revenue of \$2.7 million and \$2.0 million in federal revenue. Major initiatives for this year included starting the school year with zero teacher vacancies, moving 6th graders out of several elementary schools (Park, Robertson, E. Field and Remington) into Clinton Middle School as well as moving the Dual Immersion program to their own site

In March of 2015, Tulsa voters overwhelmingly approved a \$415,000,000 bond authorization, the single largest bond vote in the District's history. The authorization included four individual ballot questions: (1) \$239,740,000 for buildings and facility renovations, (2) \$19,800,000 for library books, materials, and renovations, (3) \$17,025,000 for transportation equipment, and (4) \$138,435,000 for textbooks, classroom materials, and technology. The bonds are projected to be sold over a six year period. Planned projects for the 2015 bond include a centralized STEM center for the district, replacing 80 portable buildings with permanent classroom space, providing storm shelters in 19 buildings, and providing every TPS student with one-to-one access to a computer or tablet device.

Passed in May 2013, the \$38 million Smart and Secure School Bonds package focused on improving classroom technology and infrastructure, as well as installing fire sprinklers in 11 buildings and district-wide school security systems. This issue, which was in addition to the 2010 bond series, was designed to establish a standard classroom technology configuration to achieve a 3:1 student-to-computer ratio. All teachers and principals would be provided with tablet devices and curriculum for classroom use. Multifunction printing devices (MFD's) will also be upgraded to provide more efficient printing services and improved functionality. Finally, the bond included funds to sprinkle several older wooden school buildings. The issue received overwhelming support, despite the fact that the proposal represented a tax increase of approximately \$40.50 per year on a \$100,000 home.

Project Schoolhouse (PSH), launched in January 2011, was designed to address under-enrolled schools, examine curriculum offerings, and ultimately develop a recommendation concerning the number of buildings and grade configurations for the Superintendent and Board approval. Using PSH as a planning tool, underutilized schools have been vacated, repurposed, or sold in an ongoing effort to utilize district buildings more efficiently. The district continues to annually review programs and building usage in order to make recommendations to the Superintendent and Board regarding needed changes.

During March 2010 the district proposed to voters a 5-year series bond issue. A Citizen's Bond Development Committee worked to develop each of the ballot proposals, with the goals of maintaining a level debt service millage rate and selecting building projects based on the physical condition of the building in question and classroom needs due to shifting populations. The final \$354 million proposal

included four separate ballot initiatives: (1) facilities construction, improvements, and renovations, (2) library books, learning materials, and building additions, (3) textbooks, classroom learning materials and technology, and (4) transportation. All four proposals passed with over 70% approval. Finally, a Citizens' Oversight Committee is charged with monitoring bond projects and funding.

During FY 2008-09, TPS applied for, and was accepted as a Teach for America (TFA) district. TPS was originally awarded placement of 50 TFA teachers, and the local philanthropic community agreed to sponsor an additional group of approximately 25 new teachers. In early 2011, TFA announced plans to locate their Summer Institute in Tulsa. As the District entered the fifth year of the Summer Institute in 2015-16, 10 schools provided over 4,500 students with the opportunity to enroll in a rigorous summer academic program.

Tulsa Public Schools developed magnet programs at four high schools, created from a \$12 million federal grant received in 2008. These high schools include Central (Fine and Performing Arts), Hale (Restaurant, Lodging, and Health Management), McLain (Science and Technology), and Webster (Broadcasting and Digital Media). These new learning environments were designed to provide students with hands-on, real world learning experiences that integrate traditional subjects with specialized curricula.

Lottery magnet schools include one high school (Rogers), four middle schools (Carver, Monroe, Rogers and Thoreau), and four elementary schools (Mayo, Eisenhower, Dual Immersion and Zarrow), three of which are language immersion schools wherein students are taught in French or Spanish. Other special programs offered include Special Education, Gifted and Talented Education, and English Language Learner programs.

Criteria-based magnet programs are housed at Edison Middle School and three high schools (Washington, Memorial, and Edison).

Some magnet schools have a competitive entrance process requiring examination, interview, or audition. Other magnet schools use a lottery system. Most magnet schools concentrate on a particular discipline or area of study.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

During the 2015-16 fiscal year the district embarked on the development of a new strategic plan under the leadership of Dr. Gist, the district's new superintendent. New mission and vision statements provide the framework for this bold new plan, Destination Excellence:

Tulsa Public Schools is the destination for extraordinary educators who work with our community and families to ignite the joy of learning and prepare every student for the greatest success in college, careers and life.

Our mission is to inspire and prepare every student to love learning, achieve ambitious goals and make positive contributions to our world.

The new strategic plan was developed with hundreds of Tulsa teachers, families, students, community members, and administrators who participated in numerous planning sessions. Destination Excellence describes a new vision for public education. This new vision is based on the belief that the entire TPS community must be learners, contributors, and designers for students to be successful. The plan also describes the district values of equity, character, excellence, team and joy.

The plan describes each of these components and key performance measures for success, and details how school teams, students, families, communities, and district staff will support the work in each of these

areas. Following the adoption of the new strategic plan, district staff engaged in action planning to identify key strategies and outcomes for the next 5-7 years.

AWARDS

In 2016, the Financial Services Department received the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers' Association (GFOA) for the June 30, 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). To receive the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence, applicants must prepare a CAFR that meets rigorous program standards as well as generally accepted accounting principles and applicable statutory requirements. We believe that the CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2016 conforms to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and will submit this report to GFOA for review.

The Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO) Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting was also awarded for the June 30, 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This award recognizes school districts that produce a CAFR meeting the principles and standards of financial reporting as adopted by ASBO. We believe that the CAFR for the year ended June 30, 2016 meets these requirements, and will submit this report to ASBO in application for this esteemed award.

REVENUES

Tulsa Public School's 2015-16 General Fund revenue totaled \$302.8 million. The primary funding source was the State of Oklahoma, with State revenue comprising 54.2 percent of the total, or \$164.7 million. Local and intermediate sources represented 33.2 percent of total revenue collections, or \$99.7 million. Of that amount ad valorem tax revenue totaled \$83.3 million. Federal program revenue totaled \$32.6 million, representing 10.7 percent of total revenue.

Ad valorem tax revenues account for 88.3 percent of the Building Fund revenue and total \$12 million.

The Child Nutrition Fund collects 76.6 percent of fund revenues from the Federal Nutrition Program, administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Ninety-three percent of TPS students participated in the federal free and reduced price lunch program.

CAPITAL PLANNING AND BOND FUNDS

The District continues to follow a 20 year Capital Improvement Plan developed in 1994 at the request of and with the input of the Citizen's Bond Development Committee. This plan addressed the needs of the 8 million square feet of space owned and maintained by Tulsa Public Schools.

The average age of the District's educational buildings is 57 years, and ninety-one percent of the buildings are thirty-five years old or older. Since 1996, voters have approved bonds totaling \$1,275.4 million for new facilities, technology, media centers, school buses and textbooks for all students. Bond issues have received strong community support. The District's bonds are rated by both Moody's (Aa2) and Standard & Poor's (AA).

On March 2, 2010, the citizens overwhelmingly approved a \$354 million bond package to fund \$261,415,000 for facility improvements, \$61,290,000 for classroom materials, \$19,600,000 for media centers and \$11,695,000 for transportation. As of June 30, 2016, the district had issued all of the bonds available from this authorization.

On May 14, 2013, voters approved an additional \$38 million Smart and Secure Schools bond package, designed to enhance classroom and school technology, and address school safety issues. As of June 30, 2015, the district had issued all of the bonds available from this authorization.

On March 3, 2015, voters approved the single largest bond issue in the District's history. The \$415 million authorization was approved by 85% of district voters. The four proposals included \$239,740,000 for buildings/facilities, \$19,800,000 for library materials and additions, \$17,025,000 for transportation equipment, and \$138,435,000 for classroom textbooks and technology. As of June 30, 2016, the district had \$397.5 million in remaining bonds available from this authorization.

FINANCIAL POLICIES AND CONTROLS

District activities are governed by Board-approved policies and regulations. The Board's Policy Committee reviews all proposals for new or revised policies. After review, the policy recommendation is placed on the Board agenda for information, and then consent. Policies are routinely reviewed by administrators to insure that they are consistent with current law. The paragraphs below summarize the key policies that address the financial activities of the District:

Accounting System – Defines the Oklahoma Cost Accounting System and its required compatibility with the budgetary control system. Also provides approval requirements for journal entries.

Financial Reports and Statements – Defines the periodic financial reporting requirements.

Types of Funds – Establishes separate funds for accounting purposes.

Depository of Funds/Banking Services – Establishes requirements for bidding and investment services.

Purchasing – Defines responsibilities and levels of authority in the Purchasing department.

Solicitation Requirements - Defines requirements for solicitations and competitive procurement.

Expense Reimbursement – Establishes authority for reimbursing employees for travel expenses.

Audit – Requires an independent annual audit be performed in accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards.

Inventories – Requires an annual inventory of District assets, identifies capitalization thresholds, and identifies individuals responsible for maintaining inventory records.

Budget Transfer Authority – Defines levels of authority and required approvals for budget transfers.

Statement of Income and Expenditures and the Related Budget Process – Establishes the timeline for preparing the Annual Statement of Income and Expenditures, and for preparing the Annual School District Budget Plan.

In addition to these explicit policies, the district maintains a strong internal and budgetary control structure:

Internal Control Structure – District management is responsible for implementing and enforcing a system of internal controls to protect the assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that reliable accounting data are available for the timely preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The internal controls structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. An evaluation of the internal control structure during the annual audit disclosed no material weaknesses.

Budgetary Control – The objective of the District's budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal appropriation limitations and to provide an operating plan for the District's resources. The

annual appropriated budget includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Improvement Funds, and Debt Services Fund. Preliminary budgets are adopted at the commencement of the fiscal year with periodic amendments approved by the Board of Education. Budgetary control for accounts without a project is generally at the full account level. For accounts within a project the budgetary control is generally maintained by fund, project and site. These appropriated budgets represent the legally adopted fiscal plan of the District. Board of Education approval is required for budgetary transfers totaling \$25,000 and greater. The District utilizes an encumbrance system as a budgetary control mechanism.

Under GASB Statement 68, beginning with the 2014-15 financial statements, the District is required to report the proportionate share of the unfunded liability for the state's Teacher's Retirement System. This represents a significant change in the District's financial statements and is described more fully in the notes to the financial statements. It is important to note, however, that (as established by existing case law) the pension liability is the legal obligation of the State of Oklahoma, not the local employer.

Under GASB Statement 72, beginning with the 2015-16 financial statements, the District, in order to enhance the comparability of financial statements, will be using fair value measurement for certain investments.

Capital projects activity is controlled with approval of the bond plans and is monitored by individual bond project budgets. The Citizen Bond Oversight Committee reviews all bond project budgets and expenditure reports.

ACKNOWLEGEMENTS

We would like to express appreciation to all the members of the Finance Department who assisted with the preparation of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Our goal is to continuously improve our financial accountability to our citizens.

We would also like to thank the members of the Board of Education for their interest and support in conducting the financial affairs of the district in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Deborah A. Gist, Ed.D. Superintendent

Kathlew M. Sohnit

Kathleen M. Schmitz Interim Chief Financial Officer



This page is left blank intentionally



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

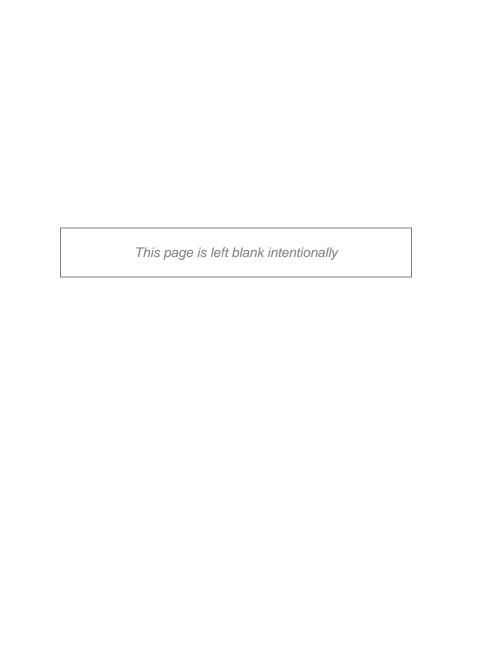
Independent School District No. I-1
Tulsa County, Oklahoma

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2015

Executive Director/CEO

Jeffry R. Ener





The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting Award is presented to

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County

for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015.

The CAFR has been reviewed and met or exceeded ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence standards.



Brenda R. Burkett, CPA, CSBA, SFO

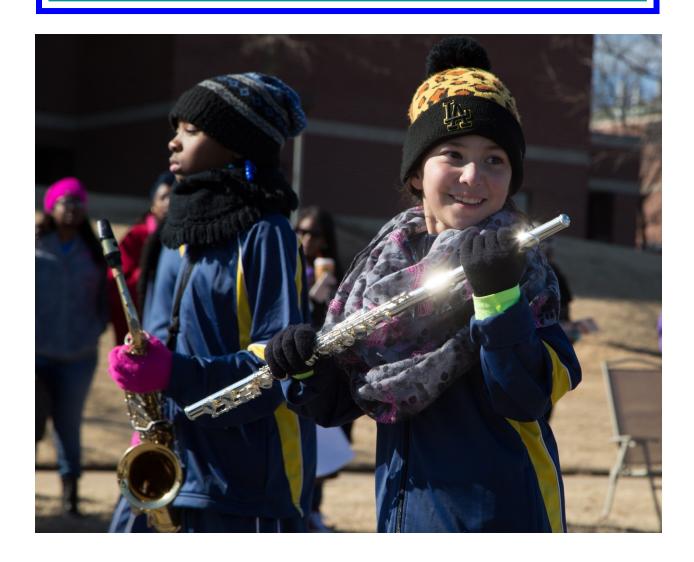
Dundo Durkett

President

John D. Musso, CAE, RSBA Executive Director



FINANCIAL SECTION







RSM US LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Education Tulsa Public Schools Tulsa, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tulsa Public Schools (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; 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 fraud or error.

Auditor's 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 of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

RSM USLLP is the U.S. member firm of RSM International, a global network of independent audit, tax, and consulting firms. Visit rsmus.com/aboutus for more information regarding RSM USLLP and RSM International.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14, in 2016, the District early implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues*. The provisions of GASB Statement No. 82 required the District to restate its governmental activities net position as of July 1, 2015 upon adoption. Our opinion is not modified with respect to the matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the General Fund budgetary comparison schedule, the schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of the District's contributions to Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The respective budgetary comparison schedules for the Debt Service Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, and Special Revenue Funds, the statement of changes in assets and liabilities—agency funds, and combining financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. This supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The accompanying Introductory and Statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2016 (under separate cover), 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.

RSM US LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma December 16, 2016 Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa Public Schools, ("District"), provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The intent of this management discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

At fiscal 2016 year end, total fund balance was \$140.9 million, a decrease of \$20.8 million, primarily due to a decrease in bond proceeds of \$28.5 million resulting from a \$94 million issuance in 2015 compared to a \$65.5 million issuance in 2016. The District issues these debt offerings to further fund capital improvements and acquisitions while our overall credit rating remained strong. The District was issued an "Aa2" rating from Moody's and an "AA" rating from Standard and Poor's for the general obligation bonds issued during the year.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements, which comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements – The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*.

Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

The government-wide financial statements outline functions of the District that are principally supported by property taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The activities of the District include instruction, support services - student and staff, operation and maintenance of plant facilities, student transportation, and operation of non-instructional services. Examples of the types of expenses that can be found in these categories include:

Instruction – costs associated with activities that deal directly with the interaction between students and teachers.

Support services – student and staff – includes costs for activities that serve as adjuncts for fulfilling the objectives of instruction such as counseling, social work, testing, health services, psychological service, speech pathology, library, and professional development for instructional staff.

Instructional and school leadership – costs associated with the overall general administrative responsibility for a single school or group of schools, including principals, deans and assistant principals, and school office support.

Administrative support services – includes costs such as the superintendent's office, board of education and related support, legal, audit, budgeting, accounting and financial reporting, payroll, human resource functions, purchasing, warehouse support, information services and communications, centralized printing services, and community relations.

Non-instructional services – includes costs for child nutrition (cafeteria).

Operation and maintenance of plant services – costs for utilities, grounds upkeep, custodial, security, building repairs and maintenance that do not meet capitalization thresholds or criteria, and the servicing and maintenance of school vehicles other than school buses.

Student transportation services – costs associated with transporting students including drivers, bus maintenance and depreciation, fuel, and transportation administration.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 41 and 42 of this report.

Fund financial statements – A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decision. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*. These reconciliations are on pages 44 and 46, respectively.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 43 and 45 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 48 through 75 of this report.

Other information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the District's budget process. The District adopts an annual expenditure budget for all governmental funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund as required supplementary information. Required supplementary information also includes the District's contributions to Oklahoma Teacher's Retirement System and the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability. The required supplementary information can be found on pages 79 through 84 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position over time. In the case of the District, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$186.8 million as of June 30, 2016 and \$165.6 million as of June 30, 2015 as restated, an increase of \$21.2 million, or 12.8%. This increase is primarily due to the pension liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions netting to an increase of \$15.4 million.

GASB Statements 68 and 71 became effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014, and significantly changed pension accounting and financial reporting for governmental employees who participate in a pension plan, such as the state-administered Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System, and who prepare published financial statements on an accrual basis using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The amount of calculated pension liability for the District at June 30, 2016 was \$249.0 million compared to \$224.7 million at June 30, 2015, an increase of \$24.3 million. Deferred pension plan outflows were \$29 million at June 30, 2016 compared to \$17.8 million at June 30, 2015, an

increase of \$11.2 million. Deferred pension plan inflows were \$29.6 million at June 30, 2016 compared to \$58.1 million at June 30, 2015, a decrease of \$28.5 million.

The largest portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, vehicles, fixtures and equipment, and construction in progress), net of accumulated depreciation plus deferred inflows/outflows of resources (if applicable) less any related debt used to acquire those assets still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to its students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The District's financial position is the product of several types of financial transactions including the net results of activities, the acquisition and payment of debt, the acquisition and disposal of capital assets, and the depreciation of capital assets.

A summary of the District's net position is presented below:

		Statement of Net Position at June 30,				
		2016		2015		2014
	_	<u> </u>	•	(millions)	_	
Current assets	\$	302.1	\$	277.9	\$	309.8
Non current investments		60.1		99.2		24.8
Capital assets, net	_	553.2		540.2	_	517.2
Total assets	-	915.4	-	917.3	-	851.8
Deferred outflows of resources	-	29.0	-	17.7	<u>-</u>	
Current liabilities		115.2		134.9		102.9
Long-term liabilities	_	444.4	_	416.6	_	175.5
Total liabilities	-	559.6	•	551.5	-	278.4
Succeeding year property taxes		168.3		159.2		155.2
Deferred pension plan inflows	_	29.6		58.1	_	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	197.9	-	217.3	_	155.2
Net position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets		323.8		326.8		318.8
Restricted		97.4		62.4		55.1
Unrestricted	_	(234.3)		(222.9)	_	44.3
Total net position	\$_	186.8	\$	166.3	\$_	418.2

Several significant current year transactions had an impact on the Statement of Net Position, and include the following:

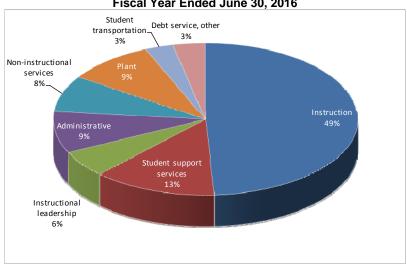
- Current assets increased \$24.2 million, primarily due to decreased investment in mortgage-backed securities and CDs with long term maturities. Less cash was available for investment due to a decrease in bond proceeds of \$28.5 million in 2016 as compared to 2015.
- Implementation of GASB Statements 68 and 71 resulted in a restatement of net position at July 1, 2014 of \$281.9 million. Deferred outflows increased \$11.3 million, deferred inflows decreased \$28.5 million and net pension liability increased \$24.4 million over prior year.

Changes in net position. The District's total revenues were \$408.9 million, a decrease of \$5.3 million from the prior fiscal year total of \$414.2 million primarily due to decreases in state aid of \$5.7 million, county revenue of \$3.6 million, and dedicated state revenue of \$3.7 million; partially offset by increased property tax collections of \$7.5 million. The total cost of all programs and services was \$387.6 million and \$384.3 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The following table presents a summary of the change in net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014:

,		Statement of Activities				
	_	2016	2015	2014		
			(millions)			
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	6.3	\$ 6.2 \$	7.6		
Operating grants and contributions		73.8	76.9	72.2		
General revenues:						
Property taxes		160.2	152.7	147.8		
State aid - formula grants		89.4	95.1	94.8		
County revenue		10.2	13.8	9.8		
Dedicated state revenue		64.6	68.3	63.8		
Unrestricted investment earnings		1.5	0.6	0.9		
Gain on sale of capital assets		0.6	0.2	-		
Insurance loss recoveries		0.1	0.1	6.1		
Other local revenue		2.2	0.3	0.5		
Total revenues		408.9	414.2	403.5		
Expenses:						
Instruction and instruction-related services		190.0	181.8	197.5		
Support services - student and staff		50.9	45.4	45.2		
Instructional and school leadership		21.9	21.4	20.4		
Administrative support services		34.3	43.2	36.7		
Operation of non-instructional services		29.7	30.9	26.1		
Operation and maintenance of plant services		35.9	37.2	35.8		
Student transportation services		11.6	12.8	15.2		
Facilities acquisition and construction services		2.5	2.4	0.1		
Charter schools		7.6	5.4	4.3		
Interest on long-term debt		3.2	3.8	4.1		
Total expenses	_	387.6	384.3	385.4		
i otal expellaca	_	301.0	304.3	303.4		
Increase in net position		21.3	29.9	18.1		
Implementation of GASB Statements 68, 71 and 82		(0.6)	(281.8)			
	\$ _	187.0	\$ 166.3	418.2		

District Expenses by Function – Governmental Funds Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016



Governmental activities – The District reports its activities in the following functional categories: instruction and instruction-related services, support services – student and staff, instructional and school leadership, administrative support services, operation of non-instructional services, operation and maintenance of plant facilities, student transportation services, facilities acquisition and construction services, charter schools, other expenses, and interest on long-term debt. The net expense shows the financial burden that was placed on the State and District's taxpayers by each of these functions and is net of program-specific revenues and grants:

		Total	Net	% Net
		Expense	Expense	Expense
			(millions)	
Instruction and instruction-related services	\$	190.0	\$ 140.5	46%
Support services - student and staff		50.9	47.2	15%
Instructional and school leadership		21.9	21.9	7%
Administrative support services		34.3	34.3	11%
Operation of non-instructional services		29.7	3.2	1%
Operation and maintenance of plant services		35.9	35.5	12%
Student transportation services		11.6	11.6	4%
Facilities acquisition and construction services		2.5	2.5	1%
Charter schools		7.6	7.6	2%
Interest on long-term debt	_	3.2	3.2	1%
Total	\$	387.6	307.5	100%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on nearterm inflow, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, the unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the District's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

These funds are reported using the modified accrual method of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the school district's operations and the services it provides.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The District's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the District as a whole. The District's governmental funds use the following accounting approach. All of the District's services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental fund reporting focuses on showing how money flows into and out of funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. They are reported using *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial* assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the District's operations and the services it provides.

The District maintains three significant governmental funds: General, Capital Projects, and Debt Service. The following schedules present a summary of the general fund, capital projects fund and debt service fund revenues and other financing sources by type and expenditures by program for the period ended June 30, 2016 as compared to June 30, 2015. They also depict the amount and percentage increases and decreases in relation to prior year revenues and other financing resources.

General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund combined

Total Revenues, Other Financing Sources and Expenditures (Millions)

						Percent
				2016	Increase	Increase
		2016	2015	Percent	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
		Amount	Amount	Of Total	From 2015	From 2015
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	148.1 \$	141.1	34.1%	7.0	5.0%
Other local sources		6.2	10.3	1.7%	(4.1)	-39.8%
Intermediate sources		10.2	11.0	2.3%	(8.0)	-7.3%
Fees and charges		2.3	2.0	0.5%	0.3	15.0%
State aid		164.7	171.3	37.9%	(6.6)	-3.9%
Federal aid		33.1	32.8	7.6%	0.3	0.9%
Earnings on investments		1.0	0.4	0.2%	0.6	150.0%
Miscellaneous		2.7	2.3	0.6%	0.4	17.4%
Subtotal	\$	368.3 \$	371.2	84.9%	(2.9)	-0.8%
Other financing sources		67.6	96.0	15.1%	(28.4)	-29.6%
Total	\$	435.9 \$	467.2	100.0%	(31.3)	-6.7%
- "						
Expenditures:	•		404.0	40 =0/		
Instruction and instruction-related services	\$	186.0 \$	181.8	40.7%	4.2	2.3%
Support services - student and staff		49.2	43.9	10.8%	5.3	12.1%
Instructional and school leadership		21.9	21.4	4.8%	0.5	2.3%
Administrative support services		28.0	41.6	6.1%	(13.6)	-32.7%
Operation of non-instructional services		1.5	1.3	0.3%	0.2	15.4%
Operation and maintenance of plant services		21.3	24.2	4.9%	(2.9)	-12.0%
Student transportation services		16.1	13.6	3.5%	2.5	18.4%
Facilities acquisition and construction services		40.4	43.5	15.4%	(3.1)	-7.1%
Charter schools		7.6	5.4	1.7%	2.2	40.7%
Debt service		81.6	58.0	11.3%	23.6	40.7%
Other		2.0	4.1	0.5%	(2.1)	-51.2%
Total	\$	455.6 \$	438.8	100.0%	16.8	3.8%
Change in fund balance	\$	(19.7) \$	28.4			

Doroont

General Fund

Revenues and Other Financing Sources (Millions)

						Percent
				2016	Increase	Increase
		2016	2015	Percent	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
		Amount	Amount	Of Total	From 2015	From 2015
Revenues:	•					
Property taxes	\$	83.3 \$	80.1	27.3%	3.2	4.0%
Other local sources		6.2	10.3	2.4%	(4.1)	-39.8%
Intermediate sources		10.2	9.9	3.3%	0.3	3.0%
Fees and charges		2.3	2.1	0.8%	0.2	9.5%
State aid		164.7	171.3	54.0%	(6.6)	-3.9%
Federal aid		32.6	31.8	10.7%	8.0	2.5%
Earnings on investments		0.8	0.3	0.3%	0.5	166.7%
Miscellaneous		2.7	2.3	0.9%	0.4	17.4%
Revenues	\$	302.8 \$	308.1	99.7%	(5.3)	-1.7%
Other financing sources		0.8	0.3	0.3%	0.5	100.0%
Total	\$	303.6 \$	308.4	100.0%	(4.8)	-1.6%

Revenues decreased by \$4.8 million compared to 2015:

- **Property taxes** increased by \$3.2 million due to an increase in the Net Assessed Valuation of 2.64%. The Net Assessed Valuation for 2015-16 was \$2.3 billion.
- Other Local Sources: Two donor funded projects came to an end in 2016. Each one resulted in a decrease of \$1.5 million for a total of \$3.0 million.
- State Aid: A State revenue shortfall was announced in December 2015 which resulted in State Aid cuts in January, February and June.

Expenditures (Millions)

•					Percent
			2016	Increase	Increase
	2016	2015	Percent	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	Amount	Amount	Of Total	From 2015	From 2015
Instruction and instruction-related services	\$ 175.9 \$	177.4	56.6%	(1.5)	-0.8%
Support services - student and staff	45.9	42.0	14.8%	3.9	9.3%
Instructional and school leadership	21.9	21.4	7.0%	0.5	2.3%
Administrative support services	23.2	22.7	7.5%	0.5	2.2%
Operation of non-instructional services	1.5	1.3	0.5%	0.2	15.4%
Operation and maintenance of plant services	20.5	23.4	7.0%	(2.9)	-12.4%
Student transportation services	11.2	11.7	3.6%	(0.5)	-4.3%
Charter schools	7.6	5.4	2.4%	2.2	40.7%
Other	2.0	4.1	0.6%	(2.1)	-51.2%
Total	\$ 309.7 \$	309.4	100.0%	0.3	0.1%

Expenditures increased by \$0.3 million primarily due to a \$2.2 million increase in charter school contracts by adding 3 additional schools during 2016. This was offset by a \$1.0 million decrease in instructional supplies.

Capital Projects Fund

Revenues and Other Financing Sources (Millions)

Revenues:	2016 Amount	2015 Amount	2016 Percent Of Total	Increase (Decrease) From 2015	Percent Increase (Decrease) From 2015
Federal aid	\$ 0.5 \$	0.9	0.8% \$	(0.4)	-44.4%
Earnings (loss) on investments	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other financing sources	65.5	94.0	99.2%	(28.5)	-30.3%
Total	\$ 66.0 \$	94.9	100.0% \$	(28.9)	-30.5%

Other financing sources decreased \$29 million from fiscal year 2015, primarily due to the decrease of \$28.5 million in bonds issued.

Expenditures (Millions)

	2016 Amount	2015 Amount	2016 Percent Of Total	Increase (Decrease) From 2015	Percent Increase (Decrease) From 2015
Instruction and instruction-related services	\$ 10.1 \$	4.5	10.7% \$	5.6	124.4%
Support services - student and staff	3.4	2.0	3.6%	1.4	70.0%
Administrative support services	4.8	18.9	5.1%	(14.1)	-74.6%
Operation and maintenance of plant services	0.7	8.0	0.7%	(0.1)	-12.5%
Student transportation services	4.9	1.9	5.1%	3.0	157.9%
Facilities acquisition and construction services	40.5	43.4	42.7%	(2.9)	-6.7%
Debt service	30.4	1.4	32.1%	29.0	2071.4%
Total	\$ 94.8 \$	72.9	100.0% \$	21.9	30.0%

Capital Expenditures increased by \$21.9 million due to the continuation of the bond capital improvement program.

Debt Service Fund

Revenues and Other Financing Sources (Millions)

					Percent
			2016	Increase	Increase
	2016	2015	Percent	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	Amount	Amount	Of Total	From 2015	From 2015
Revenues:			'		
Property taxes	\$ 64.8 \$	62.1	97.9% \$	2.7	4.3%
Intermediate sources	-	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Earnings (loss) on investments	0.1	-	0.1%	0.1	100.0%
Other financing sources	1.3	1.8	2.0%	(0.5)	-27.8%
Total	\$ 66.2 \$	63.9	100.0% \$	2.3	3.6%

Property taxes increased by \$2.7 million to provide debt service for the general obligation bonds.

Expenditures (Millions)

			2016	Increase	Percent Increase
	2016	2015	Percent	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
	Amount	Amount	Of Total	From 2015	From 2015
Debt service	51.2	56.5	100.0%	(5.3)	-9.4%
Total	\$ 51.2 \$	56.5	100.0% \$	(5.3)	-9.4%

Debt service expenditures decreased by \$5.3 million due to the decrease in current principal and interest payments on the general obligation bonds.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The District's budget is prepared according to Oklahoma law and is based on accounting for certain transactions in appropriated funds on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund, which, including the fund balance, represented 56% of all original budgets of appropriated funds. Only the General Fund is discussed below.

For 2016, the District originally budgeted General Fund revenues of \$297.9 million and expenditures of \$305.3 million. Plans were revised and an amended budget was filed in April 2016. The revised budget decreased revenue expectations to \$293.6 million and decreased projected expenditures to \$301.6 million.

Actual revenue on a budgetary basis for the General Fund was \$1.8 million less than projected.

Actual expenditures for the year were \$6.4 million below the final budget, primarily due to:

- Purchased services actual expenditures were \$2.8 million less than expected primarily due to expenditures in several areas being less than expected:
 - o Professional, technical and rental services were \$1.2 million less than expected
 - o Communication and printing services were \$.4 million less than expected
 - Travel was \$.8 million less than expected
 - Other purchased services was \$.4 million less than expected
- Supplies actual expenditure was \$5.2 million less than expected primarily due to expenditures in several areas being less than expected:

- o Cleaning, paper and general supplies were \$1.1 million less than expected
- o Testing materials were \$.6 million less than expected
- Fuel costs were \$.3 million less than expected
- o Book orders were \$1.4 million less than expected
- o Co-curricular supplies budgeted primarily in Title I were \$1.8 million less than expected

Expenditures for instruction and instruction-related services, support services, instructional and school leadership, and direct payments to Charter schools were budgeted at a final budget of \$242.3 million or 80% of total budgeted expenditures. Actual expenditures for these same items were \$236 million or 80% of total actual expenditures.

The actual fund balance carry forward of \$28.1 million was \$3.7 million greater than the final budgeted amount of \$24.4 million.

Capital Assets. As of June 30, 2016, the District had invested \$553.2 million, net of accumulated depreciation of \$341.9 million, in capital assets including school buildings, athletic facilities, buses and other vehicles, computers, and other equipment. This amount represented a net increase of \$13.0 million, or 2.4%.

					De	ecreases		
		June 30,				and		June 30,
Capital assets (at cost)		2015		Increases		Transfers		2016
	_			(mi	llions)		•	
Land	\$	4.2	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4.2
Construction in progress		46.3		38.3		(43.1)		41.5
Assets out of service		2.4		-		-		2.4
Buildings		739.4		=		39.0		778.4
Equipment and vehicles		69.0		5.7		(6.1)		68.6
Total asset cost		861.3		44.0		(10.2)		895.1
Accumulated depreciation		(321.1)	_	(28.4)	_	7.6		(341.9)
Capital assets (net)	\$_	540.2	\$	15.6	\$	(2.6)		553.2

Additional information related to the District's capital assets can be found in Note 6 on page 65 of this report.

Debt administration. At the end of the fiscal year, the District had \$241.9 million in bonds and capital leases outstanding, \$61.8 million due within one year. The following table presents a summary of the District's outstanding long-term debt for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2016 and 2015.

	June 3	_		
	2016	2015		Change
	(millio	ns)		
Capital leases (at present value)	\$ - \$	30.5	\$	(30.5)
General obligation bonds	238.8	221.5		17.3
Net unamortized bond premium	3.1	2.6	_	0.5
Total	\$ 241.9 \$	254.6	\$	(12.7)

State statutes currently limit the amount of total aggregate net indebtedness to ten percent of the net assessed valuation of taxable property within the district. As of June 30, 2016, the District had a legal debt limitation of \$232.5 million, which was \$59.8 million more than the District's net bonded indebtedness.

The electors have approved authority for the following issuances:

- In March 2010, the electors approved issuance of \$354 million in general obligation bonds for various building and equipment acquisition purposes all of which has been issued as of June 30, 2016.
- In March 2015, the electors approved issuance of \$415 million in building bonds for various building and equipment acquisition purposes of which \$17.5 million has been issued as of June 30, 2016.

At June 30, 2016, \$397.5 million remained available for future issuances. See Note 8 for additional information regarding the District's long-term debt on pages 67-68.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

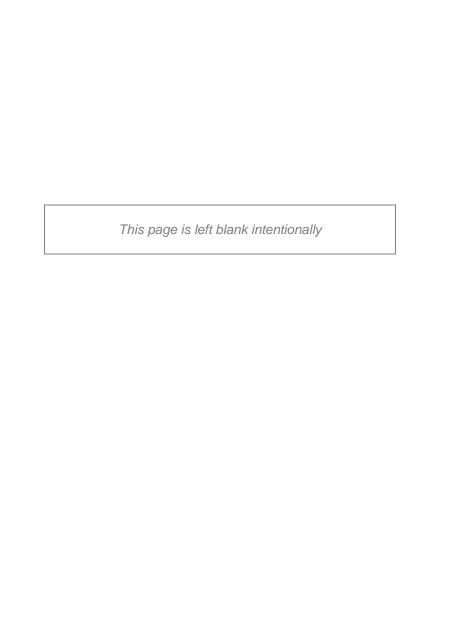
This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, parents, students, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances to show accountability for the money it receives. Additional details can be requested at the following address:

Tulsa Public Schools Kathleen M. Schmitz Interim Chief Financial Officer 3027 S. New Haven Ave. Tulsa. OK 74114

Or visit our website at: www.tulsaschools.org

This page is left blank intentionally

Basic Financial Statements



Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS	_	
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	66,473
Investments		51,644
Receivables net of allowance for uncollectibles		182,052
Inventories and prepaid items	_	1,920
Total current assets		302,089
Noncurrent:		
Investments		60,114
Capital assets		
Land, construction in progress, and assets out of service		48,129
Other capital assets net of accumulated depreciation		505,088
Total noncurrent assets		613,331
Total assets		915,420
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred pension plan outflows		29,021
Total deferred outflows of resources	_	29,021
LIABILITIES		
Current:		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities		47,183
Current portion of bonds, capital leases, and contracts		61,750
Accrued interest		1,956
Compensated absences		408
Insurance claims	_	3,926
Total current liabilities	_	115,223
Noncurrent: Bonds, capital leases, and contracts		180,132
Compensated absences		6,752
Net pension liability		249,031
Insurance claims		8,516
Total long-term liabilities	_	444,431
Total liabilities		559,654
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Succeeding year property tax		168,339
Deferred pension plan inflows	_	29,639
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	197,978
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets		323,765
Restricted for:		020,700
Debt service		65,971
Capital Projects		12,430
Building		7,060
Other		11,924
Unrestricted		(234,341
Total net position	\$_	186,809

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

ctions/Programs	_	Expenses		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	_	Net Expense
Instruction and instruction-related services	\$	189,926	\$	1	\$ 49,422	\$	(140,503)
Support services - student and staff		50,977		250	3,502		(47,225)
Instructional and school leadership		21,890		-	-		(21,890)
Administrative support services		34,328		-	-		(34,328)
Operation of non-instructional services		29,665		5,612	20,920		(3,133)
Operation and maintenance of plant services		35,922		418	3		(35,501)
Student transportation services		11,603		-	-		(11,603)
Facilities acquisition and construction services		2,497		-	-		(2,497)
Charter schools		7,566		-	-		(7,566)
Interest on long-term debt		3,234		-	-		(3,234)
Total primary government	\$	387,608	\$	6,281	\$ 73,847	\$	(307,480)
		Property taxes, Property taxes,		J			95,465 64,695
		e aid - formula					89,424
		estrictetd dedica	•		e		64,551
		nty 4 mill levy a					10,186
		estricted investr		•			1,476
	Gair	n on sale of cap	ital as	sets			550
	Insu	rance loss reco	veries	;			100
	Othe	er local revenue)				2,236
	-	Total general re	evenue	es			328,683
		Change in n	net po	sition			21,203
Ne	t posit	ion - beginning					166,252
	Res	statement - imp	lemen	tation of G	ASB Statement 8	2	(646)
	Net	position - begin	nning	as restated		_	165,606

Net position - ending

186,809

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

	_	General Fund	. <u>-</u>	Capital Projects Fund		Debt Service Fund	. <u>-</u>	Other Funds		Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS	_				_				_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	20,782	\$	8,152	\$	34,245	\$	3,294	\$	66,473
Investments		56,570		12,018		33,130		10,040		111,758
Receivables net of allowance for uncollectibles		96,862		-		71,991		13,199		182,052
Inventories and prepaid items		720		226			·	974		1,920
Total Assets	\$ =	174,934	\$_	20,396	\$	139,366	\$_	27,507	\$	362,203
LIABILITIES										
Liabilites:										
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		37,815		7,966		-		1,402		47,183
Claims and judgments		103		-		-		-		103
Total liabilities	_	37,918	_	7,966	-	-	_	1,402	-	47,286
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Succeeding year property tax		86,361				69,641		12,337		168,339
Unavailable revenue		3,509		_		1,798		343		5,650
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	89,870	_	-	-	71,439	_	12,680	-	173,989
FUND BALANCES										
Non-spendable										
Inventories and prepaids		720		226		_		974		1,920
Endowments		-		-		-		30		30
Restricted										
State and federal allocation carryover		5,559		-		-		-		5,559
Capital projects		-		12,204		-		-		12,204
Debt service		-		-		67,927		-		67,927
Building		-		-		-		7,046		7,046
Child nutrition		-		-		-		4,256		4,256
Gifts		-		-		-		1,109		1,109
Flexible benefit Assigned		-		-		-		10		10
Purchases on order		2,625								2,625
Workers compensation		979		-		-		-		2,625 979
Unassigned		37,263		-		-		-		37,263
Total fund balances	-	47,146	-	12,430	•	67,927	-	13,425	-	140,928
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	-	,0	_	12, 100	•	01,021	_	. 0, 120	-	. 10,020
resources and fund balances	\$	174,934	\$	20,396	\$	139,366	\$	27,507	\$	362,203

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

Total fund balances - governmental funds			\$	140,928
The cost of capital assets purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure				
in the governmental funds. The Statement of Net Position includes those capital				
assets among the assets of the District as a whole. Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported				
as assets in governmental funds.				
Land	\$	4,212		
Construction in progress	Ť	41,495		
Assets out of service		2,422		
Buildings		778,397		
Furniture and equipment		68,569		
Accumulated depreciation	_	(341,878)	-	553,217
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the				
current period and therefore are not reported as governmental fund liabilities.				
Interest payable on debt and other long-term obligations is also not recorded				
in the governmental funds but is reported in the Statement of Net Position.				
All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the Statement of				
Net Position. Liabilities not reported as governmental fund				
liabilities include:	•	(0.44.000)		
Bonds, capital leases and contracts	\$	(241,882)		
Interest payable		(1,956)		
Compensated absences Net pension liability		(7,160) (249,031)		
Insurance claims		(12,339)		(512,368)
modrance dams	-	(12,000)	-	(312,300)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures				
and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds.				5,650
Pension related deferred outflows and inflows are not due and payable in the current period,				
therefore, they are not reported in governmental funds.				
Deferred pension plan outflows				29,021
Deferred pension plan inflows				(29,639)
Total net position			\$	186,809

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

DEVENUES	_	General Fund	_	Capital Projects Fund	. <u>-</u>	Debt Service Fund	_	Other Funds		Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES Property taxes	\$	83,348	\$	_	\$	64,775	\$	12,038	\$	160,161
Other local sources	Ψ	6,180	Ψ	-	Ψ	04,773	Ψ	710	Ψ	6,890
Intermediate sources		10,186		_		_		-		10,186
Fees and charges		2,298		_		_		3,988		6,286
State aid		164,668		-		-		3,458		168,126
Federal aid		32,649		487		-		21,653		54,789
Earnings on investments		765		40		176		522		1,503
Miscellaneous		2,692		-		-		10		2,702
Total revenues	_	302,786	_	527	-	64,951	_	42,379		410,643
EXPENDITURES										
Current:										
Instruction and instruction-related services		175,927		10,073		-		530		186,530
Support services - student and staff		45,913		3,372		-		18		49,303
Instructional and school leadership		21,890				-		-		21,890
Administrative support services		23,180		4,818		-		843		28,841
Operation of non-instructional services		1,453		-		-		26,760		28,213
Operation and maintenance of plant services		20,540		747		-		13,941		35,228
Student transportation services		11,233		4,839		-		21		16,093
Facilities acquisition and construction services		-		40,496		-		265		40,761
Charter schools		7,566		-		-		-		7,566
Other		1,991		-		-		1,109		3,100
Debt service										
Principal		-		29,952		48,250		-		78,202
Interest		-	_	487		2,918	_			3,405
Total expenditures	_	309,693		94,784	_	51,168	_	43,487		499,132
Excess (deficiency) revenues over										
expenditures	_	(6,907)	· <u> </u>	(94,257)	_	13,783	_	(1,108)		(88,489)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES										
Bond issuances		-		65,500		-		-		65,500
Premium on bond issuances		-		-		1,261		-		1,261
Insurance recoveries		11		-		-		88		99
Proceeds from sale of capital assets Net change in fund balances	_	851 (6,045)	· <u>-</u>	(28,757)	· -	15,044	_	(1,020)		<u>851</u> (20,778)
Fund balance June 30, 2015	_	53,191	_	41,187	<u></u>	52,883	_	14,445		161,706
Fund balance June 30, 2016	\$	47,146	\$	12,430	\$	67,927	\$	13,425	\$	140,928

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

Amounts reported for governmental activities and the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which the capital outlays exceeded depreciation and retirements in the period. Capital outlays exceeded depreciation and retirements in the period. Capital outlays exceeded depreciation and retirements in the period. Capital outlays (28,373) 15,686 The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets. Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (851) Loss on sale of capital assets (851) Loss on sale of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments Agonto the financing sources in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	are different because:			
expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which the capital outlays exceeded depreciation and retirements in the period. Capital outlays 44,059 Depreciation expense 428,373 15,686 The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets. Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (851) Loss on sale of capital assets (851) Loss on sale of capital assets (1,811) (2,662) Repayments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium 48,975 Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds (66,761) Capital lease payments Accrued interest payable (413) 12,308 Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. (1,295) Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	(20,778)
Depreciation expense (28,373) 15,686 The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets. Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (851) Loss on sale of capital assets (1,811) (2,662) Repayments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium 48,975 Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds (66,761) Capital lease payments 30,507 Accrued interest payable (413) 12,308 Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which the capital outlays exceeded depreciation and retirements in the period.	44.050		
The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets. Proceeds from the sale of capital assets Loss on sale of capital assets Repayments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments Accrued interest payable Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	•	•		15 686
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets Loss on sale of capital assets (851) Loss on sale of capital assets (851) (1,811) (2,662) Repayments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments Accrued interest payable Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. (1,295) Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Doprosiation expenses	(20,010)	-	10,000
Repayments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments Accrued interest payable Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. (1,295) Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	The effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets.			
Repayments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments Accrued interest payable Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	•	, ,		
reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments Accrued interest payable Because some revenues (property taxes and certain other income) will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	Loss on sale of capital assets	(1,811)		(2,662)
several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. (1,295) Some expenses (compensated absences, insurance claims, and pension expense) reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Proceeds from the sale of new bonds are other financing sources in the governmental funds but have no impact on the statements of activities. Principal payments and amortization of bond premium Proceeds from the sale of bonds and premium on the issuance of bonds Capital lease payments	(66,761) 30,507	-	12,308
reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. 17,944	several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are instead deferred inflows of resources.			(1,295)
Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 21,203	reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in			17,944
	Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	21,203

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Student Activity Funds June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,908
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	3,908
LIABILITIES Due to student groups	\$	3,908
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$</u>	3,908

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The District is a corporate body for public purposes created under Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes and is, accordingly, a separate entity for operating and financial reporting purposes. The District is part of the public school system of Oklahoma under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education and is financially dependent on support from the State of Oklahoma. The general operating authority for the public school system is the Oklahoma School Code contained in Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the basic financial statements present the reporting entity which consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion could cause the District's basic financial statements to be misleading. The District has not identified any organizations that should be included in the District's reporting entity.

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

Basic Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. Essentially all interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. *Indirect expenses* of other functions are not allocated to those functions but are reported separately in the statement of activities. Depreciation expense is specifically identified by function and is included in the direct expenses to each function. Interest on general long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately in the Statement of Activities. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as *general revenues*.

There are two categories of funds: Governmental and fiduciary. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Funds

The District reports its financial activities through the use of fund accounting. This is a system of accounting wherein transactions are reported in self-balancing sets of accounts to reflect results of activities. 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. There are two categories of funds: Governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

General Fund – The general fund is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Activities previously reported in the Workers Compensation Fund have been included with the General Fund. Combining schedules are included to show the separate accounting for Workers Compensation and General Fund. The assets are controllable by the General Fund and the liabilities are also obligations of the General Fund. Major revenue sources include state and local property taxes and state funding under the Foundation and Incentive Aid Program. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operations of the schools except for programs funded for building repairs and maintenance, school construction, and debt service on bonds and other long-term debt. The general fund includes federal and state restricted monies that must be expended for specific programs.

Capital Projects Fund – The capital projects fund is comprised of the District's bond funds and is used to account for the proceeds of bond sales to be used exclusively for acquiring school sites, constructing and equipping new school facilities, renovating existing facilities and acquiring transportation equipment.

Debt Service Fund – The debt service fund is the District's sinking fund and is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources for the payment of general long-term debt (including judgments) principal, interest, and related costs. The primary revenue sources are local property taxes levied specifically for debt service and interest earnings from temporary investments.

Other Funds – The other fund category includes the following non-major funds:

Building Fund – The building fund consists mainly of monies derived from property taxes levied for the purpose of erecting, remodeling, repairing, or maintaining school buildings and for purchasing furniture, equipment and computer software to be used on or for school district property, for paying energy and utility costs, for purchasing telecommunications services, for paying fire and casualty insurance premiums for school facilities, and for purchasing security systems.

Child Nutrition Fund – The child nutrition fund consists of monies derived from federal and state financial assistance and food sales. This fund is used to account for the various nutrition programs provided to students.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 District.

Arbitrage Rebate Fund – The arbitrage rebate fund is used to accumulate the earnings of certain bond issues to which the Internal Revenue Service arbitrage rules apply. These funds will either be retained or transferred to the Internal Revenue Service, depending on future financial events and computations. There was no activity in this fund during the year ended June 30, 2016.

Flexible Benefit Fund – The flexible benefit fund is used to account for forfeited amounts received from the third-party administrator of the District's cafeteria plan. These funds must be used for administering employee benefit programs.

Fiduciary Funds

As of June 30, 2016, the fiduciary fund category was comprised entirely of agency-type funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The District's agency funds account for monies collected principally through fundraising efforts of the students and District sponsored groups. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting,* as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. The *economic resources measurement focus* is not applicable to the agency funds (which comprise the entire fiduciary fund category) and therefore have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are budgeted. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. All sources of revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes levied and budgeted for in the current fiscal year, federal revenue for which the associated reimbursable expenditure occurred in the current fiscal year, and all other sources of revenue associated with the current fiscal year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal year to the extent the availability criteria discussed above was met.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District considers all cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at June 30, 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments

Investments consist of United States Treasury securities and agencies and certificates of deposit. Investments, except for non-negotiable certificates of deposit, are recorded at fair value generally based on estimated fair values provided by brokerage statements. See Note 3 for discussion regarding fair value measurements. The net change in fair value of investments is recognized and reported as earnings (loss) on investments. Non-negotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates are recorded at cost.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at average cost. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. These prepaid items are recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, building, building improvements, construction in progress, equipment, vehicles and fixtures are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The capitalization threshold for buildings and building improvements is \$10,000, while for equipment and fixtures it is \$5,000. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at date of donation. As capital assets are identified as surplus, they are reclassified as assets out of service. Assets out of service are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Building and building improvements of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method beginning in the year they are placed in service. Equipment, vehicles, and fixtures are depreciated using the straight-line method beginning in the month acquired. The District's capital assets have the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and building improvements	20-50
Equipment, vehicles and fixtures	5-15

Pensions

The net pension liability, deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oklahoma Teacher's Retirement System (OTRS) and additions to/deductions from OTRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as reported by OTRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments held by OTRS are reported at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred outflows of resources for the year ended June 30, 2016 consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the employer after the measurement date but before the end of the employer's reporting period. See Note 11 for additional discussion regarding pension deferred outflows of resources.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and fund balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The governmental fund balance sheet includes deferred inflows of resources related to unavailable local sources of revenues and succeeding year property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. In the District's government-wide statements, the property tax revenues for the succeeding year remain a deferred inflow and will be recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied and budgeted for. The District's government-wide statements also consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense. See Note 11 for additional discussion regarding pension deferred inflows of resources.

Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation leave is accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Sick leave is calculated using the vesting method. The balance reflects sick leave accumulated at the balance sheet date by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments as well as other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments. The accrual has been reduced to the maximum amount allowed by the District's policy as a termination payment.

The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

Accrued Compensation

Salaries, wages, and benefits that have been earned but not paid as of the end of the fiscal year are reported as a liability on the fund balance sheet and statement of net position. The District has three pay cycles. Employees on each cycle, including teachers, render services under their various contracts prior to the end of the fiscal year for which they do not receive payment until after the end of the fiscal year. The total gross amount of salaries, wages, and benefits associated with these services is reported as a liability on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Long-term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as current year expenditures.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, as current period activity. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as administrative support service expenditures.

Net Position and Fund Balances

The government wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position on the Statement of Net Position include the following:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – the component of net position that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unexpended proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position, if any.

Restricted for Specific Purposes – the component of net position that reports the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources of certain programs that consist of assets with constraints placed on their use by either external parties and/or enabling legislation. The restricted net position for other purposes is made up of the following: Child Nutrition Fund \$5,216; Gifts Fund \$1,139; Flexible Benefit Fund \$10; and Federal and State carryover \$5,559.

Unrestricted – the difference between the assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources that is not reported in Net Invested in Capital Assets, Net Position Restricted for Specific Purposes, or Net Position Restricted for Debt Service.

It is the District's policy to first use restricted net position prior to the use of unrestricted net position when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance refers to the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet. Fund balance consists of five categories, defined in GASB Statement No. 54, as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance: The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This would include items not expected to be converted to cash including inventories, long-term receivables, and prepaid amounts. It may also include the long-term amount of loans and receivables, as well as property acquired for resale and the corpus (principal) of a permanent fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Restricted Fund Balance: The restricted fund balance classification should be reported when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance: The committed fund balance classification reflects specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's Board of Education. Such constraints can only be removed or changed by the same form of formal action.

For purposes of committed fund balance, the District's Board of Education is considered to be its highest level of decision making. Funds set aside by the Board of Education as committed fund balance requires a resolution by the Board of Education. Such resolution must be made prior to the District's fiscal year-end in order for it to be applicable to the District's fiscal year-end, although it is permitted for the specific amount of the commitment to be determined after the fiscal year-end if additional information is required in order to determine the exact amount to be committed. The Board of Education has the authority to remove or change the commitment of funds by resolution. The District had no committed fund balance at June 30, 2016.

Assigned Fund Balance: The assigned fund balance classification reflects amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but meet neither the restricted nor committed forms of constraint. Assigned funds cannot cause a deficit in unassigned fund balance.

For the purposes of assigned fund balance, the District has by resolution given authority to its Chief Financial Officer to assign funds for specific purposes. Any funds that the Chief Financial Officer assigns for specific purposes must be reported to the Board of Education at its next regular meeting. The assignment of funds shall be recorded in the Board of Education's official meeting minutes. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

Unassigned Fund Balance: The unassigned fund balance classification is the residual classification for the General Fund only. It is also where *negative residual amounts for all other* governmental funds would be reported. Unassigned fund balance essentially consists of excess funds that have not been classified in the four above fund balance categories.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, it is the District's policy to use restricted fund balance first. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used, it is the District's policy to use amounts classified as committed first, followed by amounts classified as assigned and then amounts classified as unassigned.

District's Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires the District to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in Fiscal Year 2016

The District adopted three new accounting pronouncements during the year ended June 30, 2016 as follows:

• Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application

GASB Statement No. 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of *fair value* is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This Statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 72 did not have an impact on the District's financial position. Disclosure of the fair value measurements is included in Note 3.

• Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments

The objective of GASB Statement No. 76 is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The "GAAP hierarchy" consists of the sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements of state and local governmental entities in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those principles. This Statement reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and non-authoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction or other event is not specified within a source of authoritative GAAP. This Statement supersedes Statement No. 55, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 76 did not have an impact on the District's financial position, or changes in financial position, or its financial statement presentation.

• Statement No. 82, Pension Issues

GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues*, issued April 2016, was adopted early by the District effective with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016. Statement No. 82 is designed to improve consistency in the application of the pension standards by clarifying or amending related areas of existing guidance with respect to Statements No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68. Specifically, this Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements.*

Payments, for certain employees, are made by the District to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements. GASB Statement No. 82 clarified that an employer's expense and expenditures for those amounts should be recognized in the period for which the contribution is assessed and classified in the same manner as the employer classifies similar compensation other than pensions (for example, as salaries and wages or as fringe benefits). The adoption of this pronouncement resulted in the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

restatement of beginning net position of \$646 to reflect these employee contributions in the period assessed. See Note 14.

New Accounting Pronouncements Issued Not Yet Adopted

The GASB has issued several new accounting pronouncements which will be effective to the District in fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2018. A description of the new accounting pronouncements are described below:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

• Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans

GASB Statement No. 74 was issued in June 2015 will be effective for the District beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2017. The Statement replaces GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, and addresses the financial reports of defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet specified criteria. The Statement follows the framework for financial reporting of defined benefit OPEB plans in Statement No. 45 by requiring a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position but requires more extensive note disclosures and Required Supplementary Information related to the measurement of the OPEB liabilities for which assets have been accumulated, including information about the annual money-weighted rates of return on plan investments. The Statement also sets forth note disclosure requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans.

• Statement No. 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures

GASB Statement No. 77 requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose the following information about the agreements: brief descriptive information, such as the tax being abated, the authority under which tax abatements are provided, eligibility criteria, the mechanism by which taxes are abated, provisions for recapturing abated taxes, and the types of commitments made by tax abatement recipients; the gross dollar amount of taxes abated during the period; and commitments made by a government, other than to abate taxes, as part of a tax abatement agreement. Governments may disclose information for individual tax abatement agreements of other governments within the specific tax being abated. For those tax abatement agreements, a reporting government should disclose: The names of the governments that entered into the agreements: the specific taxes being abated; and the gross dollar amount of taxes abated during the period. The requirements of this Statement will be reflected in the notes to the financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2017.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

• Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

GASB Statement No. 75 was issued in June 2015 and will be effective for the District beginning with its fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. The Statement replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions and requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB they provide and outlines the reporting requirements by governments for defined benefit OPEB plans administered through a trust, cost-sharing OPEB plans administered through a trust and OPEB not provided through a trust. The Statement also requires governments to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

information about their OPEB liabilities. Some governments are legally responsible to make contributions directly to an OPEB plan or make benefit payments directly as OPEB comes due for employees of other governments. In certain circumstances, called special funding situations, the Statement requires these governments to recognize in their financial statements a share of the other government's net OPEB liability.

The District is currently evaluating the impact these new standards may have on its financial statements.

Note 2. REVENUES

A description of the District's revenue sources is included below. See the measurement focus, basis of accounting and financial statement presentation section of Note 1 for discussion regarding revenue recognition.

Property Taxes

The District is authorized by state law to levy property taxes, which consist of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property within the District. These property taxes are distributed to the District's general, building fund and debt service funds based on the levies approved for each fund. The District receives property taxes from four counties. Levies by fund and county for fiscal year 2016 were as follows:

FY2016 Tax Levy in mills (1/1000 of a dollar or .001)

	General	Building	Debt Service	
County	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
Tulsa	36.05	5.15	27.76	\$ 2,272,339,717
Creek	35.04	5.01	27.76	\$ 16,332,037
Osage	36.53	5.22	27.76	\$ 35,976,216
Wagoner	35.55	5.16	27.76	\$ 183,717

The County Assessor for each county, upon receipt of the certification of tax levies from the County Excise Board, extends the tax levies on the tax rolls for submission to the County Treasurer prior to October 1. The County Treasurer must commence tax collection within fifteen days of receipt of the tax rolls. The first half of taxes is due prior to January 1. The second half is due prior to April 1.

If the first payment is not made in a timely manner, the entire tax becomes due and payable on January 2. Second half taxes become delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year of assessment. If not paid by the following October 1, the property is offered for sale for the amount of taxes due. The owner has two years to redeem the property by paying the taxes and penalty owed. If at the end of two years the owner has not done so, the purchaser is issued a deed to the property.

Intermediate Revenues

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 2. REVENUES (continued)

Fees and Charges

Fees and charges include tuition, fees, rentals, disposals, commissions, and reimbursements.

State Revenues

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

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

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. As of June 30, 2016 \$0.8 million of state revenue was carried forward into fiscal year 2017. The State Department of Education requires that categorical educational program revenues be accounted for in the general fund.

Federal Revenues

Federal revenues consist of revenues from the federal government in the form of operating grants, entitlements, or commodities. 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.

Federal rules require that revenue earmarked for federal 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. As of June 30, 2016 \$5.2 million of federal revenue was carried forward into fiscal year 2017.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District may not be able to recover its deposits. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. The District's policy requires that all deposits in excess of amounts covered by federal deposit insurance be fully collateralized by the entity holding the deposits. As of June 30, 2016, all of the Districts deposits were either covered by insurance or were collateralized at 110% of the investment principal. Collateral was held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the District's name.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the District, and are held by counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the name of the District. The District's policy requires that all investments in excess of amounts covered by federal deposit insurance be fully collateralized by the entity holding the investments. As of June 30, 2016, all of the Districts investments were either covered by federal deposit insurance or were fully collateralized. Further, all of the District's investments are held by its agent in the District's name. Accordingly, no investments are subject to custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk

The District's fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk. However, the district policy on credit quality limitations upholds a very high standard by limiting investments to either direct obligations of the US government or investments backed 110% by collateral. At June 30, 2016, the District's investment portfolio had invested \$85.7 million in mortgage-backed securities, which are considered agency securities of the U.S. government and therefore carry the same credit ratings of the government. The credit ratings of the agency securities are Moody's Aaa, Standard and Poor AA+, and Fitch AAA. The remaining \$26.1 million is invested in certificates of deposit which are not subject to credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy requires that, except for direct obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or certificates of deposit secured by diversified pledges of collateral, the District's investment portfolio will be diversified to avoid incurring undue concentration in securities of one type. At June 30, 2016, all investments were in agency securities of the U.S. government or certificates of deposit. The concentration of the investments are listed below.

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's investment policy limits the duration of investments to a maximum maturity from the date of purchase of sixty months, provided that sufficient liquidity is available to meet the District's major cash outlays. The District monitors investment performance on an ongoing basis to limit the District's interest rate risk. As of June 30, 2016, all of the District's investments were scheduled to mature in 5 years or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Maturities of investments and percentages held by issuer as of June 30, 2016 are as follows (000's):

	Investment Maturities (in Years)								
Investment Type	% of Portfolio	Fair Value		Less Than 1		1-5			
Negotiable certificates of deposit	4% \$	3,544	\$	2,001	\$	1,543			
Mortgage-backed securities									
Farmer Mac Discount Note	24%	21,707		21,707		-			
Federal Home Loan Bank	24%	21,109		-		21,109			
Federal Farm Credit Bank	7%	6,426		5,001		1,425			
Freddie Mac	30%	26,408		7,401		19,007			
Fannie Mae	11%	10,000		-		10,000			
Total	100% \$	89,194	\$	36,110	\$	53,084			
Investment Type		Cost		Less Than 1		1-5			
Non-Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$	22,564	\$	15,534	\$	7,030			
Total investments:	- -	111,758		51,644		60,114			

The District's investment policy is adopted in accordance with the provisions of applicable law by the Board of the District. This policy sets forth the investment policy for the management of the public funds of the District. The policy is designed to ensure prudent management of public funds, the availability of funds when needed, and reasonable investment returns.

Fair Value Measurements

As of June 30, 2016, the District prospectively applied GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurements and Application. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The District categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are inputs—other than quoted prices included within Level 1—that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include: a) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; b) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and c) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as: (1) interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals; (2) implied volatilities and (3) credit spreads. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

As of June 30, 2016, all of the District's investments are valued using Level 2 inputs. The value is determined using quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.

Investment Authority

The District treasurer is required by the Board to invest District monies in the custody of the treasurer in those investments permitted by law. The treasurer shall, to the extent practicable, use competitive bids when purchasing direct obligations of the United States Government or other obligations of the United States Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

The District treasurer shall limit investments to:

- Direct obligations of the United States Government to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the Government of the United States is pledged; provided the District treasurer, after completion of an investment education program in compliance with applicable law, may invest funds in the investment account in other obligations of the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- Obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the state is pledged;
- Certificates of deposits of banks when such certificates of deposits are secured by acceptable collateral as defined in this policy.
- Savings accounts or savings certificates of savings and loan associations to the extent that such accounts or certificates are fully insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation;
- Repurchase agreements that have underlying collateral consisting of those items specified above including obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and where the collateral has been deposited with a trustee or custodian bank in an irrevocable trust or escrow account established for such purposes;
- County, municipal or school district direct debt obligations for which an ad valorem tax may be
 levied or bond and revenue anticipation notes, money judgments against such county,
 municipality or school district ordered by a court of record or bonds, or bond and revenue
 anticipation notes issued by a public trust for which such county, municipality or school district is
 a beneficiary thereof. All collateral pledged to secure public funds shall be valued as defined in
 this policy.
- Money market mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and which
 investments consist of obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and
 investments in those items and those restrictions specified in this policy;
- Warrants, bonds or judgments of the District;
- Qualified pooled investment programs through an interlocal cooperative agreement formed pursuant to applicable law and to which the Board has voted to be a member, the investments of which consist of those items specified in this policy, as well as obligations of the United States agencies and instrumentalities; or
- Any other investment that is authorized by law.

Investment Philosophy

This policy shall be based upon a "prudent investor" standard. The Board recognizes that those charged with the investment of public funds act as fiduciaries for the public, and, therefore the treasurer is directed to exercise the judgment and care that persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs as to the permanent nonspeculative disposition of their funds, with due consideration of probable income earnings and probable safety of capital. In investing the District's funds, the treasurer shall place primary emphasis, first, on safety and liquidity of principal, and then on earnings.

- *Liquidity*: Available funds will be invested to the fullest extent practicable in interest-bearing investments or accounts, with the investment portfolio remaining sufficiently liquid to meet reasonably anticipated operating requirements.
- Diversification: The investment portfolio will be diversified to avoid one class of investment
 causing a disproportionate risk of loss to the portfolio. Provided this restriction will not apply to
 direct obligations of the United States Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or
 Certificates of Deposit secured by diversified pledges of collateral as provided this policy.
- **Safety of Principal**: Although investments are made to produce income for the District, investments will be made in a manner that preserves principal and liquidity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 3. CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

- **Prohibition of Speculation**: The purchase of an investment to be sold before its maturity will normally result in either a gain or loss for the District and is therefore "speculative" by definition. This practice is prohibited.
- **Yield**: The portfolio will be designed to attain maximum yield within each class of investment instrument, consistent with the safety of the funds invested and taking into account investment risk and liquidity needs.
- Maturity: Investments will be purchased with expectation that they will be held to maturity. Investments in the Sinking Fund may have maturities extending to 60 months. Investments in all other funds may have maturities extending to 36 months, provided sufficient liquidity is available to meet major outlays, and except that General Fund investments may not exceed 18 months. Any investment collateralized by a pledge of a surety bond or letter of credit as permitted by OAC 735, Chapter 20, may not have a maturity date after the expiration of the surety bond or letter of credit.
- Capability of Investment Management. The Superintendent shall be responsible for seeing that
 the treasurer and any assistant treasurer are qualified and capable of managing the investment
 portfolio and satisfactorily complete any investment education programs required by state law or
 by the Board.
- Collateral: Securities pledged to the District to secure investments shall be limited to the type and terms acceptable to the Treasurer of the state of Oklahoma under the Oklahoma Administrative Code Title 735, Chapter 20. Such securities shall be diversified as to type and maturity. Such securities shall be valued at no more than market value and such pledged value shall be at least 110 percent of the investment principal being secured on the date of the pledge. Changes in the market value of the pledged securities occurring during the life of the pledge that would cause the value of the pledge to be less than 110 percent of the principal being secured shall be supplemented by the pledgor with additional securities. The treasurer shall have the authority to sign forms and contracts with financial institutions or the Federal Reserve to enter into agreements for the safekeeping of collateral.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 4. RECEIVABLES (NET OF ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTIBLES)

Amounts are aggregated into a single accounts receivable (net of allowance for uncollectibles) line for governmental funds. Below is the detail of receivables including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts (000's):

		Debt		Total
	General	Service	Other	Governmental
Receivables	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Due from other governments				
Local - current year property tax	3,622	2,802	517	6,941
Local - succeeding year property tax	86,970	70,132	12,424	169,526
County	169	-	-	169
State	1,824	-	-	1,824
Federal	3,220	-	222	3,442
Other receivables	2,252	-	207	2,459
Gross receivables	98,057	72,934	13,370	184,361
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(1,195)	(943)	(171)	(2,309)
Net receivables	96,862	71,991	13,199	182,052

Property tax receivables are recorded on the lien date, January 1st, although the related revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources and will not be recognized as revenue until the year for which it is budgeted. An allowance for uncollectible property taxes is calculated based on historical collection data.

Receivables which are not collected within the availability period, 60 days of the year end, are recorded in the governmental fund financial statements as deferred inflows of resources. At June 30, 2016, \$174.0 million of receivables, \$168.3 million of which were succeeding year property tax, were considered to be unavailable revenue and were recorded as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund balance sheet. On the statement of net position, \$5.7 million was reclassified to revenue from unavailable revenue, while succeeding year property taxes remain deferred inflows of resources.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 5. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Inventories are valued at average cost. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures/ expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Prepaid maintenance agreements are for technology-related equipment, software subscriptions and licensing and have terms ranging from 12 months to 36 months. These are amortized over the life of the service agreement and recorded as expenditures/expenses as services are provided rather than when purchased.

The inventories and prepaid items on hand at June 30, 2016 were comprised of the following categories (000's):

Inventory and prepaid items	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Inventory				
Food service supplies	-	-	960	960
Classroom supplies	203	-	-	203
Custodial supplies	243		14	257
Total inventory	446	-	974	1,420
Prepaid items	274	226		500
Total Inventory and prepaid items	720	226	974	1,920

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows (000's):

		Beginning						Ending
Governmental Activities:		Balance		Increases	 Transfers	•	Decreases	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	4,212	\$		\$ -	\$	- \$	4,212
Construction in progress		46,266		38,336	(43,107)		-	41,495
Assets out of service		2,425	_		-	_	(3)	2,422
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$	52,903	\$	38,336	\$ (43,107)	\$	(3) \$	48,129
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Buildings	\$	739,427	\$	-	\$ 42,638	\$	(3,668) \$	778,397
Equipment and vehicles	_	68,994		5,723	469		(6,617)	68,569
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$	808,421	\$	5,723	\$ 43,107	\$	(10,285) \$	846,966
Total assets	\$	861,324	\$	44,059	\$ -	\$	(10,288) \$	895,095
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings	\$	(286,902)	\$	(22,157)	\$ -	\$	2,120 \$	(306,939)
Equipment and vehicles		(34,229)	•	(6,216)	-		5,506	(34,939)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	(321,131)	\$	(28,373)	\$ -	\$	7,626 \$	(341,878)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	540,193	\$	15,686	\$ -	\$	(2,662) \$	553,217

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the District as follows (000's):

Gove	rnmer	itai a	Ctiviti	es:

Instruction and instruction-related services	\$ 15,129
Support services - student and staff	1,617
Administrative support services	5,922
Operation of non-instructional services	2,182
Operation and maintenance of plant services	1,981
Student transportation services	1,542
	\$ 28,373

Assets Out of Service

Assets Out of Service includes sites identified as surplus properties under the Project Schoolhouse initiative. The District originally intended to sell these assets but has not yet been successful. As of June 30, 2016 assets out of service were approximately \$2.4 million.

Construction Commitments

The District has active construction projects as of June 30, 2016. These projects include new construction and renovations of schools. At year-end, the District had approximately \$16 million in outstanding construction encumbrances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 7. CAPITAL LEASES

The District records lease agreements that qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes at the present value of their future minimum lease payments at their inception date. The present value has been calculated based on the District's incremental borrowing rate at time of inception unless the lessor's implicit interest rate is known and lower.

In May 2009, the District entered into an agreement between NGV Fleet Leasing and Joe Cooper Ford of Tulsa for the purchase, conversion, acquisition and lease of buses. The diesel engines were converted to operate with compressed natural gas. Under the agreement, Joe Cooper Ford purchased the vehicles from the District, converted the engines and sold them to NGV Fleet Leasing who leased them back to the District. At the end of the lease terms the District had the option to renew the lease at the current lease rate, purchase the buses at the agreed upon "lease buyout amount" or return the buses to NGV Fleet Leasing. Hence, the District converted 140 buses under five-year leases totaling \$5.7 million; and, the District guaranteed a residual value of the buses at the end of the lease term for \$0.9 million. In August 2011, the balance due on the leases was prepaid, leaving only the guaranteed residual value in the lease liability which was ultimately paid in December 2015.

In April 2011, the District entered into an Equipment Lease Purchase Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank in the amount of \$30.0 million for the purpose of providing equipment and improvements to school facilities; such as HVAC, windows, doors, and various other building renovations. This agreement is designated as a "Qualified School Construction Bond" pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. At the same time, the District entered into an Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement between the Bank of Oklahoma as escrow agent and JPMorgan Chase Bank as lessor. The agreement allowed the Lessor to deposit funds of \$30.0 million with the escrow agent to be held in Trust for the purpose of acquiring certain improvements to and equipment at various school facilities within the District. The District received an allocation from the federal government in the aggregate amount of \$30.0 million for such bonds. Under the legislation, the federal government will make interest payments on behalf of the District which the District records as revenue and expenses/expenditures in the governmentwide and fund financial statements. Interest payments at 3.25% per annum is payable semi-annually on each December 1 and June 1, beginning December 1, 2011. Interest payments for fiscal year 2016 were reported as revenue and expenditure in the amount of approximately \$487 thousand. As of June 30, 2015, there were draw downs of \$30.0 million used by the District to fund various projects. The principal due under the Agreement was paid on December 1, 2015 from the proceeds of general obligation bonds which have been previously approved by the voters of the District.

The following is a summary of changes in the leases and capitalized lease obligations outstanding (000's):

Balance						Balance	
		June 30, 2015		Additions		Retirements	June 30, 2016
Buildings and improvements	\$	29,952	\$	-	\$	(29,952)	\$ -
Equipment		555		-		(555)	
Total		30,507		-		(30,507)	-
Less: Current portion	•	_					-
Total long-term capitalized lease obligations outstanding						\$ -	

The gross amount of assets acquired under capital leases by major asset class:

Buildings and improvements total	\$ 29,623
Equipment	900
Total	30,523

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 8. LONG-TERM DEBT

Combined Purpose Bonds (Series 2015C) and Building Bonds (Series 2015D)

In August 2015, the District issued \$17.9 million in Combined Purpose Bonds Series 2015C and \$10 million in Building Bonds Series 2015D. The proceeds from the 2015C Bonds will be used to construct and renovate school facilities, for library improvements, and to acquire classroom materials. The proceeds from the 2015D bonds will be used to construct and renovate school facilities.

Combined Purpose Bonds (Series 2015E)

In November 2015, the District issued \$30.1 million in Combined Purpose Bonds Series 2015E. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to acquire improvements made to school facilities and school equipment.

Building Bonds (Series 2016A)

In May 2016, the District issued \$7.5 million in Building Bonds Series 2016A. The proceeds from the 2016A Bonds will be used to construct and renovate school facilities.

Bonds sold at discounts decrease the carrying value of the bond, and bonds sold at a premium increase the carrying value. The discount or premium is then amortized as an increase or decrease, respectively, to the coupon interest payment in reporting interest expense. The District uses the effective interest rate method for amortizing premiums and discounts. Amortization expense on bond premiums for the year ended June 30, 2016 is approximately \$0.7 million. The net amount of unamortized premium at June 30, 2016 was approximately \$3.1 million.

Dringinal

The following is a summary of changes in Long-term Debt outstanding (000's):

Dringinal

Outstanding Outstanding	D 101.1
	D 141.1
June 30, June 30,	Due within
Series 2015 Issuances Retirements 2016	one year
2016A \$ 7,500 \$ - \$ 7,500 \$	-
2015E 30,100 - 30,100	-
2015D 10,000 - 10,000	-
2015C 17,900 - 17,900	-
2015B 13,680 13,680	3,420
2015A 32,320 - 32,320	8,080
2014D 7,160 - 7,160	1,790
2014C 40,840 40,840	10,210
2014B 7,160 - 1,790 5,370	1,790
2014A 10,840 - 2,710 8,130	2,710
2013C 10,000 - 2,500 7,500	2,500
2013B 30,000 - 7,500 22,500	7,500
2013A 7,500 - 2,500 5,000	2,500
2012B 28,500 - 9,500 19,000	9,500
2012A 2,500 - 1,250 1,250	1,250
2011 21,000 - 10,500 10,500	10,500
2010B 10,000 - 10,000 -	-
T. II	04.750
Total Long-term debt 221,500 65,500 48,250 238,750	61,750
Premium on bonds 2,596 1,261 725 3,132	-
Capital leases <u>30,507</u> - <u>30,507</u> -	-
Total bonds, capital leases	
and contracts \$\$\$ 66,761 \$\$ 79,482 \$\$ 241,882 \$	61,750

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 8. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The future payments are scheduled as follows (000's):

Fiscal Year	_	Principal	Coupon Interest	Total
2017	¢	64.750 ¢	2047 6	CE E07
2017	\$	61,750 \$	3,847 \$	65,597
2018		66,375	2,035	68,410
2019		54,375	1,237	55,612
2020		39,875	589	40,464
2021	_	16,375	137_	16,512
	\$	238,750 \$	7,845 \$	246,595

Issue date, original amount and final maturity (000's):

					Annual
	Issue	Original	Final		Principal
_	Date	Amount	_	Maturity	Payments
2016A	5/1/2016	\$ 7,500		5/1/2021	\$ 1,875
2015E	11/1/2015	30,100		11/1/2020	7,525
2015D	8/1/2015	10,000		8/1/2020	2,500
2015C	8/1/2015	17,900		8/1/2020	4,475
2015B	1/1/2015	13,680		1/1/2020	3,420
2015A	1/1/2015	32,320		1/1/2020	8,080
2014D	7/1/2014	7,160		7/1/2019	1,790
2014C	7/1/2014	40,840		7/1/2019	10,210
2014B	3/1/2014	7,160		3/1/2019	1,790
2014A	3/1/2014	10,840		3/1/2019	2,710
2013C	8/1/2013	10,000		8/1/2018	2,500
2013B	8/1/2013	30,000		8/1/2018	7,500
2013A	3/1/2013	10,000		3/1/2018	2,500
2012B	8/1/2012	38,000		8/1/2017	9,500
2012A	4/1/2012	5,000		4/1/2017	1,250

Interest Rates on the bonds range from .97% to 1.89% and nominal rates range from .98% to 1.88%

	Coupon Rate	Nominal Rate
2016A	1.37%	1.37%
2015E	1.31%	1.31%
2015D	1.89%	1.88%
2015C	1.68%	1.67%
2015B	1.19%	1.18%
2015A	1.17%	1.17%
2014D	1.15%	1.14%
2014C	1.11%	1.11%
2014B	1.03%	1.03%
2014A	1.02%	1.01%
2013C	1.55%	1.54%
2013B	1.59%	1.58%
2013A	0.97%	0.98%
2012B	0.99%	0.99%
2012A	1.07%	1.06%

Interest expense on bonds during the year ended June 30, 2016 totaling \$2.9 million is reported in the debt service fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries commercial insurance. Commercial policies in force during the year contained the following deductibles:

Property, Fire and Extended Coverage	\$ 100,000
Automobile Liability	175,000
General Liability	175,000
Inland Marine	2,500
School Leader Legal	175,000

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District is self-insured for workers' compensation claims and accounts for this activity in a separate fund that has been combined with the general fund for purposes of financial statement presentation. Premiums are paid into the workers' compensation fund from the general fund and the child nutrition fund. Liabilities of the fund are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends (including frequency and amount of pay-outs), and other economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. For example, estimated recoveries from salvage or subrogation are another component of the claims liability estimate. An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims in excess of \$850,000 up to an aggregate total of \$5,000,000. Settlements did not exceed coverage for the past three years.

At June 30, 2016, the District had established reserves for workers compensation claims liability and deductibles on commercial coverage of \$10.7 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. Changes in the balances of claims liability for the past three years are as follows (000's):

	_	2016	2015	 2014
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$	14,471	\$ 14,279	\$ 13,257
Incurred claims (including IBNRs)		2,486	4,434	5,783
Claim payments	_	(4,515)	 (4,242)	(4,761)
Unpaid claims, end of year	\$	12,442	\$ 14,471	\$ 14,279

Approximately \$3.9 million of the amount unpaid at June 30, 2016 is expected to be paid out in the next fiscal year from General Funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Encumbrance accounting is utilized to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. At year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows (000's):

General Fund	\$ 4,877
Capital Projects Fund	16,290
Other Funds	1,456
Total	\$ 22,623

Amounts received or receivable from grant 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 that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the District's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

Note 11. PENSION BENEFITS

Plan description

The District participates in the OTRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system that is self-administered. OTRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the legislature of the State of Oklahoma. Title 70 of the Oklahoma State Statutes assigns the authority for management and operation of OTRS to the Board of Trustees of the OTRS. OTRS issues a publicly available annual financial report that can be obtained at www.ok.gov/TRS/.

Participation in the plan is required for certified teachers and administrators. Other permanent, support employees working at least half time are eligible for participation in the plan at their option. At June 30, 2016, there were 3,531 active employees of the District participating in the plan, comprising 4% of the total teacher's retirement system participants.

Benefits provided

OTRS provides defined retirement benefits based on members' final compensation, age, and term of service. In addition, the retirement program provides for benefits upon disability and to survivors upon the death of eligible members. Title 70 O. S. Sec. 17-105 defines all retirement benefits. The authority to establish and amend benefit provisions rests with the State Legislature.

Benefit provisions include:

 Members become 100% vested in retirement benefits earned to date after five years of credited Oklahoma service. Members who joined OTRS on June 30, 1992 or prior are eligible to retire at maximum benefits when age and years of creditable service total 80. Members joining OTRS after June 30, 1992 are eligible for maximum benefits when their age and years of creditable service total

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 11. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

90. Members whose age and service do not equal the eligible limit may receive reduced benefits as early as age 55, and at age 62 receive unreduced benefits based on their years of service. The maximum retirement benefit is equal to 2 percent of final compensation for each year of credited service.

- Final compensation for members who joined OTRS prior to July 1, 1992 is defined as the average salary for the three highest years of compensation. Final compensation for members joining OTRS after June 30, 1992 is defined as the average of the highest five consecutive years of annual compensation in which contributions have been made. The final average compensation is limited for service credit accumulated prior to July 1, 1995 to \$40,000 or \$25,000, depending on the member's election. Monthly benefits are 1/12 of this amount. Service credits accumulated after June 30, 1995 are calculated based on each member's final average compensation, except for certain employees of the two comprehensive universities. Upon the death of a member who has not yet retired, the designated beneficiary shall receive the member's total contributions plus 100 percent of interest earned through the end of the fiscal year, with interest rates varying based on time of service. A surviving spouse of a qualified member may elect to receive, in lieu of the aforementioned benefits, the retirement benefit the member was entitled to at the time of death as provided under the Joint Survivor Benefit Option.
- Upon the death of a retired member, OTRS will pay \$5,000 to the designated beneficiary, in addition to the benefits provided for the retirement option selected by the member.
- A member is eligible for disability benefits after ten years of credited Oklahoma service. The disability benefit is equal to 2% of final average compensation for the applicable years of credited service.
- Upon separation from OTRS, members' contributions are refundable with interest based on certain restrictions provided in the plan, or by the IRC.
- Members may elect to make additional contributions to a tax-sheltered annuity program up to the exclusion allowance provided under the IRC under Code Section 403(b).

Contributions

The contribution requirements of OTRS are at an established rate determined by Oklahoma Statute and are not based on actuarial calculations. Employees are required to contribute 7 percent of their annual compensation. The District's contribution rate is 9.5 percent for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. In addition, the District is required to match the State's contribution rate on salaries that are paid with federal funds. The District's total contribution to OTRS in 2016 was \$17.1 million.

The State makes a contribution on behalf of each teacher meeting minimum salary requirements (known as the OTRS years of service credit). The credit amount is determined based on years of service and ranges from \$60.15 per year for 0 years of service to \$1,410.53 per year for 25 years or more of service. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the State paid approximately \$1.8 million on behalf of teachers employed at the District. In accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, the District recognized the on-behalf-of payments as revenue and expense/expenditure in the government wide and fund financial statements.

The State of Oklahoma is also required to contribute to the System on behalf of the participating employers. For 2016, the State of Oklahoma contributed 5 percent of state revenues from sales and use taxes and individual income taxes, to the System on behalf of participating employers. The District has estimated the amounts contributed to the System by the State of Oklahoma on its behalf based on a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 11. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

contribution rate provided to the District. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the total amount contributed to the System by the State of Oklahoma on behalf of the District was approximately \$11.5 million. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, District recognized the on-behalf payments as revenue and expenditures in the fund financial statements. In government-wide statement of activities, revenue is recognized for the state's on-behalf contribution on an accrual basis of approximately \$12.8 million.

These on-behalf payments do not meet the definition of a special funding situation.

<u>Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions</u>

At June 30, 2016, the District reported a liability of \$249.0 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to OTRS relative to total contributions of OTRS for all participating employers for the year ended June 30, 2015. Based upon this information, the District's proportion was 4.10079298 percent. The change in proportion from June 30, 2014 was a decrease of 0.07543412 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the District recognized pension expense of \$13.9 million. At June 30, 2016, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	8,459
Changes of assumptions		11,924		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		-		16,894
Changes in proportion and differences between District				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		-		4,286
Total Deferred amount to be recognized in pension	_			
expense in future periods		11,924		29,639
District contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	_	17,097	jı	
Total deferred amount related to pension:	\$_	29,021	\$	29,639

Deferred pension outflows totaling approximately \$17.1 million resulting from the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Net deferred pension inflows totaling approximately \$16.9 million resulting from the difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments will be recognized in pension expense over five years. Deferred pension inflows totaling approximately \$8.5 million resulting from the differences between expected and actual experience, deferred pension outflows totaling approximately \$11.9 million resulting from changes in assumptions, and deferred pension inflows of approximately \$4.3 million resulting from changes in proportion will be recognized in pension expense using the average expected remaining life of the Plan. The average expected remaining life of the Plan is determined by taking the calculated total future service years of the Plan divided by the number of people in the Plan including retirees. The total future service years of the plan are estimated at 6.22 years at June 30, 2015 and are determined using the mortality, termination, retirement and disability assumptions

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 11. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

associated with the Plan. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	_	
2016	\$	(7,836)
2017		(7,836)
2018		(7,836)
2019		5,513
2020		190
Thereafter		90

Actuarial assumptions

The total pension liability as of June 30, 2015 was determined based on an actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2015 using the following actuarial assumptions:

- Actuarial Cost Method—Entry Age Normal
- Inflation-3.00 percent
- Future Ad Hoc Cost-of-living Increases None
- Salary Increases—Composed of 3.75 percent wage inflation, including 3.00 percent price inflation, plus a service-related component ranging from 0.00 percent to 8.00 percent based on years of service.
- Investment Rate of Return—8.00 percent
- Retirement Age—Experience-based table of rates based on age, service, and gender. Adopted by the Board in May 2015 in conjunction with the five year experience study for the period ending June 30, 2014.
- Mortality Rates after Retirement—Males: RP-2000 Combined Health Mortality Table for males with white collar adjustments. Generational mortality improvements in accordance with Scale BB from the table's base year of 2000. Females: GRS Southwest Region Teacher Mortality Table, scaled at 105%. Generational mortality improvements in accordance with Scale BB from the table's base year of 2012.
- Mortality Rates for Active Members—RP-2000 Employee Mortality tables, with male rates multiplied by 60 percent and female rates multiplied by 50 percent.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic expected real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 11. PENSION BENEFITS (continued)

Asset Class		Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic All Cap Equity*		7.0%	6.0%
Domestic Large Cap Equity		10.0%	5.3%
Domestic Mid Cap Equity		13.0%	6.1%
Domestic Small Cap Equity		10.0%	6.6%
International Large Cap Equity		11.5%	5.8%
International Small Cap Equity		6.0%	5.8%
Core Plus Fixed Income		17.5%	1.8%
High-yield Fixed Income		6.0%	4.1%
Private Equity		5.0%	7.6%
Real Estate**		7.0%	5.5%
Master Limited Partnerships		7.0%	7.6%
	Total	100%	

^{*}The Domestic All Cap Equity total expected return is a combination of 3 rates - US Large cap, US Mid Cap and US Small Cap

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.0 percent. This single discount rate was based solely on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 8.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member and employer contributions will be made at the current statutory levels and remain a level percentage of payroll. The projection of cash flows also assumed that the State's contribution plus the matching contributions will remain a constant percent of projected member payroll based on the past five years of actual contributions. Based on the stated assumptions and the projection of cash flows, OTRS' fiduciary net position and future contributions were projected to be available to finance all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the net pension liability of the District calculated using the discount rate of 8.0 percent, as well as what the District's net pension liability would be if OTRS calculated the total pension liability using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (7.0%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(7.00%)	Rate (8.00%)	(9.00%)
District's net pension liability	345,896	249,031	169,791

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

During 2015 and 2016, the Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System paid between \$100 and \$105 per month, depending on the members' years of service, to the Oklahoma State and Education Employees Group Insurance Board (OSEEGIB), for each retiree who elected to obtain health insurance coverage through OSEEGIB. The District retains no obligation for this benefit and performs no administrative functions related to the health insurance coverage provided through OSEEGIB.

^{**}The Real Estate total expected return is a combination of US Direct Real Estate (unlevered) and US Value added Real Estate (unlevered)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 12. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Sick Pay Benefits

The District provides sick pay benefits for all of its permanent employees, and all employees entitled to sick leave are permitted to accrue unlimited unused leave. Upon termination, employees who have been employed by the District for at least ten years are paid for any unused sick leave on a graduated scale. After twenty years of service, both certified and support employees are paid \$30 per day for any unused service.

Vacation Benefits

Permanent employees on twelve-month contracts accrue vacation on a graduated scale from 10 to 20 days per year based on their years of service. Employees may accrue a maximum of twice their annual vacation entitlement and are paid for any unused vacation at their current salary rate upon termination.

The activity related to these benefits during the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows (000's):

	Balance				Balance
	6/30/2015	_	Accruals	Payments	6/30/2016
Vacation	\$ 3,065	\$	3,193	\$ 3,166	\$ 3,092
Sick	3,975		6,986	6,893	4,068
Total	\$ 7,040	\$	10,179	\$ 10,059	\$ 7,160

In past years, General, Building, and Child Nutrition Funds have been used to liquidate this liability. Of the total, \$0.4 million is expected to be paid out in the next fiscal year to employees upon termination.

Note 13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Building Bonds (Series 2016B)

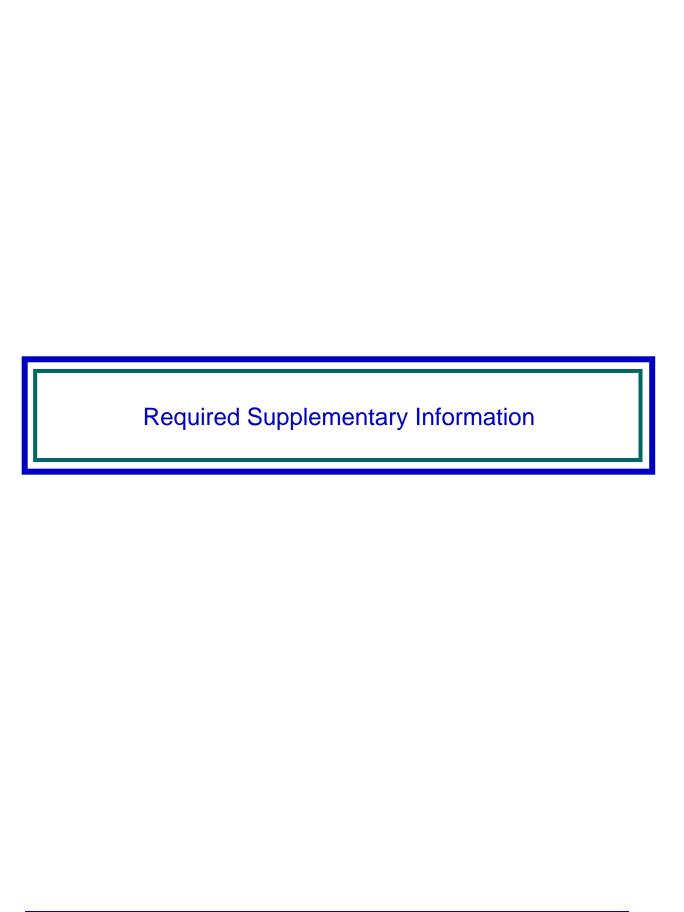
In August 2016, the District issued \$34.8 million in Building Bonds Series 2016B. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to construct and renovate school facilities. This bond has a coupon rate of 1.09%, a nominal rate of 1.08%, and a maturity date of August 1, 2021.

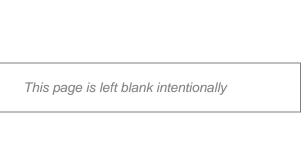
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended June 30, 2016

Note 14. RESTATEMENT

As discussed in Note 1, the District early implemented GASB Statement No. 82, Pension Issues. The provisions required the District to restate beginning net position of the governmental activities. The effect on fiscal year 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental
	Activities
Net position, June 30, 2015, as previously reported	166,252
2015 Employer paid employee contributions	(646)
Net position, June 30, 2015, as restated	165,606
	Governmental Activities
Change in net position as of June 30, 2015, as previously reported	29,854
2015 Employer paid employee contributions	(646)
Change in net position as of June 30, 2015, as restated	29,208





Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma Last Ten Fiscal Years* (Thousands)

	As of June 30, 2015	-	As of June 30, 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	4.10%		4.18%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 249,031	\$	224,675
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 163,115	\$	161,383
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	152.67%		139.22%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.31%		72.43%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

^{*}GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is complied, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

Schedule of the District's Pension Plan Contributions Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma Last Ten Fiscal Years (Millions)

Contractually required contribution \$	2016 17.1 \$	2015 17.1 \$	2014 16.9 \$	2013 16.7 \$	2012 16.0 \$	2011 16.2 \$	2010 16.5 \$	2009 14.9 \$	2008 13.6 \$	2007 13.2
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(17.1)	(17.1)	(16.9)	(16.7)	(16.0)	(16.2)	(16.5)	(14.9)	(13.6)	(13.2)
Contribution deficiency (excess) \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll \$	164 \$	163 \$	161 \$	160 \$	158 \$	159 \$	161 \$	156 \$	154 \$	159
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.44%	10.51%	10.50%	10.44%	10.13%	10.19%	10.25%	9.58%	8.80%	8.29%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Schedule:

The District's statutorily required contribution rate has changed over the prior 10 years as follows:

1. July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006	7.05%
2. January 1, 2007 to June 30, 2007	7.60%
3. July 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007	7.85%
4. January 1, 2008 to June 30, 2008	8.35%
5. July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008	8.50%
6. January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009	9.00%
7. January 1, 2010 to present	9.50%

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

REVENUES	_	Original	_	Final	_	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	_	Variance Final Budget
Local and intermediate sources	\$	104.957	\$	105.402	\$	114.961	\$	9.559
State program revenues	φ	155.536	φ	152.820	φ	144,496	Φ	(8,324)
Federal program revenues		37.394		35,351		32.366		(2,985)
Total revenues	_	297,887	-	293,573	-	291,823	_	(1,750)
Total revenues	_	291,001	-	293,373	-	291,023	-	(1,730)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Salaries		195,741		193,647		193,341		(306)
Benefits		55,920		56,106		58,059		1,953
Purchased Services		23,204		22,256		19,505		(2,751)
Supplies		20,979		20,296		15,071		(5,225)
Property		106		145		632		487
Other Expenditures		1,905		2,207		989		(1,218)
Other Outlays		7,488		6,939		7,569		630
Total expenditures		305,343	_	301,596		295,166		(6,430)
Excess (deficiency) of								
revenues over expenditures	_	(7,456)	_	(8,023)	_	(3,343)	_	4,680
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
Lapsed appropriations from prior year								
and fund transfer		2,500		4,300		3,314		(986)
Net change in fund balances		(4,956)	_	(3,723)	_	(29)		3,694
Fund balance June 30, 2015		29,327		28,094		28,094		<u>-</u>
Fund balance June 30, 2016	\$	24,371	\$	24,371	\$	28,065	\$	3,694

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Unaudited) For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

Change in fund balance of governmental funds - General Fund	\$ (6,045)
Revenues are recognized when earned in the governmental funds but are recognized when received for budgetary purposes. During the year, \$7,141 was received that was attributable to prior year activities and \$6,992 of revenue was realized but not received by the close of the year.	149
Expenditures for supplies and materials and prepaids are shown when they are used in the governmental funds but reported as expenses when they are purchased for budgetary purposes. The district purchased less supplies and materials than it used during the year, resulting in a decrease in inventories from \$489 to \$446 and prepaids increased by \$274.	(231)
Obligations are accrued when incurred and measurable in the governmental funds but reported when expended for budgetary purposes. There was an increase of \$548 in the accounts payable accrual.	548
An increase of \$358 in the liability insurance reserve and a reduction of \$1,699 in the reserve for workers compensation was made to comply with modified accrual standards.	(1,341)
Fair market value adjustment for long-term investments	(93)
Encumbrances are included in expeditures for budgetary purposes but not for the governmental fund financial statements.	(4,611)
Expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements include those paid with prior year encumbrances, which are excluded on the budgetary basis.	7,808
Expenditures for worker's compensation claims are shown in a separate fund for budgetary purposes but combined with the general fund in the governmental funds.	473
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures - budgetary basis	\$ (3,343)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. OTRS PENSION LIABILITY

CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS

There were no significant changes of benefit terms.

CHANGES OF ASSUMPTIONS

The assumptions for salary increases changed for the June 30, 2015 measurement date. For the June 30, 2014 measurement date, salary increases were composed of 3.00 percent inflation, plus 1.00 percent productivity increase rate, plus step-rate promotional increases for members with less than 25 years of service. For the June 30, 2015 measurement date, salary increases are composed of 3.75 percent wage inflation, including 3.00 percent price inflation, plus a service-related component ranging from 0.00 percent to 8.00 percent based on years of services.

The table used to determine retirement age changed for the June 30, 2015 measurement date. For the June 30, 2014 measurement date, the retirement age was determined using the experience-based table developed from a five year experience study for the period ending June 30, 2009. This table was adopted by the OTRS Board in September 2010. For the June 30, 2015 measurement date, the retirement age was determined using the experience-based table developed from a five year experience study for the period ending June 30, 2014. This table was adopted by the OTRS Board in May 2015.

There was also a change in mortality rate tables used. For the June 30, 2014 measurement date, mortality rates were determined using the RP-2000 Combined Mortality table, projected to 2016 using Scale AA, multiplied by 90 percent for males and 80 percent for females. For the June 30, 2015 measurement date, the mortality rates for active employees were determined using the PR-2000 Employee Mortality tables, with male rates multiplied by 60 percent and female rates multiplied by 50 percent. The mortality rates for males after retirement were determined using the RP-2000 Combined Health Mortality Table for males with white collar adjustments. Generational mortality improvements in accordance with Scale BB from the table's base year of 2000 were used. The mortality rates for females after retirement were determined using the GRS Southwest Region Teacher Mortality Table, scaled at 105 percent. Generational mortality improvements in accordance with Scale BB from the table's base year of 2012 were used.

Note 2. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

A cash basis of accounting is used to prepare the Budgetary Comparison Schedule. A reconciliation from the cash basis to the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), is presented on the face of the schedule.

BUDGET LAW AND PRACTICE

The Board of the District has elected to prepare and present budgets under the Oklahoma School District Budget Act. The District Superintendent directs the preparation of the budget proposal and submits it to the Board. The Board holds a public hearing on the proposed budget within 45 days preceding the start of the budget year. Notice of the date, time and place of the hearing, together with the proposed budget summary, is published in the Tulsa Daily Commerce and Legal News at least 5 days before the public hearing. The budget is also available upon request from the District's Chief Financial Officer. At the public hearing on the budget, any person may present to the Board comments, recommendations or information on any part of the proposed budget.

Once adopted, the budget must be in effect no later than the first day of the fiscal year to which it applies. The budget as adopted and filed with the Oklahoma State Auditor and Inspector constitutes an appropriation for each fund which may not be used for any other purpose except as provided by law.

The District presents the budget in four funds: the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund and the Special Revenue Fund which includes the Child Nutrition and Building Funds. Budgetary control for accounts without a project is generally at the full account level. For accounts within a project the budgetary control is generally maintained by fund, project and site. The District Superintendent or designee may transfer an unexpended and unencumbered appropriation from one account to another within the same fund. Line item transfers that are not original budget items in excess of \$25,000 require Board approval. Whenever the necessity for maintaining any special fund of a school district has ceased to exist and a balance remains in the fund, the governing body may authorize the transfer of the balance to the General Fund. Applicable law governs the use or transfer of any remaining balance in the Debt Service or Capital Projects Fund.

The District Board amends the original budget after the prior fiscal year financial activity has been finalized, the annual State Aid allocation has been released, federal fund allocations are identified, and the property tax valuations have been certified for all affected counties within the District; generally between December and February of the fiscal year.

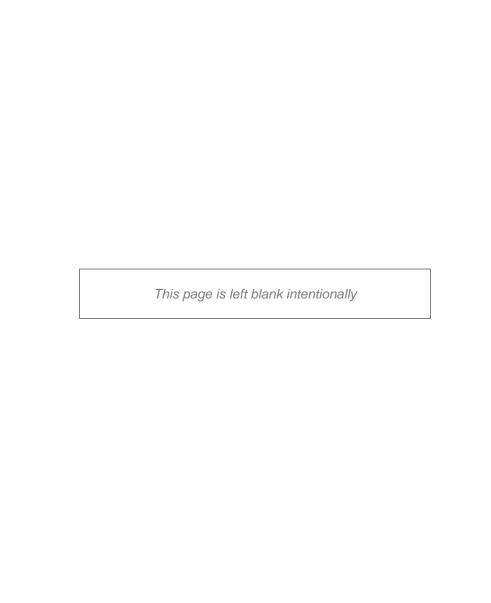
ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are included in the "actual" amounts shown expended during the year for the budgetary presentation but are excluded from the fund balances in the governmental fund financial statements as they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

REVENUES

Revenues are recorded on a cash basis and include deposits to District accounts from the first day through the last day of the fiscal year regardless of when they were actually earned.





Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Debt Service For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

	 Original		Final		Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Final Budget
REVENUES						
Local and intermediate sources	\$ 63,971	\$_	63,453	\$	64,737	1,284
Total revenues	63,971	_	63,453		64,737	1,284
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Other Expenditures	116,654		117,082		51,168	(65,914)
Total averagedituras	 110.051	. –	447.000		F4 400	(05.04.4)
Total expenditures Excess (deficiency)	 116,654	-	117,082		51,168	(65,914)
of revenues over expenditures	 (52,683)	_	(53,629)		13,569	67,198
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Premium on bonds sold	 500		1,119	_	1,261	142_
Net change in fund balances	 (52,183)		(52,510)		14,830	67,340
Fund balance June 30, 2015	52,183		52,510		52,510	
Fund balance June 30, 2016	\$ -	\$	-	\$	67,340 \$	67,340

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Capital Improvements For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

		Original		Final		Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Final Budget
REVENUES	•	onga.	•	11100	•	(Budgetury Buoic)	· mai zaagot
Local and intermediate sources	\$	58,001	\$	68,001	\$	65,500	\$ (2,501)
Total revenues		58,001	-	68,001		65,500	(2,501)
EXPENDITURES Current:							
Purchased Services		52,462		60,023		61,152	1,129
Supplies		22,200		19,930		14,080	(5,850)
Property		1,000		4,614		4,794	180
Other Expenditures		100		-		-	-
Total expenditures Excess (deficiency)		75,762		84,567		80,026	(4,541)
of revenues over expenditures	s .	(17,761)	_	(16,566)		(14,526)	2,040
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Lapsed appropriations from prior year		1,000	_	500		1,609	1,109
Fund Net change in fund balances		(16,761)		(16,066)	•	(12,917)	3,149
Fund balance June 30, 2015		16,761		16,066		16,066	
Fund balance June 30, 2016	\$	•	\$	-	\$	3,149	\$ 3,149

Budgetary Comparison Schedule -Special Revenue Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

			BUILDING	G FL	JND				CHILD NUTRITION FUND						
					Actual (Budgetary		Variance Final					Actual (Budgetary	Variance Final		
	_	Original	Final	_	Basis)		Budget	_	Original	Final		Basis)	Budget		
REVENUES															
Local and intermediate sources	\$	12,092 \$, -	\$	12,764	\$	586	\$	3,937 \$	3,832	\$	3,957 \$	125		
State program revenues		687	686		938		252		2,523	2,415		2,519	104		
Federal program revenues		<u> </u>	-	_		_	-	_	19,638	19,983	_	20,489	506		
Total revenues	_	12,779	12,864	_	13,702	_	838	_	26,098	26,230		26,965	735		
EXPENDITURES															
Current:															
Salaries		8,197	8,153		7,215		(938)		9,998	10,026		9,265	(761)		
Benefits		1,953	1,953		1,741		(212)		3,230	3,230		3,290	60		
Purchased Services		4,920	5,145		5,216		71		2,171	1,102		1,124	22		
Supplies		223	259		234		(25)		12,979	12,890		12,098	(792)		
Property		65	65		24		(41)		67	117		205	88		
Other Expenditures		2,536	4,235	_	685	_	(3,550)	_	<u> </u>	1,109		1,109	-		
Total expenditures	_	17,894	19,810	_	15,115	_	(4,695)	_	28,446	28,474		27,091	(1,383)		
Excess (deficiency)															
of revenues over expenditures	_	(5,115)	(6,946)	_	(1,413)	-	5,533	_	(2,348)	(2,244)		(126)	2,118		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES															
Lapsed appropriations from prior year		100	100		272	_	-		25	25		110	85		
Net change in fund balances		(5,015)	(6,846)		(1,141)	Ī	5,705		(2,323)	(2,219)	_	(16)	2,203		
Fund balance June 30, 2015	_	5,515	7,346		7,346	_	-	_	3,523	3,419		3,419	-		
Fund balance June 30, 2016	\$	500 \$	500	\$	6,205	\$	5,705	\$	1,200 \$	1,200	\$	3,403 \$	2,203		

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Student Activity Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

	_	Balance une 30, 2015	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2016
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,723 \$	3,752	\$ 3,567 \$	3,908
TOTAL ASSETS	_	3,723	3,752	3,567	3,908
LIABILITIES Due to student groups		3,723	3,752	3,567	3,908
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	3,723 \$	3,752	\$ 3,567	3,908

Combining Balance Sheet General Funds June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

		General Fund	Workers Compensation Fund	Total General Funds
ASSETS	_			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	18,679	\$ 2,103 \$	20,782
Investments		52,770	3,800	56,570
Receivables net of allowance for uncollectibles		96,862	-	96,862
Inventories and prepaid items		720		720
Total Assets	_	169,031	5,903	174,934
LIABILITIES				
Liabilites:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		37,815	-	37,815
Claims and judgments	_	(4,822)	4,925	103
Total liabilities	_	32,993	4,925	37,918
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue	_	89,870	<u> </u>	89,870
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	89,870	-	89,870
FUND BALANCES				
Non-spendable				
Inventories and prepaids		720	=	720
Restricted				
Federal and state allocation carryover		5,559	-	5,559
Assigned				
Purchases on order		2,625	-	2,625
Workers compensation		-	979	979
Unassigned	_	37,264	(1)	37,263
Total fund balances	_	46,168	978	47,146
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	_			
resources and fund balances	\$_	169,031	\$ 5,903 \$	174,934

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances General Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

	_	General Fund		Workers Compensation Fund	_	Total General Funds
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	83,348	\$	-	\$	83,348
Other local sources		6,180		-		6,180
Intermediate sources		10,186		-		10,186
Fees and charges		2,298		-		2,298
State aid		164,668		-		164,668
Federal aid		32,649		-		32,649
Earnings on investments		764		1		765
Miscellaneous	-	2,692	_	-	-	2,692
Total revenues	-	302,785	_	1	-	302,786
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Instruction and instruction-related services		175,927		-		175,927
Support services - student and staff		45,913		-		45,913
Instructional and school leadership		21,890		-		21,890
Administrative support services		23,180		-		23,180
Operation of non-instructional services		1,453		-		1,453
Operation and maintenance of plant services		20,540		-		20,540
Student transportation services		11,233		-		11,233
Facilities acquisition and construction services		-		-		-
Charter schools		7,566		-		7,566
Other	_	1,517		474	_	1,991
Total expenditures	-	309,219	_	474	-	309,693
Excess (deficiency) revenues over						
expenditures	_	(6,434)	_	(473)		(6,907)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Insurance recoveries		851		-		851
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		11		-		11
Net change in fund balances	-	(5,572)	_	(473)		(6,045)
Fund balances June 30, 2015		51,739		1,452		53,191
Fund balances June 30, 2016	\$	46,167	\$	979	\$	47,146

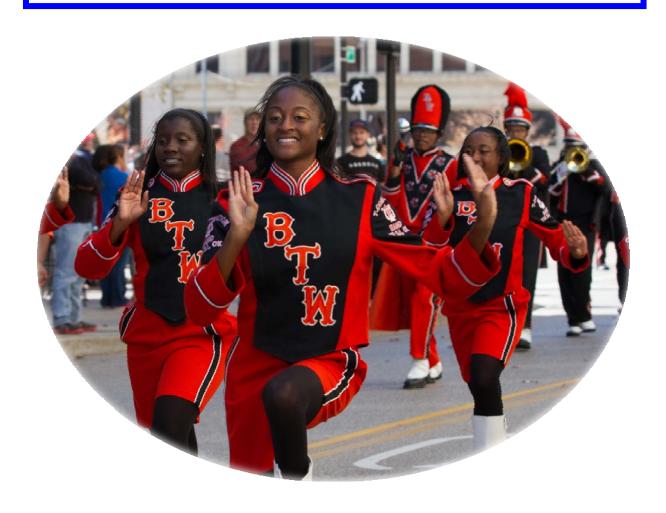
Combining Balance Sheet Other Funds June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

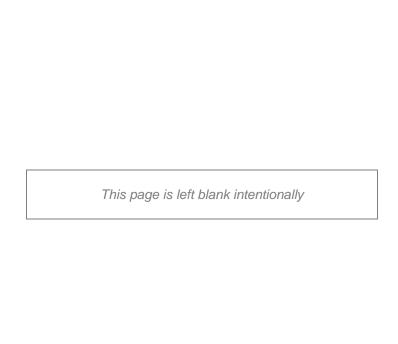
	_	Building Fund	Child Nutrition Fund	E	Gifts and Endowments Fund	6	Flexible Benefit Fund		Total Other Funds
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,133	\$ 1,698	\$	453	\$	10 3	\$	3,294
Investments		6,503	2,754		783		-		10,040
Receivables net of allowance for uncollectibles		12,771	428		-		-		13,199
Inventories and prepaid items		14	960		-				974
Total Assets		20,421	5,840	.!	1,236		10		27,507
LIABILITIES							<u></u>		
Liabilites:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		698	607		97				1,402
Total liabilities		698	607		97				1,402
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	_						<u> </u>		
Succeeding year property tax		12,337	-		-		-		12,337
Unavailable revenue		326	17		-				343
Total deferred inflows of resources		12,663	17		-			_	12,680
FUND BALANCES									
Non-spendable									
Inventories and prepaids		14	960		-		-		974
Endowments		-	-		30		-		30
Restricted		7,046	4,256	ji	1,109		10	_	12,421
Total fund balances		7,060	5,216	į.	1,139		10	_	13,425
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	20,421	\$ 5,840	\$	1,236	\$	10	- -	27,507

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Other Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

		Building Fund		Child Nutrition Fund	Gifts and Endowments Fund	Flexible Benefit Fund	Total Other Funds
REVENUES	_		_				
Property taxes	\$	12,038	\$	-	\$ -	\$ - \$	12,038
Other local sources		113		-	596	1	710
Fees and charges		28		3,960	-	-	3,988
State aid		939		2,519	-	-	3,458
Federal aid		-		21,653	-	-	21,653
Earnings on investments		505		12	5	-	522
Miscellaneous		10		-	-	-	10
Total revenues	_	13,633	_	28,144	601	1	42,379
EXPENDITURES	-		_				
Current:							
Instruction and instruction-related services		9		-	521	-	530
Support services - student and staff		-		-	18	-	18
Administrative support services		774		-	69	-	843
Operation of non-instructional services		-		26,751	9	-	26,760
Operation and maintenance of plant services		13,941		-	-	-	13,941
Student transportation services		-		-	21	-	21
Facilities acquisition and construction services		209		-	56	-	265
Other		-		1,109	-	-	1,109
Total expenditures	_	14,933	_	27,860	694		43,487
Excess (deficiency) revenues over							
expenditures	_	(1,300)	_	284	(93)	1	(1,108)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Insurance recoveries	_	88	_	-			88
Net change in fund balances	-	(1,212)	_	284	(93)	1	(1,020)
Fund balances June 30, 2015		8,272		4,932	1,232	9	14,445
Fund balances June 30, 2016	\$	7,060	\$	5,216	\$ 1,139	\$ 10 \$	13,425

STATISTICAL SECTION





COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)

This part of the District's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the District's overall financial position.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Financial Trends	98
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the District's financial performance has changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	104
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the District's major revenue sources.	
Debt Capacity	108
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the District's current levels of outstanding debt and the District's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	112
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the District's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	114
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the District's financial report relates to the services the District provides and the activities it performs.	

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained herein is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Changes In Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,							
	_	2016	_	2015		2014		2013
Expenses								
Governmental activities:								
Instruction and instruction-related services	\$	186,826	\$	177,674	\$	192,553	\$	181,380
Support services - student and staff		50,977		45,399		45,168		46,942
Instructional and school leadership		21,890		21,389		20,394		17,051
Administrative support services		34,328		43,169		36,711		28,713
Operation of non-instructional services		29,665		30,923		26,071		28,519
Operation and maintenance of plant services		35,922		37,238		35,757		34,385
Student transportation services		11,603		12,800		15,246		12,714
Facilities acquisition and construction services		2,497		2,443		52		6,998
Charter schools		7,566		5,424		4,306		4,249
Other		3,100		4,145		5,947		6,622
Interest on long-term debt		3,234		3,775		3,139		2,935
Total primary governmental activities expense		387,608	_	384,379		385,344		370,508
Drawing Davison								
Program Revenues Governmental activities:								
Charges for services								
•		E 040		F 400		5.540		F 700
Operation of non-instructional services		5,612		5,406		5,548		5,722
Student transportation services		-		774		1,435		1,263
Other		669		774		662		636
Operating grants and contributions		73,847		76,880		72,202		74,612
Capital grants and contributions	_	- 00.400	_		_	70.047	_	
Total primary governmental activities program revenues	_	80,128	-	83,060	_	79,847	_	82,233
Net Expense								
Total primary governmental activities net expenses		(307,480)	_	(301,319)		(305,497)	_	(288,275)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position								
Governmental activities:								
Property taxes		160,160		159,678		147,823		144,602
State aid - formula grants		89,424		95,126		94,787		97,186
Dedicated state revenue		64,551		65,260		63,792		63,360
County revenue		10,186		9,927		9,807		10,194
Unrestricted investment earnings		1,476		591		857		389
Gain (loss) on sale of real estate		550		218		(27)		-
Gain on early lease payoff		-		-		-		-
Insurance recovery		100		69		6,112		-
Other local revenue	_	2,236	_	304	_	496	_	1,507
Total primary governmental activities	_	328,683		331,173	_	323,647	_	317,238
Change in Net Position	_				_		_	
Total primary government	\$	21,203	\$	29,854	\$	18,150	§	28,963

-	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
-			<u> </u>			
\$	186,608 \$	193,410 \$	201,598 \$	189,657 \$	188,736 \$	181,576
	46,858	51,731	49,917	46,783	41,738	42,005
	16,986	17,192	17,781	17,104	17,195	17,260
	28,765	27,092	27,641	24,990	18,849	18,929
	28,800	26,117	27,375	25,053	23,994	22,909
	36,426	36,498	36,733	38,964	38,959	40,655
	13,753	12,969	13,927	13,176	14,743	14,232
	2,008	2,396	-	-	-	2,161
	1,310	1,468	3,461	3,328	4,514	4,251
	6,316	7,400	-	805	5,725	8,412
_	3,735	4,490	4,544	6,039	4,542	4,842
_	371,565	380,763	382,977	365,899	358,995	357,232
	5,754	5,429	6,039	6,411	6,368	5,002
	1,079	1,855	1,736	1,370	760	1,338
	378	1,270	699	907	899	883
	87,483	97,373	85,309	84,977	71,787	68,093
_	90	167	150	<u> </u>	868	231
_	94,784	106,094	93,933	93,665	80,682	75,547
-	(276,781)	(274,669)	(289,044)	(272,234)	(278,313)	(281,685)
-			<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			
	141,061	139,515	140,357	132,731	128,508	120,729
	97,945	94,405	96,698	117,458	116,347	113,516
	61,413	47,055	44,411	44,033	42,495	41,140
	9,581	9,446	9,061	8,653	9,120	9,970
	9,561 575	890	396	1,396	4,544	5,610
	417	-	-	-	-	5,010
	359	-	-	-	-	-
	- 529	- 508	- 722	- 614	- 370	101 430
-	311,880	291,819	291,645	304,885	301,384	291,496
-						,
\$ -	35,098 \$	17,150 \$	2,601 \$	32,651 \$	23,071 \$	9,811
Ť =	, ,		_,55. ψ		,σΨ	3,0

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Thousands)

	F	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,						
	_	2016	2015	2014	2013			
Revenues	_							
_	_							
Property taxes	\$	160,161 \$	153,943 \$	145,061 \$	144,601			
Other local sources		6,890	11,001	8,168	7,056			
Intermediate sources		10,186	9,927	9,807	10,194			
Fees and charges		6,286	6,187	6,224	6,427			
State aid		168,126	174,496	171,526	167,754			
Federal aid		54,789	54,270	57,065	62,689			
Earnings on investments		1,503	644	917	410			
Miscellaneous	_	2,702	2,312	2,263	2,128			
Total revenues	_	410,643	412,780	401,031	401,259			
Expenditures								
Instruction and instruction-related services		186,530	182,300	183,919	176,435			
Support services - student and staff		49,303	44,034	44,227	46,144			
Instructional and school leadership		21,890	21,389	20,394	17,050			
Administrative support services		28,841	41,959	38,446	25,347			
Operation of non-instructional services		28,213	28,914	27,151	26,237			
Operation and maintenance of plant services		35,228	36,239	37,000	33,706			
Student transportation services		16,093	13,621	14,676	13,133			
Facilities acquisition and construction services		40,761	43,972	34,008	52,898			
Charter schools		7,566	5,424	4,305	4,249			
Other		3,100	4,125	4,913	5,728			
Debt service:		3,100	4,125	4,910	3,720			
Principal		78,202	53,790	51,925	50,175			
Interest		3,405	4,166	3,985	4,654			
Total expenditures	_	499,132	479,933	464,949	455,756			
•	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	,			
Excess of expenses over revenues	_	(88,489)	(67,153)	(63,918)	(54,497)			
Other financing sources								
Bond issuances		66,761	95,777	58,535	48,432			
Capital Leases		· -	-	1,024	11,936			
Insurance recoveries		99	56	6,113	-			
Proceeds from sale of Capital Assets		851	216	2,317	_			
Net change in fund balances	\$	(20,778) \$	28,896 \$	4,071 \$	5,871			
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital								
expenditures		17.93%	13.52%	13.40%	13.68%			

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$	141,060 \$ 8,090	149,208 \$	150,748 \$	140,856 \$	135,964 \$	128,419
	9,581	9,446	9,061	8,873	9,063	9,886
	6,222	7,566	7,199	7,069	6,518	6,467
	165,789	151,118	151,481	170,505	172,858	164,064
	79,665	83,271	78,227	71,656	56,873	57,298
	597	972	757	1,569	4,693	5,794
_	1,938	1,734	1,547	1,591	2,045	1,711
	412,942	403,315	399,020	402,119	388,014	373,639
	181,320	184,121	189,495	181,595	181,011	175,160
	46,196	50,758	49,112	46,018	40,981	41,287
	16,986	17,197	17,781	17,104	17,195	17,260
	26,208	26,258	24,845	22,258	20,144	23,209
	25,850	25,759	26,303	23,862	22,744	21,904
	35,588	36,309	37,813	40,088	40,443	41,870
	13,948	17,482	15,582	11,647	13,158	14,866
	83,689	42,026	23,348	34,685	32,912	33,832
	1,310	1,468	3,461	3,328	4,514	4,251
	6,085	7,536	10,610	6,670	5,315	6,126
	49,593	43,490	44,615	39,615	36,615	38,850
_	4,470	5,280	6,320	5,813	4,118	5,005
_	491,243	457,684	449,285	432,683	419,150	423,620
_	(78,301)	(54,369)	(50,265)	(30,564)	(31,136)	(49,981)
	47,412	40,213	79,011	42,824	40,390	32,545
	17,562	3,848	-	-	-	101
	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$	1,948 (11.379) \$	(10,308) \$	28,746 \$	12,260 \$	9,254 \$	(17,335)
Φ =	(11,379) \$	(10,30 <u>0</u>) \$	Z0,740 Þ	12,200 \$	<i>9,∠</i> 34 ⊅	(17,335)
	13.29%	11.75%	11.73%	11.34%	10.47%	11.09%

Net Position By Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Thousands)

	_	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,										
		2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
Governmental activities												
Net investment in												
capital assets:	\$	323,765 \$	326,777 \$	318,867 \$	303,399 \$	280,211 \$	262,429 \$	255,543 \$	236,025 \$	215,331 \$	197,939	
Restricted for:												
Debt service		65,971	52,882	45,494	47,125	48,500	49,781	48,708	47,453	43,660	38,361	
Capital Projects		12,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Building		7,060	8,272	8,377	5,608	4,487	1,108	1,191	-	-	-	
Gifts		-	1,232	1,194	1,209	1,580	1,810	1,239	-	-	-	
Other		11,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unrestricted	_	(234,341)	(222,911)	44,316	42,757	36,357	21,175	12,472	33,074	24,910	24,530	
Total primary governmenta	al											
activities net position	\$	186,809 \$	166,252 \$	418,248 \$	400,098 \$	371,135 \$	336,303 \$	319,153 \$	316,552 \$	283,901 \$	260,830	

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30. 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 General Fund \$ Reserved - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ 6,284 \$ 3,485 \$ 2,876 Unreserved 26,654 22,484 18,803 Non-spendable 720 489 400 624 781 717 842 Inventories and prepaids Endowments Restricted 1,443 Federal and state allocation carryover 5,559 8,212 1,640 168 387 4,137 3,976 710 Committed 4,566 Assigned 3,604 10,766 4,822 8.439 15,998 14,264 6,016 Unassigned 37,263 36,052 36,137 35,855 27,501 21,430 5,124 Total general fund 47,146 \$ 53,192 \$ 54,175 \$ 52,186 \$ 43,782 \$ 31,332 \$ 16,829 \$ 32,938 \$ 25,969 \$ 21,679 All Other Governmental Funds Reserved \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ 69,562 \$ 63,725 \$ 56,911 Unreserved, reported in: Capital projects funds 874 1,268 1,012 Special revenue funds 5,582 5,734 7,840 Non-spendable Inventories and prepaids 1,200 1,105 1,227 705 622 970 640 Endowments 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 Restricted Capital projects 12,204 40.762 18.634 19.418 22,432 47.563 66,692 Debt service 67,927 52,882 45,494 47,125 48,500 49,781 48,708 Building 7.046 8.258 8.377 5.608 4.487 1.091 1.145 Gifts 1,109 1,202 1,194 1,209 1,580 1,780 1,209 Child nutrition 4,256 4,266 3,668 2,442 1,417 1,668 2,431 Arbitrage 9 3 Flexible benefits 10 11 16 18 15

Note: The District adopted GASB Statement No. 54 for financial reporting purposes beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. For comparative purposes, fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 has been restated.

108,514 \$

78,635 \$

76,553

79,086 \$

102,915 \$

120,873 \$

76,018 \$

Total all other governmental funds

Property Tax Rates, Direct and Overlapping Governments Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal									
Year	Total Tax	able Assess	ed Value (000's)		Direct Ta	ax Rate*		Total
Ended	Tulsa	Creek	Osage	Wagoner	Tulsa	Creek	Osage	Wagoner	Direct
June 30,	County	County	County	County	County	County	County	County	Tax Rate*
2016 \$	2,272,340 \$	16,332 \$	35,976	\$ 184	68.96	67.81	69.51	68.47	64.65
2015	2,213,584	15,625	35,545	209	68.99	67.84	69.54	68.50	64.65
2014	2,170,858	14,166	34,595	213	64.65	63.50	65.20	64.16	64.65
2013	2,173,975	13,513	33,884	225	64.65	63.50	65.20	64.16	64.65
2012	2,136,830	13,071	32,988	237	64.79	63.64	65.34	64.30	64.79
2011	2,149,629	16,974	35,032	224	63.90	62.75	62.70	63.41	63.87
2010	2,130,553	15,056	34,369	205	64.95	63.80	63.75	64.46	64.92
2009	2,050,504	13,296	31,315	161	65.30	64.15	64.10	64.81	65.27
2008	1,949,996	11,907	29,048	160	63.77	62.62	62.57	63.28	63.75
2007	1,889,198	10,969	26,632	134	62.93	61.78	61.73	62.44	62.91

^{*}Mills per \$1,000.00 assessed valuation.

Source: Tulsa County Excise Board, County Assessor's Office.

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates Last Ten Fiscal Years (rate per \$1,000 taxable assessed value)

		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,																
		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	2009	2008		2007
Tulsa Public Schools Rate	S																	
General Fund	\$	36.05		36.05	\$	36.05	\$	36.05	\$	36.05	\$	36.05	\$	36.05	\$ 36.05	\$ 36.05	\$	36.05
Building Fund		5.15		5.15		5.15		5.15		5.15		5.15		5.15	5.15	5.15		5.15
Sinking Fund		27.76		27.79		23.71		23.45		23.59		22.70		23.75	24.10	22.57	_	21.73
Total Direct Rate	\$	68.96		68.99	\$	64.91	\$	64.65	\$	64.79	\$	63.90	\$	64.95	\$ 65.30	\$ 63.77	\$	62.93
Tulsa Community College		7.21		7.21		7.21		7.21		7.21		7.21		7.21	7.21	7.21		7.21
Tulsa County Vo-Tech		13.33		13.33		13.33		13.33		13.33		13.33		13.33	13.33	13.33		13.33
Tulsa County		22.22		22.23		22.23		22.24		22.24		22.21		22.21	22.21	22.21		22.21
City of Tulsa		22.79		20.24		20.24		20.16		20.01		16.98		14.15	14.08	13.48	_	12.67
Total For All Governments	\$	134.51	1	32.00	\$	127.92	\$	127.59	\$	127.58	\$	123.63	\$	121.85	\$ 122.13	\$ 120.00	\$	118.35

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office.

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal					Estimated	Assessed
Year	Total Taxable	Assessed Val	ue (000's)	Total	Actual	Value as a
Ended	Real	Personal	Public	Direct	Value	Percentage of
June 30,	Property	Property	Service	Tax Rate*	(000's)	Actual Value
2016 \$	1,759,111 \$	437,249 \$	128,472	68.96 \$	20,948,369	11.10%
2015	1,712,885	422,032	130,046	68.99	20,383,119	11.11%
2014	1,678,771	392,152	148,909	64.91	19,859,929	11.18%
2013	1,661,274	370,958	189,365	64.65	19,672,823	11.29%
2012	1,643,445	354,142	185,539	64.79	19,325,190	11.30%
2011	1,627,450	370,050	204,359	63.87	19,424,410	11.34%
2010	1,562,217	379,621	188,715	64.92	19,299,072	11.04%
2009	1,541,415	378,479	175,382	65.27	18,594,837	11.27%
2008	1,467,926	340,065	183,119	63.75	17,577,797	11.33%
2007	1,404,704	317,543	204,687	62.91	16,875,863	11.42%

*Mills per \$1,000.00 assessed valuation.

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office.

Principal Property Taxpayers

Year Ended June 30,

				 ,		
		2016			2007	
	Taxable		Percentage of	Taxable		Percentage of
	Assessed		Total Taxable	Assessed		Total Taxable
	Value		Assessed	Value		Assessed
Taxpayer	(000's)	Rank	Value	(000's)	Rank	Value
Holly Refining & Marketing	\$ 65,189	1	2.8%	\$ n/a	n/a	n/a
Public Service Company of Oklahoma	45,739	2	2.0%	56,080	2	2.9%
AHS Hillcrest/Tulsa Holdings	27,784	3	1.2%	27,552	3	1.4%
Oklahoma Natural Gas Company	22,474	4	1.0%	22,422	4	1.2%
AT&T Companies	20,948	5	0.9%	64,079	1	3.3%
Williams Companies	14,454	6	0.6%	12,416	8	0.6%
Warren Foundation	13,802	7	0.6%	12,822	7	0.7%
Spirit Aero Systems, Inc.	13,490	8	0.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Helmerich & Payne	10,798	9	0.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magellan Pipeline	8,981	10	0.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sinclair Oil Company	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,172	5	0.8%
Cingular Wireless LLC	n/a	n/a	n/a	13,708	6	0.7%
Sun Oil Company	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,698	9	0.6%
EDS Information	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,512	10	0.4%
Total	\$ 243,659		10.5%	\$ 244,461		12.7%

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office.

Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years (Thousands)

Fiscal		Collected v	vithin Fiscal		Total Collections				
Year		Year of	the Levy	Collected in	to D	Date			
Ended	Gross		Percentage	Subsequent		Percentage			
June 30,	Tax Levy*	Amount	of Levy	Years	Amount	of Levy			
2016	160,321	154,998	96.68%	-	154,998	96.68%			
2015	156,261	150,106	96.06%	4,070	154,176	98.67%			
2014	143,515	138,723	96.66%	4,735	143,458	99.96%			
2013	143,629	139,486	97.12%	3,682	143,168	99.68%			
2012	141,448	134,758	95.27%	5,240	139,998	98.97%			
2011	140,637	133,314	94.79%	6,204	139,518	99.20%			
2010	141,544	134,517	95.04%	5,827	140,344	99.15%			
2009	136,769	129,564	94.73%	6,527	136,091	99.50%			
2008	126,925	121,880	96.03%	3,852	125,732	99.06%			
2007	121,217	113,781	93.87%	4,783	118,564	97.81%			

^{*}Tulsa County Excise Board, County Assessor's Office.

Ratios of Total Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Total General					Debt			
Fiscal		Obligation				Tulsa County	Percentage			
Year		Bonded	Capital	Total		Personal	of Total	Tulsa County		Total Debt
Ended		Debt (1)	Leases (1)	Debt (1)		Income (2)	Personal	Population (2)		Per Capita
June 30,	_	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	_	(thousands)	Income	(thousands)	_	(thousands)
2016	\$	241,882	\$ 0	\$ 241,882		35,509,859	0.68%	639	\$	379
2015		224,096	30,507	254,603		35,509,859	0.72%	639		398
2014		182,344	30,852	213,196		35,509,859	0.60%	630		338
2013		176,044	29,907	205,951		33,828,341	0.61%	623		331
2012		178,460	17,722	196,182		34,007,537	0.58%	614		320
2011		179,586	3,823	183,409		30,696,787	0.60%	608		302
2010		183,270	2,122	185,392		27,308,239	0.68%	605		306
2009		149,305	797	150,102		26,127,547	0.57%	602		249
2008		146,533	1,802	148,335		30,033,933	0.49%	592		251
2007		142,989	2,789	145,778		26,464,237	0.55%	585		249

Source:

⁽¹⁾ Note 8. Long-term debt
(2) See schedule of Demographic and Economic Information

Ratios of General Net Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Fiscal Years

						Ratio of			
	Total General		Net General			Net General			Net General
Fiscal	Obligation		Obligation		Estimated	Obligation			Obligation
Year	Bonded	Sinking Fund	Bonded		Actual	Bonded Debt	Tulsa County		Bonded
Ended	Debt (1)	Balance	Debt		Value (2)	to Estimated	Population (3)		Debt Per
June 30,	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	_	(thousands)	Actual Value	(thousands)	_	Capita
2016	\$ 241,882	\$ 66,079	\$ 175,803	\$	20,948,369	0.84%	640	\$	275
2015	224,096	53,013	171,083		20,383,119	0.84%	630		272
2014	182,344	45,494	136,850		19,859,929	0.69%	630		217
2013	176,044	47,125	128,919		19,672,823	0.66%	622		207
2012	178,460	48,500	129,960		19,325,190	0.67%	614		212
2011	179,586	49,781	129,805		19,424,410	0.67%	608		213
2010	183,270	48,773	134,497		19,299,072	0.70%	605		222
2009	149,305	47,453	101,852		18,594,837	0.55%	602		169
2008	146,533	43,660	102,873		17,577,797	0.59%	592		174
2007	142,989	38,361	104,628		16,875,863	0.62%	585		179

Source:

- (1) Note 8. Long-term debt
- (2) See schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property (3) See schedule of Demographic and Economic Information

Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years (Thousands)

Debt Limit	\$	2016 232,483 \$	2015 226,494 \$	2014 221,983 \$	2013 222,160 \$	2012 218,313 \$	2011 220,186 \$	2010 218,018 \$	2009 209,528 \$	2008 199,111 \$	2007 192,693
Net Debt Applicable to Limit		172,671	166,231	66,079	127,745	129,233	129,287	134,327	101,266	102,360	104,094
Legal Debt Margin	\$=	59,812 \$	60,263 \$	155,904 \$	94,414 \$	89,080 \$	90,899 \$	83,691 \$	108,262 \$	96,751 \$	88,599
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit		74.27%	73.39%	29.77%	57.50%	59.20%	58.72%	61.61%	48.33%	51.41%	54.02%
Legal Debt Margin Calculatio Assessed Value Debt Limit (10% of assessed value)	\$	Fiscal Year 2016 2,324,832 232,483	Total Valuation	on on: Assess	sed Value and	d Estimated A	ctual Value o	f Taxable Pro	pperty		
Total Bonded Indebtedness Sinking Fund Balance Net Bonded Indebtedness		238,750 66,079 172,671	future principa sinking fund b	•	;						
Legal Debt Margin	\$_	59,812									

Source: District records.

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Debt June 30, 2016 (Thousands)

Governmental Unit	In	Net debtedness	Estimated % Applicable to the District		Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
City of Tulsa	\$	413.554 *	72.94%	\$	301,660
Tulsa Community College	•	-	43.62%	•	-
Tulsa County		282 *	43.62%		123
Tulsa Vo-Tech #18		-	40.18%		-
Creek County		-	3.71%		
Osage County		-	11.64%		-
Wagoner County		-	0.04%	_	_
Subtotal, overlapping debt				\$	301,783
Tulsa School District Direct Debt				_	241,882
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt				\$	543,665

^{*}As of June 12, 2016

Source: Tulsa County Assessor's Office and District records.

Note: The Estimated % Applicable to the District is calculated as a % of the net assessed valuation of the District that overlaps other taxing districts to the total net assessed valuation for other taxing governmental units.

Tulsa Area Principal Employers

		2015			2006	
			Percentage			Percentage
			of Total			of Total
Employer	Employees	Rank	Employment *	Employees	Rank	Employment *
Saint Francis Healthcare System	8,750	1	2.75%	4,500	3	1.53%
Wal-Mart/Sam's Club	6,250	2	1.97%			0.00%
Tulsa Public Schools	6,250	3	1.97%	6,500	2	2.21%
St. Johns Health System	6,250	4	1.97%	4,250	5	1.45%
American Airlines	6,250	5	1.97%	8,000	1	2.72%
Hillcrest Healthcare System	4,250	6	1.34%	1,800	10	0.61%
City of Tulsa	2,750	7	0.86%	4,258	4	1.45%
Cherokee Hard Rock Hotel and Casino	2,750	8	0.86%			-
QuikTrip	2,750	9	0.86%			-
Sprint AeroSystems	2,750	10	0.86%			-
ONEOK, Inc.	-		-	3,000	6	1.02%
BOK Finanical Corp.	-		-	2,750	7	0.94%
Tulsa Community College	-		-	2,200	8	0.75%
Tulsa County				2,000	9	0.68%
	49,000		15.41%	39,258		13.36%

^{*}Tulsa MSA

Sources: Oklahoma Department of Commerce and Tulsa Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce

Note: Information is not available for fiscal year 2016.

Demographic and Economic Information Population, Per Capita Income and Employment

Fiscal						
Year			Tulsa Co	unty		
Ended		Personal	Per Capita			_
		Income	Personal	Labor	Number	Unemployment
June 30,	Population	(000's)	Income	Force	Employed	Rate
2016	(N/A) \$	(N/A)	\$ (N/A)	313,332	296,699	5.3%
2015	639,242	(N/A)	(N/A)	318,047	305,325	4.0%
2014	630,428	35,509,859	56,401	311,440	298,044	4.3%
2013	623,488	33,828,341	54,302	311,857	295,860	5.1%
2012	614,814	34,007,537	55,345	310,053	294,058	5.2%
2011	608,701	30,696,787	50,445	304,060	285,655	6.1%
2010	605,197	27,308,239	45,131	306,670	285,120	7.0%
2009	601,961	26,127,547	43,710	293,653	274,468	6.5%
2008	592,406	30,033,933	51,034	293,722	283,155	3.6%
2007	585,407	26,464,237	45,464	291,604	280,376	3.9%

Note: only partial information is available for 2015 and 2016

Sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics US Census Bureau

Net Current Expenditures Per Pupil Last Ten Fiscal Years

Regular Education

				rtegulai E	aucution								
		Support				Operation &			Facility			Total -	
		Services	Administrative	Instructional		Maintenance			Acquisition			Net Current	Average
Fiscal		Student	Support	and School	Central	of Plant	Child		and	Student		Expenditures	Daily
Year	Instruction	& Staff	Services	Leadership	Services	Facilities	Nutrition	Total	Construction	Transportation	Other	Per Pupil	Membership
2015-16 \$	4,400 \$	1,253	148	563	589	927	669	8,549	1,546	399	281	10,631	38,855
2014-15	4,319	1,157	161	544	851	955	678	8,665	1,367	390	189	10,467	39,497
2013-14	4,266	1,117	198	514	872	1,053	630	8,650	809	325	163	9,832	39,705
2012-13	4,231	1,172	253	436	410	966	633	8,101	1,010	421	269	9,588	39,596
2011-12	4,256	1,172	240	423	433	1,001	592	8,117	1,005	380	277	9,566	40,133
2010-11	4,424	1,229	222	427	434	897	576	8,209	1,944	304	264	10,580	40,540
2009-10	4,724	1,240	252	450	372	957	578	8,573	543	293	399	9,592	39,893
2008-09	4,466	1,140	166	425	400	1,007	527	8,131	818	362	295	9,469	40,632
2007-08	4,422	1,026	142	424	350	1,013	489	7,866	866	310	306	9,191	40,707
2006-07	4,181	996	128	416	444	919	483	7,566	730	285	300	8,736	41,379

Source: District records.

School Food Service Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

_	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Number of operating cafeterias	84	84	82	82	85	87	89	89	89	87
Number of schools participating in Federal lunch program	84	84	82	82	85	87	89	89	89	87
Student lunches served:										
Free lunches	3,649,019	3,709,060	3,672,403	3,671,959	3,753,767	3,796,583	3,792,050	3,581,503	3,460,550	3,503,609
Reduced price lunches	350,079	386,566	343,268	394,713	420,617	397,012	473,123	478,911	526,753	532,689
Paid lunches	518,242	521,208	534,142	567,143	589,680	626,107	672,277	718,211	754,244	759,301
Total student lunches served	4,517,340	4,616,834	4,549,813	4,633,815	4,764,064	4,819,702	4,937,450	4,778,625	4,741,547	4,795,599
Adult lunches served	40,801	49,606	53,738	58,971	63,945	83,735	101,467	225,713	233,530	234,222
Ala Carte lunches:										
Student daily equivalent meals	726	766	892	1,061	766	980	1,644	1,883	1,813	1,972
Adult daily equivalent meals	98	145	167	114	99	103	152	159	160	195
Daily average lunches served (including ala carte lunches):										
Student	27,615	25,937	25,226	28,643	29,124	29,499	29,698	28,881	28,908	28,035
Adult	341	279	454	465	480	599	729	1,434	1,494	1,468
Average Daily Membership (ADM)	38,855	39,497	39,705	39,596	40,133	40,540	39,893	40,632	40,707	41,379
Percent of student lunches served to ADM	71.1%	72.4%	63.5%	72.3%	72.6%	72.8%	74.4%	71.1%	71.0%	67.8%

Source: District records.

High School Graduates Last Ten Fiscal Years

School		East								
Year	Central	Central	Edison	Hale	Memorial	Rogers	McLain	Washington	Webster	Total
2015-16	124	187	244	155	182	145	96	350	99	1,582
2014-15	153	216	243	215	174	103	67	314	87	1,572
2013-14	116	193	231	203	162	61	66	306	89	1,427
2012-13	73	168	216	226	189	- (1)	78	296	74	1,320
2011-12	109	176	251	255	194	- (1)	84	316	72	1,457
2010-11	106	223	246	125	203	148	107	295	80	1,533
2009-10	122	211	259	125	225	137	104	296	59	1,538
2008-09	123	218	220	116	204	148	88	287	64	1,468
2007-08	136	217	266	150	266	148	112	318	68	1,681
2006-07	167	214	244	160	275	173	128	289	109	1,759

⁽¹⁾ Effective FY 2011-12 Rogers was re-structured and the next graduating class did not occur until FY 2013-14.

List of School Buildings: Square Footage, Capacity, Age June 30, 2016

Academy Central 1789 W. Seminole Street 53.377 276 546 51% 1973 1982 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992	School Building*	Physical Address	Square Footage	Average Daily Membership*	Capacity**	Capacity Utilized	Acquisition/ Construction Date(1)	Depreciation Effective Date(2)
Andreson 1921 E. 29th Street North 86.908 366 576 64% 1960 1972	School Building	Address	rootage	<u>Iviembership</u>	Сараспу	Utilizeu	Date(1)	Date(2)
Andreson 1921 E. 29th Street North 86.908 366 576 64% 1960 1972	Academy Central	1789 W. Seminole Street	53.377	276	546	51%	1973	1982
Bell	,			_				
Burnoughs								-
Carmegie								-
C. Clinton 1740 N. Harvard Avenue 82,118 650 720 90% 1953 1982 Chouteau 4132 W. Cameron Street 84,183 368 619 59% 1958 1979 Cooper 1808 S. 123rd East Avenue 81,545 816 901 91% 1966 1979 Disney 11702 E. 25th Street 83,564 805 924 87% 1968 1982 ECDC Bunche 5402 N. MLK Jr. BLVD 69,709 156 355 44% 1958 1979 ECDC Porter 1740 W. Atsl Street 33,221 128 145 88% 1929 1929 ECDC Porter 1740 W. Atsl Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 1967 1962 Eiberhower (@Nimitz) 3111 East 56th Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 1979 Eilot 1442 E. 36th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1976 1979 Eugene Fie	O .			411	457		1958	1972
Chouteau 4132 W. Cameron Street 84,183 368 619 59% 1958 1979 Columbus 10620 E. 27th Street 50,366 374 513 73% 1971 1985 Cooper 1808 S. 123rd East Avenue 81,545 816 901 91% 1966 1979 Disney 11702 E. 25th Street 83,564 805 924 87% 1969 1982 ECDC Burche 5402 N. MIK Jr. BUVD 69,709 156 355 44% 1958 1979 ECDC Red 10908 E. 5th Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 Eisenhower (@Nimitz) 3111 East 56th Street 101,868 541 641 84% 1961 1979 Eilot 1442 E. 36th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Emerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 54,679 280 434 65% 1979 Eigene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,782 353				650				1982
Columbus 10620 E. 27th Street 50,366 374 513 73% 1971 1985 Cooper 1808 S. 123rd East Avenue 81,545 816 901 91% 1966 1979 Disney 11702 E. 25th Street 83,564 805 924 87% 1969 1982 ECDC Porter 1740 W. 41st Street 33,221 128 145 88% 1929 1929 ECDC Porter 1740 W. 41st Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 EIGDR Porter 1740 W. 41st Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 Eisenhower (@Nimitz) 3111 East 56th Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1961 1979 Einerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 54,679 280 434 65% 1976 1979 Eugene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,782 353 503 70% 1964 1979 Grisson 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 40,550		4132 W. Cameron Street	,	368	619	59%	1958	1979
Disney	Columbus	10620 E. 27th Street	50,366	374	513		1971	1985
Disney				816	901			
ECDC Bunche 5402 N. MLK Jr. BLVD 69,709 156 355 44% 1958 1979 ECDC Porter 1740 W. 41st Street 33,221 128 145 88% 1929 1929 ECDC Reed 10908 E. 5th Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 Eisenhower (@Nimitz) 3111 East 56th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Eilot 1442 E. 36th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Emerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 58,762 353 503 70% 2005 2006 Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 288 388 69% 1966 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 288 388 69% 1966 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,886	•			805	924			
ECDC Porter 1740 W. 41st Street 33,221 128 145 88% 1929 1929 ECDC Reed 10908 E. 5th Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 Eisenhower (@ Nimitz) 3111 East 56th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Eilot 1442 E. 36th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Eimerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 54,679 280 434 65% 1976 1979 Eugene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,762 353 503 70% 2005 2006 Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,562 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896	•							
ECDC Reed 10908 E. 5th Street 40,503 90 290 31% 1967 1967 Elisenhower (@Nimitz) 3111 East 56th Street 101,868 541 641 84% 1961 1979 Eliot 1442 E. 36th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Emerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 54,679 280 434 65% 1976 1979 Eugene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,782 353 70% 2005 2006 Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grimes 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Gamett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1951 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 62,015 577 648 77% 1961 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 62,459 490 684 58% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 62,459 490 688 58% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1969 1979 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1969 1979 1979 Patrick Henry 1382 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1968 1982 Patrick Henry 1488 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1969 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street Nort				128	145			
Eliot 1442 E. 36th Street 47,504 391 480 81% 1928 1979 Emerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 54,679 280 434 65% 1976 1979 Eugene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,782 353 503 70% 2005 2006 Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 33% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 46,670 442 457 92% 1964 1971 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Leei 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Leei 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 61,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Linidbergh 931 s. 89th East Avenue 61,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Linidbergh 931 s. 89th East Avenue 61,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Linidbergh 931 s. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 MCClure 1770 E. 61st Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1957 1979 MacKinley 6703 E. King Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1967 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Patrick Henry 182 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1968 1982 Penry 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penry 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penry 10818 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington	ECDC Reed	10908 E. 5th Street		90	290	31%	1967	1967
Emerson 909 N. Boston Avenue 54,679 280 434 65% 1976 1979 Eugene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,782 353 503 70% 2005 2006 Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 12	Eisenhower (@Nimitz)	3111 East 56th Street	101,868	541	641	84%	1961	1979
Eugene Field 2249 S. Phoenix Avenue 58,782 353 503 70% 2005 2006 Glicrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Ker 202 S. 117th East Avenue <td< td=""><td>Eliot</td><td>1442 E. 36th Street</td><td>47,504</td><td>391</td><td>480</td><td>81%</td><td>1928</td><td>1979</td></td<>	Eliot	1442 E. 36th Street	47,504	391	480	81%	1928	1979
Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1999 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014	Emerson	909 N. Boston Avenue	54,679	280	434	65%	1976	1979
Gilcrease 5550 N. MLK Jr. Boulevard 129,845 430 615 70% 1964 1979 Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1999 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014	Eugene Field	2249 S. Phoenix Avenue		353	503		2005	2006
Grimes 3213 E. 56th Street 40,550 268 388 69% 1966 1979 Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014	•							
Grissom 6646 S. 73rd East Avenue 54,062 352 434 81% 1969 1979 Hamilton 2316 N. Norwood Place 120,896 495 750 66% 1957 1974 Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1992 Janier 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 49,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 48,271				268			1966	
Hawthorne 1105 E. 33rd Street North 59,151 314 559 56% 1952 1982 Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1965 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1975 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 54,567 359 467 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1979 Park 1138 E. 17th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1979 1979	Grissom		,				1969	
Hoover 2327 S. Darlington Avenue 71,755 528 638 83% 1954 1979 Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1967 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Hamilton	2316 N. Norwood Place	120,896	495	750	66%	1957	1974
Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 17th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 <td>Hawthorne</td> <td>1105 E. 33rd Street North</td> <td>59,151</td> <td>314</td> <td>559</td> <td>56%</td> <td>1952</td> <td>1982</td>	Hawthorne	1105 E. 33rd Street North	59,151	314	559	56%	1952	1982
Jackson 2137 N. Pittsburg Avenue 55,974 317 523 61% 1959 1972 Jones 1515 S. 71st East Avenue 46,702 422 457 92% 1962 1971 Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 17th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 <td>Hoover</td> <td>2327 S. Darlington Avenue</td> <td>71,755</td> <td>528</td> <td>638</td> <td>83%</td> <td>1954</td> <td>1979</td>	Hoover	2327 S. Darlington Avenue	71,755	528	638	83%	1954	1979
Kendall Whittier 2601 E. 5th Place 125,520 949 1,210 78% 1998 1998 Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1127 South Columbia Avenue 6	Jackson		55,974	317	523	61%	1959	1972
Kerr 202 S. 117th East Avenue 62,015 577 687 84% 1964 1981 Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008	Jones	g .		422	457			1971
Key 5702 S. Irvington Avenue 59,014 497 648 77% 1961 1979 Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893	Kendall Whittier	2601 E. 5th Place	125,520	949	1,210	78%	1998	1998
Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840	Kerr	202 S. 117th East Avenue	62,015	577	687	84%	1964	1981
Lanier 1727 S. Harvard Avenue 46,657 331 375 88% 1925 1972 Lee 1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue 48,271 396 490 81% 1918 1972 Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840	Key	5702 S. Irvington Avenue	59,014	497	648	77%	1961	1979
Lewis & Clark 737 S. Garnett Road 105,666 597 704 85% 1971 1982 Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park		1727 S. Harvard Avenue	46,657	331	375	88%	1925	1972
Lindbergh 931 S. 89th East Avenue 61,862 469 536 88% 1957 1979 MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Peary 1081	Lee	1920 S. Cincinnati Avenue	48,271	396	490	81%	1918	1972
MacArthur 2182 S. 73rd East Avenue 58,355 373 553 67% 1957 1979 Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 <td>Lewis & Clark</td> <td>737 S. Garnett Road</td> <td>105,666</td> <td>597</td> <td>704</td> <td>85%</td> <td>1971</td> <td>1982</td>	Lewis & Clark	737 S. Garnett Road	105,666	597	704	85%	1971	1982
Mark Twain 541 S. 43rd West Avenue 57,462 455 513 89% 1999 2003 Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 <td>Lindbergh</td> <td>931 S. 89th East Avenue</td> <td>61,862</td> <td>469</td> <td>536</td> <td>88%</td> <td>1957</td> <td>1979</td>	Lindbergh	931 S. 89th East Avenue	61,862	469	536	88%	1957	1979
Marshall 1142 E. 56th Street 67,118 400 684 58% 1953 1974 Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321	MacArthur	2182 S. 73rd East Avenue	58,355	373	553	67%	1957	1979
Mayo 1127 South Columbia Avenue 60,008 423 424 100% 1926 1982 McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212	Mark Twain	541 S. 43rd West Avenue	57,462	455	513	89%	1999	2003
McClure 1770 E. 61st Street 68,893 496 730 68% 1957 1979 McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Marshall	1142 E. 56th Street	67,118	400	684	58%	1953	1974
McKinley 6703 E. King Street 56,840 583 704 83% 1956 2000 Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Mayo	1127 South Columbia Avenue	60,008	423	424	100%	1926	1982
Mitchell 733 N. 73rd East Avenue 59,474 543 628 86% 1960 1979 Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	McClure	1770 E. 61st Street	68,893	496	730	68%	1957	1979
Owen 1132 N. Vandalia Avenue 62,459 490 628 78% 1952 1979 Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	McKinley	6703 E. King Street	56,840	583	704	83%	1956	2000
Park 3205 W. 39th Street 39,172 196 342 57% 1972 1979 Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Mitchell	733 N. 73rd East Avenue	59,474	543	628	86%	1960	1979
Patrick Henry 3820 E. 41st Street 56,378 437 569 77% 1957 1974 Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Owen	1132 N. Vandalia Avenue	62,459	490	628	78%	1952	1979
Peary 10818 E. 17th Street 45,657 359 467 77% 1968 1982 Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Park	3205 W. 39th Street	39,172	196	342	57%	1972	1979
Penn 2138 E. 48th Street North 53,079 321 457 70% 1959 1983 Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Patrick Henry	3820 E. 41st Street	56,378	437	569	77%	1957	1974
Remington 2524 W. 53rd Street 43,898 212 329 64% 1967 1974	Peary	10818 E. 17th Street	45,657	359	467	77%	1968	1982
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Penn	2138 E. 48th Street North	53,079	321	457	70%	1959	1983
Robertson 2721 W. 50th Street 51,052 347 467 74% 2003 2003	Remington	2524 W. 53rd Street	43,898	212	329	64%	1967	1974
	Robertson	2721 W. 50th Street	51,052	347	467	74%	2003	2003

List of School Buildings: Square Footage, Capacity, Age June 30, 2016

School Building*	Physical Address	Square Footage	Average Daily Membership*	Capacity**	Capacity Utilized	Acquisition/ Construction Date(1)	Depreciation Effective Date(2)
Salk	7625 E. 58th Street	67,242	598	766	78%	1964	1979
Sequoyah	724 N Birmingham Avenue	121,029	610	753	81%	1926	1974
Skelly	2940 S. 90th East Avenue	157,774	902	1,263	71%	1966	1979
Springdale	2510 E. Pine Street	54,924	541	615	88%	1925	1972
Whitman	3924 N. Lansing Avenue	52,913	429	526	82%	1961	1980
Wright	1110 E. 45th Place	99,534	359	629	57%	1959	1974
Zarrow	3613 S. Hudson Avenue	52,831	448	470	95%	1959	1979
Carver	624 E. Oklahoma Place	114,349	605	660	92%	1928	1972
Clinton	2224 W. 41st Street	123,811	406	775	52%	2009	2010
East Central JH	12121 E. 21st Street	127,548	732	920	80%	1967	1979
Edison MS	2906 E. 41st Street	116,047	942	900	105%	1954	1979
Hale JH	2177 S. 67th East Avenue	132,777	696	915	76%	1960	1974
McLain 7th Grade Academy	525 E. 46th Street North	51,625	354	450	79%	1957	1974
Memorial JH	7502 E. 57th Street	128,733	441	645	68%	1966	1982
Monroe	2010 E. 48th Street North	98,155	279	595	47%	1958	1979
Thoreau	7370 East 71st Street	123,110	644	675	95%	1973	1984
Central JR/HS	3101 W. Edison Street	178,245	851	986	86%	1976	1988
East Central	12150 E. 11th Street	276,721	1,048	1,254	84%	1966	1979
Edison	2906 E. 41st Street	287,018	1,151	1,258	91%	1957	1979
Hale	6960 E. 21st Street	251,413	1,070	1,296	83%	1959	1979
McLain JR/HS	4929 N. Peoria Avenue	221,638	939	1,156	81%	1959	1988
Memorial	5840 S. Hudson Avenue	221,899	1,013	1,326	76%	1962	1988
Rogers JR/HS	3909 E. 5th Place	286,334	1,166	1,496	78%	1939	1972
Washington	1514 E. Zion Street	259,805	1,312	1,400	94%	2001	2004
Webster	1919 W. 40th Street	208,807	475	934	51%	1938	1972
Street School (Franklin)	1135 S. Yale Avenue	40,635	93	210	44%	1927	1927
Tulsa MET (Bryant)	6201 E. Virgin Street	57,850	97	290	33%	1929	1929
Margaret Hudson	1136 S. Alleghany Avenue	18,565	51	90	57%	1999	1999
Phoenix Rising (Sequoyah)	3441 E. Archer Street	50,432	55	420	13%	1928	1928
Traice (Lindsey)	2740 E. 41st Street North	45,075	132	215	61%	1957	1957

^{*} Excluding programs at sites not owned by Independent School District No. I-1. ** Capacity based on TPS management planned use of the building.

Source: District records.

^{(1) -} Date of site acquisition or completion of building construction (fiscal year).

^{(2) -} Beginning date of 50 year depreciation of building (fiscal year).

Number of Schools, Student Enrollment and Attendance Information Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Total N	Jumber of Sch	nools	Total	Average Daily	Average Dailv	
Ended	Elementary	Middle	High	Student	Membership	Attendance	Ratio
June 30,	Schools	Schools	Schools	Enrollment	(ADM)	(ADA)	ADA to ADM
2016	54	12	9	39,451	38,855	36,002	92.66%
2015	54	12	9	39,999	39,497	36,416	92.20%
2014	54	12	9	40,026	39,705	36,695	92.42%
2013	54	12	9	40,252	39,596	36,630	92.51%
2012	54	12	9	39,178	40,133	37,044	92.30%
2011	59	15	9	39,957	40,540	37,433	92.33%
2010	59	15	9	40,719	39,893	36,664	91.90%
2009	59	15	9	40,242	40,632	37,546	92.41%
2008	59	15	9	40,600	40,707	37,630	92.44%
2007	59	16	9	42,242	41,379	38,406	92.82%

Source: District records.

Schedule of Government Employees by Function

Number of Employees at June 30,

		at danie de,					
2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
3,560	4,501	4,619	4,222	4,425	4,657	4,456	4,512
727	575	589	716	642	540	563	507
404	257	211	212	204	232	218	102
156	114	163	153	154	160	163	163
611	587	453	586	529	562	456	529
557	480	554	529	562	529	548	552
337	290	251	289	329	276	258	280
6,352	6,804	6,840	6,707	6,845	6,956	6,662	6,645
	3,560 727 404 156 611 557 337	2016 2015 3,560 4,501 727 575 404 257 156 114 611 587 557 480 337 290	3,560 4,501 4,619 727 575 589 404 257 211 156 114 163 611 587 453 557 480 554 337 290 251	2016 2015 2014 2013 3,560 4,501 4,619 4,222 727 575 589 716 404 257 211 212 156 114 163 153 611 587 453 586 557 480 554 529 337 290 251 289	2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 3,560 4,501 4,619 4,222 4,425 727 575 589 716 642 404 257 211 212 204 156 114 163 153 154 611 587 453 586 529 557 480 554 529 562 337 290 251 289 329	2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 3,560 4,501 4,619 4,222 4,425 4,657 727 575 589 716 642 540 404 257 211 212 204 232 156 114 163 153 154 160 611 587 453 586 529 562 557 480 554 529 562 529 337 290 251 289 329 276	2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 3,560 4,501 4,619 4,222 4,425 4,657 4,456 727 575 589 716 642 540 563 404 257 211 212 204 232 218 156 114 163 153 154 160 163 611 587 453 586 529 562 456 557 480 554 529 562 529 548 337 290 251 289 329 276 258

Note: Information is not available prior to fiscal year 2009 Source: District records.

Tulsa Public Schools

Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Single Audit Reports June 30, 2016



Contents

Independent auditor's report on: 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	1-2
Report on compliance for each major federal program and report on internal control over compliance and report on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Uniform Guidance.	3-4
Schedule of expenditures of federal awards	5-6
Notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards	7
Summary schedule of prior audit findings	8
Schedule of findings and questioned costs	9-11
Corrective action plan	12



RSM US LLP

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*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Education Tulsa Public Schools Tulsa, Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Tulsa Public Schools (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 16, 2016. Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 82, the District's governmental activities net position has been restated as of July 1, 2015 to recognize employer paid employee contributions to Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System in the period assessed. Our opinion was not modified with respect to this matter.

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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2016-001.

District's Response to the Finding

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

RSM US LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma December 16, 2016



RSM US LLP

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance and Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as Required by Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Education Tulsa Public Schools Tulsa, Oklahoma

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Tulsa Public Schools' (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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. Office Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the District 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, 2016.

THE POWER OF BEING UNDERSTOOD AUDIT | TAX | CONSULTING

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance.

Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's 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 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 first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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 Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and have issued our report thereon dated December 16, 2016, which contained an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Our report includes an emphasis of matters paragraph describing the adoption of a new accounting standard in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Our opinion was not modified with respect to this matter. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the 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 financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the 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 financial statements as a whole.

RSM US LLP

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma December 16, 2016

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Γotal
enditures
659,610
5,939,441
2,424,639
583,814
,
1,363,696
0,311,590
767,131
1,078,721
58,833
447,172
59,185
565,190
55,801
35,406
,
20,520
111,727
1

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continue For the Year Ended June 30, 2016	ed)	Pass-through Grantor's	
Federal Grantor / Pass Through	Federal CFDA	Project	Total
Grantor / Program Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education	Tamber	Number	Experialitates
Passed through State Department of Education			
Special Education Cluster:			
IDEA-B Flowthrough	84.027 A	621	8,078,751
IDEA-B Early Intervening	84.027 A	623	479,641
IDEA-B Private Schools	84.027 A	625	9,302
IDEA-B Preschool	84.173 A	641	165,579
Total Special Education Cluster			8,733,273
Title I	84.010	511	14,636,782
Title I Neglected/Delinquent Children	84.010	532	83,355
Title I School Support	84.010	515	1,262,747
Title I - CAC	84.010	786	694,789
Subtotal			16,677,673
McKinney Homeless Youth	84.196	596	130,013
Title II Part A Improve Teachers	84.367	541	2,444,606
Title II Part A Technical Assistance Grant	84.367 A	543	28,384
Title II - CAC	84.367	786	112,231
Subtotal			2,585,221
Title III Part A English Language	84.365	572	708,282
Title III Part A-Immigrant Education Act	84.365	571	182,474
Subtotal			890,756
Carl Perkins Grant	84.048	421	744,679
Carl Perkins Supplemental Grants	84.048	424	35,049
Carl Perkins High Schools That Work	84.048	426	12,598
Subtotal			792,326
Medicaid Resources	93.778	698	101,990
DRS-Voc Ed Rehab	84.126	456	82,693
The School Leadership Project	84.363 A	778	938,707
Total U.S. Department of Education			30,932,653
Total Federal Assistance		\$	53,347,901

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2016

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the District for the year ended June 30, 2016 and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through other governmental agencies, and expended during the year are included in the Schedule. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Therefore, some amounts presented in this Schedule may differ from the amounts presented in or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures of federal awards are recognized in the accounting period when the liability is incurred and approved for reimbursement. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement

Note 3. Indirect Cost Rate

The District has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 4. Noncash Assistance

The schedule includes federal awards in the form of noncash assistance (commodities) received during the year in the amount of \$1,363,696 related to USDA Commodities grants provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and passed through the Oklahoma Department of Human Services.

Note 5. Subrecipients

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the District did not pass through any Federal funds to subrecipients.

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. 1

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Corrective	
		Action Plan	
Findings	Status	or Other Explanation	
Findings	Status	or Other Explanation	_

Findings Related to Financial Statements:

None

Findings Related to Federal Awards:

None

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2016

ı.

Summary of the Independent Auditor's Results		
Financial Statements		
Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified		
Internal control over financial reporting: . Material weakness(es) identified? . Significant deficiency(ies) identified? . Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?		Yes No Yes None Reported Yes No
Federal Awards		
Internal control over major programs: . Material weakness(es) identified? . Significant deficiency(ies) identified?		Yes No Yes None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200 516(a)?		Yes V No
Identification of major program:		
CFDA Number Name of Federal Program		
84.010 Title I 84.048 Carl Perkins		
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$1,60	0,437	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	√	Yes No
(Continued)		

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2016

II. Findings Relating to the Financial Statement Audit as Required to be Reported in Accordance with Generally Accepted *Government Auditing Standards*

A. Internal Control

None reported.

B. Instance of Noncompliance

See Finding 2016-001.

III. Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards

A. Internal Control

None reported.

B. Instances of Noncompliance

None reported.

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2016

Finding 2016-001 Non-compliance with State Statute

<u>Criteria</u>: State statute 70-5-129 requires that activity fund receipts greater than \$100 be deposited by the end of the next business day.

<u>Condition</u>: An instance was identified wherein receipts in excess of \$100 were not deposited by the end of the next business day.

<u>Cause</u>: Due to the decentralized nature of activity funds, there is a high likelihood that policies and procedures will not be followed due to oversight limitations.

Effect or Potential Effect: District was not in compliance with State statute 70-5-129.

Context: There was one receipt (out of a sample of 12) totaling \$141.00 that was deposited late.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend the District strengthen procedures to ensure receipts are deposited in accordance with State statute 70-5-129.

Response and Corrective Action Plan: The District will reinforce established procedures by monitoring for non-compliance and report those exceptions to management. A corrective action plan will be required from those who have multiple instances of non-compliance.

Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. 1

Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2016

Current Number	Comment and Corrective Action Plan	Anticipated Date of Completion	Contact Person
2016-001	The District will reinforce established procedures by monitoring for non-compliance and report those exceptions to management. A corrective action plan will be required from those who have multiple instances of non-compliance.	Immediately	Director of Finance/Treasury



TULSA PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.1-1 TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANTS' PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT Year Ended June 30, 2016

STATE OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA

The undersigned auditing firm of lawful age, being first duly sworn on oath, says that that said firm did have, in full force and effect, Accountant's Professional Liability Insurance, in accordance with the "Oklahoma Public School Audit Law" at the time of the audit contract and during the entire audit engagement with Tulsa Public Schools Independent School District No. I-1 for the audit year ended June 30, 2016.

Signature of Authorized Agent

Michael J. Gibson

Printed Name of Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this

Jusa a. f

My commission expires on:

Day of Congression

Commission No. 050075 92

NOTARY DELIC OKLAHOMININ