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

#### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. E-006 TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

JUNE 30, 2022

Audited by

#### **BLEDSOE, HEWETT & GULLEKSON CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, PLLLP**

BROKEN ARROW, OK

### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS JUNE 30, 2022

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# TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2022

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Honorable Board of Education Tulsa Legacy Charter School No. E-006 Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying combined fund type and account group financial statements-regulatory basis of Tulsa Legacy Charter School No. E-006, Oklahoma (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting" section of our report, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities and fund balances arising from regulatory basis transactions of each fund type and account group of the School, as of June 30, 2022, and the revenues it received and expenditures it paid and encumbered for the year then ended, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the Oklahoma State Department of Education as described in Note 1.

#### Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" section of our report, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the School, as of June 30, 2022, or the revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse and qualified audit opinions.

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

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

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

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Oklahoma State Department of Education, the financial statements are prepared by the School, on the basis of the financial reporting regulations prescribed or permitted by the Oklahoma State Department of Education, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material and pervasive.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting regulations prescribed or permitted by the Oklahoma State Department of Education as described in Note 1, to meet the financial reporting requirements of the State of Oklahoma; this includes determining that the regulatory basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

• Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

#### Supplementary Information

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 7, 2023, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

March 7, 2023



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

The Honorable Board of Education Tulsa Legacy Charter School No. E-006 Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the fund type and account group financial statements – regulatory basis of the Tulsa Legacy Charter School No. E-006, Oklahoma (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 7, 2023, which was adverse with respect to the presentation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States because the presentation followed the regulatory basis of accounting for Oklahoma school districts as provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Education. However, our report was qualified because the omission of the general fixed asset account group results in an incomplete presentation with respect to the presentation of financial statements on the regulatory basis of accounting authorized by the Oklahoma State Board of Education.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 School's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

March 7, 2023



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

To the Honorable Board of Education Tulsa Legacy Charter School No. E-006 Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited Tulsa Legacy Charter School No. E-006, Oklahoma's (the School's) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. the School's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the School complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

#### **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

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

material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP

March 7, 2023

# TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY DISPOSITION OF PRIOR YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES AND MATERIAL INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE JUNE 30, 2022

There were no prior year significant deficiencies or material instances of non-compliance.

## TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF AUDIT RESULTS, FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS JUNE 30, 2022

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

- 1. An adverse opinion was issued on the combined financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and a qualified opinion was issued for the omission of the general fixed asset account group on the combined financial statements in conformity with a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
- 2. The audit did not identify any material weaknesses and did not report any significant deficiencies not considered to be material weaknesses in the internal controls over financial reporting.
- 3. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are material to the financial statements.
- 4. The audit did not identify any material weaknesses and did not report any significant deficiencies not considered to be material weaknesses in the internal controls over major programs.
- 5. An unmodified report was issued on the compliance for major programs in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.
- 6. The audit disclosed no audit findings which are required to be reported under the Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200.516(a).
- 7. Program determined to be major is the Title I Program (84.010), which was not clustered in determination.
- 8. The dollar threshold used to determine between Type A and Type B programs was \$750,000.
- 9. The School was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.
- <u>Section 2</u> Findings relating to the financial statements required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS:

NONE

## <u>Section 3</u> – Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards:

NONE

**COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS** 

# TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE -REGULATORY BASIS - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS JUNE 30, 2022

	GOVERNI FUND		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES		
<u>ASSETS</u>	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	EXPENDABLE TRUST & AGENCY FUND	TOTAL	
Cash	\$ 2,440,465	194,508	1,682,536	4,317,509	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Warrants/checks payable Encumbrances Funds held for school organizations	\$    595,913 18,181		33,971	595,913 18,181 33,971	
Total liabilities	614,094	0	33,971	648,065	
Fund Balance: Restricted		194,508	1,648,565	1,843,073	
Unassigned	1,826,371 1,826,371	194,508	1,648,565	1,826,371 3,669,444	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 2,440,465	194,508	1,682,536	4,317,509	

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

# TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH FUND BALANCES REGULATORY BASIS - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	
		SPECIAL	EXPENDABLE	
	GENERAL	REVENUE	TRUST	TOTAL
Revenues:				
Local sources	\$ 239,076		288,158	527,234
State source	4,147,286	194,508		4,341,794
Federal sources	890,628			890,628
Interest	1			1
Non-revenue receipts	353		350	703
Total revenues	5,277,344	194,508	288,508	5,760,360
iotairevenues	5,277,544	194,508		
Expenditures:				
Instruction	2,707,328			2,707,328
Support services	2,040,999		8,233	2,049,232
Operation of non-instructional services	340,978			340,978
Other outlays:	·			
Clearing account	8,404			8,404
Reimbursement	91,628			91,628
Correcting entry	4,596		350	4,946
Total expenditures	5,193,933	0	8,583	5,202,516
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Revenues over (under) expenditures befo	ore			
other financing sources (uses)	83,411	194,508	279,925	557,844
Other financing sources (uses):	7077			4,877
Adjustments to prior year encumbrance			(180)	4,877
Interfund transfers	180	0		562,721
Total other financning sources (uses)	5,057	0	(180)	502,721
Revenue and other sources over (under) expenditures	88,468	194,508	279,745	562,721
	20,100	,	,	
Cash fund balance, beginning of year	1,737,903	0	1,368,820	3,106,723
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$ 1,826,371	194,508	1,648,565	3,669,444

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

#### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -REGULATORY BASIS - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	GENERAL FUND				
	ORIGINAL/FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	PRIOR YEAR (MEMORANDUM ONLY)		
Revenues: Local sources State sources Federal sources Interest Non-revenue receipts Total revenues	\$ 4,047,266 3,758,186 7,805,452	239,076 4,147,286 890,628 1 <u>353</u> 5,277,344	656,625 3,809,508 796,481 5,262,614		
Expenditures: Instruction Support services Operation of non-instructional services Other outlays: Clearing account Reimbursement Correcting entry Total expenditures	2,699,941 6,397,808 340,978 8,404 91,628 4,596 9,543,355	2,707,328 2,040,999 340,978 8,404 91,628 4,596 5,193,933	2,930,810 1,585,063 150,384 <u>1,330</u> 4,667,587		
Revenues over (under) expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	(1,737,903)	83,411	595,027		
Other financing sources (uses): Adjustments to prior year encumbrances Interfund transfers Total other financing sources (uses)	0	4,877 <u>180</u> 5,057	5,731 5,731		
Revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures	(1,737,903)	88,468	600,758		
Cash fund balance, beginning of year	1,737,903	1,737,903	1,137,145		
Cash fund balance, end of year	<u>\$0</u>	1.826.371	1,737,903		

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

#### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL -REGULATORY BASIS - BUDGETED GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Building Fund)					
	ORIGINAL/FINAL BUDGET		•		ACTUAL	PRIOR YEAR (MEMORANDUM ONLY)
Revenues:						
State sources	\$	205,613	194,508			
Total revenues		205,613	194,508	0		
Expenditures:						
Support services		205,613				
Total expenditures		205,613	0	0		
Revenues over (under) expenditures		0	194,508	0		
Cash fund balance, beginning of year		00	0_	0		
Cash fund balance, end of year	\$	0	194,508	0		

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

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – REGULATORY BASIS

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Tulsa Legacy Charter School, District No. E-006 (the "School"), have been prepared in conformity with another comprehensive basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education as authorized by Oklahoma Statutes. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The School's accounting policies are described in the following notes that are an integral part of the School's financial statements.

#### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

Tulsa Legacy Charter School, an Oklahoma not-for-profit described in the Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)3, was formed for the benefit of a school to be called Tulsa Legacy Charter School. Currently, no other activity is conducted by the entity. The School was formed under the provisions of the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act (Oklahoma Statutes 70-3-130) through a contract with Tulsa Public Schools. Tulsa Legacy Charter School is entitled to receive its pro rata share of revenue generated by the School's enrollment as calculated by the State Department of Education, minus a 3% administrative fee retained by the Tulsa Public School District. The governing body of the School is the board of directors of Tulsa Legacy Charter School.

Although Tulsa Legacy Charter School is a not-for-profit entity that would normally follow the presentation requirements of the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) No. 958-205, the School is considered a quasigovernmental entity subject to the reporting requirements of the Oklahoma State Department of Education. Therefore, Tulsa Legacy Charter School is part of the public school system of Oklahoma under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education and is financially dependent on the State of Oklahoma's support. The general operating authority for the public school system is the Oklahoma School Code contained in Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes and the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act.

The mission of Tulsa Legacy Charter School is to educate children in a culture of excellence by providing a rigorous, arts-infused curriculum that prepares students for college and the world beyond. Students at Tulsa Legacy Charter School will acquire the knowledge, skills and values necessary to succeed in higher education and beyond. Our students will achieve the highest level of academic success, be responsible citizens and view learning as a life-long journey. Our collective efforts will fundamentally change public education.

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

#### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u> – cont'd

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

#### B. Measurement Focus

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

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

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

#### **Governmental Fund Types**

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

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

#### B. <u>Measurement Focus</u> – cont'd

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

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds account for revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The School maintained a building fund in 2021-22.

<u>Building Fund</u> – The building fund consists of funds received from the Oklahoma State Department of Education for Redbud School Funding Act funds, and are used 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, for purchasing security systems, and for paying salaries of security personnel.

### **Fiduciary Fund Types**

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

<u>Expendable Trust Funds</u> – Expendable trust funds typically include the gifts and endowments fund. The School maintained an expendable trust fund during the 2021-22 fiscal year.

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

<u>Agency Fund</u> – The agency fund is the school activities fund which is used to account for monies collected principally through the fundraising efforts of students and School-sponsored groups. The administration is responsible, under the authority of the Board, for collecting, disbursing and accounting for these activity funds.

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

#### B. Measurement Focus - cont'd

#### **Account Groups**

An account group is not a fund and consists of a self-balancing set of accounts used only to establish accounting control over long-term debt and fixed assets.

#### Memorandum Only - Total Column

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

#### C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation

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

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

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

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

#### C. <u>Basis of Accounting and Presentation</u> – cont'd

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

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

#### D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Education for all funds (with the exception of the trust and agency funds) that includes revenues and expenditures. No later than October 1, each board of education shall prepare a financial statement and Estimate of Needs to be filed with the applicable county clerk and the State Department of Education.

The 2021-22 Estimate of Needs was not amended by any supplemental appropriations. Any amendments must be approved by the County Excise Board.

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

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

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

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

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

<u>Inventories</u> – The value of consumable inventories at June 30, 2022 is not material to the combined financial statements.

<u>Fixed Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment</u> – The School has not maintained a record of general fixed assets, and, accordingly, a General Fixed Assets Account Group required by the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed by the Oklahoma State Department of Education is not included in the financial statements. General fixed assets purchased are recorded as expenditures in the various funds at the time of purchase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assigned fund balance represents amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the governing body itself, or a subordinated high-level body or official who the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining spendable amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds other than the general fund, that are neither restricted nor committed, and amounts in the general fund that are intended to be used for specific purposes in accordance with the provisions of the standard.

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

#### F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u>

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

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

<u>State Revenues</u> – Revenues from state sources for current operations are primarily governed by the state aid formula under the provisions of Article XVIII, Title 70, Oklahoma Statutes.

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

#### F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u> - cont'd

The State Board of Education administers the allocation of state aid funds to school districts based on information accumulated from the Schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u> – cont'd

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### F. <u>Revenue and Expenditures</u> – cont'd

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

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

### 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned to the School. The School's cash deposits and investments at June 30, 2022 were 33,380,340 at financial institutions and were completely insured or collateralized by federal depository insurance, direct obligations of the U.S. Government, or securities held by the School or by its agent in the School's name.

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

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

- Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrument to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State is pledged.
- Certificates of deposit or savings accounts that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in out-of-state financial institutions.

## 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS - cont'd

- With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- County, municipal or school tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school.
- Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous bullet items.

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

### 3. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

There were no interfund receivables or payables at June 30, 2022.

### 4. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2022 the School had no outstanding debt.

### 5. RETIREMENT PLAN

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

The School sponsors a 403(b)-retirement savings plan in which all employees of the School are eligible to participate. Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b) annuity contracts are a "private" retirement vehicle available to public school district employees. The annuity contracts and are separate from the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System. Annuity contracts and 403(b) contributions are tax deferred and are funded through elective preincome tax deductions up to limits set by federal law. The plan provides for withdrawals only upon attainment of age 59½, severance from employment, total and permanent disability, death, a "qualified reservist" distribution, or financial hardship as defined by the plan. The School has contracted a third-party administrator to provide administrative services. Under the plan, the employer will match contributions dollar for dollar, not to exceed 3% of compensation. Total contributions for the 2021-22 fiscal year were \$61,070.

#### 6. COMMITMENTS

<u>Charter Contract</u> – The School operates under a charter granted by Tulsa Public Schools (TPS). As the sponsoring organization, TPS exercises certain oversight responsibilities. Under this charter, the School has agreed to pay TPS an annual administrative fee equal to 3% of state aid revenue which is deducted from their state aid during the 2021-22 fiscal year.

<u>Building Lease</u> – The School leases their buildings at 105 East 63<sup>rd</sup> Street North, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74126 (Greeley Building) and 6001 North Peoria Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74126 (Cherokee Building) from TPS. The lease agreement is renewable annually and also includes terms and conditions for utilities, maintenance, and ground keeping. The School made lease payments totaling \$174,454 to TPS during the 2021-22 fiscal year.

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

#### 8. CONTINGENCIES

#### Federal Grants

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

#### Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards

The schedule shows the federal awards received and expended by the School during the 2021-22 fiscal year. The revised Uniform Guidance Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations, established uniform audit requirements for nonfederal entities which expended more than \$750,000 in federal awards.

#### **Litigation**

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES -AGENCY FUNDS - REGULATORY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	LANCE -01-21	ADDITIONS	NET TRANSFERS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE 6-30-22
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 40,491	13,674	0	20,194	33,971
LIABILITIES					
Field trips	\$ 705	1,511	5,000	6,207	1,009
Band and auxiliaries	815	0		0	815
Basketball	462	0	2,000	431	2,031
Cheerleading	2,534	0		0	2,534
Staff engagement	121	1,011	2,069	2,145	1,056
Family engagement	7,750	100	2,000	3,043	6,807
Student engagement	518	1,217	2,000	2,808	927
Yearbook	1,317	0		0	1,317
PA creative expression	921	750	2,200	0	3,871
PA pk	135	1,378	(136)	217	1,160
PA kindergarten	0	1,478		0	1,478
PA first	100	0	(100)	0	0
PA second	100	0	(100)	0	0
PA third	110	2,277	(100)	0	2,287
PA student celebrations	1,316	0		205	1,111
UA debate	65	0	(65)	0	0
UA student council	100	0	(100)	0	0
UA 8th grade	1,442	3,433		2,589	2,286
UA 7th grade	50	0		0	50
UA 6th grade	50	0	(50)	0	0
UA 5th grade	50	0	(50)	0	0
UA 4th grade	100	0	(100)	0	0
UA student celebrations	861	230	1,400	655	1,836
End of year field trip	20,869	170	(15,868)	1,894	3,277
Grand Bank miscellaneous	 0	119		0	119
Total Liabilities	 40,491	13,674	0	20,194	33,971

#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REGULATORY BASIS

#### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass Through <u>Grantor/Program Title</u>	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Total <u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of Education		
Passed Through State Department of Education:		
*Title I, Basic Program	84.010	\$ 401,123
IDEA-B Flow Through	84.027	113,185
IDEA-B Preschool	84.173	2,705
Total IDEA-B:		115,890
ARP - IDEA-B Flow Through	84.027X	14,623
ARP - IDEA-B Preschool	84.027X	1,994
Total ARP-IDEA B:		16,617
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF):		
Cares Act	84,425D	3,220
Counselor Corps	84.425U	60,000
Total COVID-19 - ESF:		63,220
U.S. Department of Agriculture:		
Passed Through State Department of Education:		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
Cash Assistance:		
School Breakfast Program	10.553	90,405
National School Lunch Program	10.555	227,262
USDA Supply Chain	10.555	15,636
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	35,092
NSLP Cares Emergency	10.555	3,923
Total Child Nutrition:		372,318
Other Child Nutrition Programs:		
P-EBT	10.649	614
Other Federal Assistance:		
Medicaid	93.778	5,275
Total Federal Assistance		\$ 975,057

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation - The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal activity of the School for the year ended June 30, 2022. This information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School, it is not intended and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the School.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Expenditures reported on this schedule are reported on the regulatory basis of accounting consistent with the preparation of the combined financial statements except as noted in Note 3. Expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The School has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimus indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3 - Non-Monetary Assistance - Commodities received by the School in the amount of \$35,092 were of a non-monetary nature.

\* Major programs

#### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS PREPARED FOR THE OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		Pass-through	Program				
Federal Grantor/Pass Through	Federal Assistance	Grantor's	or Award	Balance at	Revenue	Total	Balance at
Grantor/Program Title	Listing Number	Number	Amount	7/01/2021	Collected	Expenditures	<u>6/30/2022</u>
U.S. Department of Education							
Passed Through State Department of Education:							
Title I, Basic Program	84.010	511	\$ 403,428		317,279	401,123	83,844
Title I, Basic Program 2020-21	84.010	799		64,730	64,730		
IDEA-B Flow Through	84.027	621	113,982		79,946	113,185	33,239
IDEA-B Flow Through 2020-21	84.027	799		9,006	9,006		
IDEA-B Preschool	84.173	641	2,705			2,705	2,705
ARP - IDEA-B Flow Through	84.027X	628	35,138			14,623	14,623
ARP - IDEA-B Preschool	84.027X	643	1,994			1,994	1,994
IDEA-B Covid Asst 617	84.425	799		5,888	5,888		
COVID-19 - Education Stabilization Fund (ESF):							
Cares Act	84.425D	788	3,220			3,220	3,220
Cares Act	84.425D	799		33,023	33,023		
ESSER II	84.425D	793	975,834				
ESSER III	84.425U	795	2,193,146				
ESSER III Homeless	84.425U	797	5,091				
Counselor Corps	84.425U	722	64,000		14,095	60,000	45,905
Total COVID-19 - ESF			3,241,291	33,023	47,118	63,220	49,125
Subtotal			3,798,538	112,647	523,967	596,850	185,530
U.S. Department of Agriculture:							
Passed Through State Department of Education;							
Child Nutrition Cluster:							
Cash Assistance:							
School Breakfast Program	10.553	764			113,952	90,405	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	763			227,262	227,262	
USDA Supply Chain	10.555	759			15,636	15,636	
P-EBT	10.649	760			614	614	
NSLP Cares Emergency	10.555	762			3,923	3,923	
Cash Assistance Subtotal	10.555	102			361,387	337,840	
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)						557,040	
National School Lunch Program	10.555	n/a			35,092	35,092	
National School Luich Program	10.555	iva				55,072	
Other Federal Assistance							
Medicaid	93,778	698	5,275	0	5,275	5,275	0
	<i>yyyyyyyyyyyyy</i>	0,0					
Total Federal Assistance			\$ 3,803,813	112,647	925,721	975,057	185,530

Note 1 - This schedule wasprepared on a regulatory basis of accounting consistent with the preparation of the combined financial statements, except for the non-cash assistance noted in Note 2.

Note 2 - Food Distribution - Non-cash assistance is reported in this schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed.

Note 3 - None of the federal programs include any loan programs, loan gurantee programs, has no sub-recipients and does not use the 10% de minimus indirect cost rate.

# TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY STATEMENT OF STATUTORY, FIDELITY AND HONESTY BONDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

BONDING COMPANY	POSITION COVERED	BOND NUMBER	COVERAGE AMOUNT	EFFECTIVE DATES
RLI Insurance Co	Activity Fund	99919087	\$ 1,500	7/1/22 - 7/1/23
CNA Surety	Encumbrance/Minutes Clerk	65429291	1,000	3/12/21 - 3/12/23
	Treasurer	63168955	100,000	06/30/21 - 06/30/22
Liberty Mutual	Superintendent	404228055	100,000	02/27/21 - 02/27/23

### TULSA LEGACY CHARTER SCHOOL NO. E-006, TULSA COUNTY SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTANT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2022

State of Oklahoma ) ) ss County of Tulsa )

The undersigned auditing firm of lawful ages, being first duly sworn on oath says that said firm had in full force and effect Accountant's Professional Liability Insurance in accordance with the "Oklahoma Public School Audit Law" at the time of audit contract and during the entire audit engagement with Tulsa Legacy Charter School for the audit year 2021-22.

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

DHS By

Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me Miller Miller This 7<sup>th</sup> day March, 2023 Sotary Public (or Clerk or Judge) OF "In manny My Commission Expires: 12/11/2024 Commission No. 20014980



Eric M. Bledsoe, CPA Jeffrey D. Hewett, CPA Christopher P. Gullekson, CPA

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

March 7, 2023

Ms. Kiana Smith, Exec. Director Tulsa Legacy Charter School 105 East 63<sup>rd</sup> Street North Tulsa, Oklahoma 74126

Dear Ms. Smith:

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

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

### **Board Meeting Minutes**

During our review of the board minutes, we observed a few items for which action was taken, but the items were not listed on the corresponding agenda. We recommend that the board of education review the open meeting requirements and only take action on items that are listed on the agenda. We also recommend that the agenda include a 'Personnel' section that would address all human resources issues, i.e. hirings, resignations, extra duties, stipends, etc.

#### Surety Bonds

It appears that surety bond coverage was not renewed for the activity fund custodian, during the 2021-22 fiscal year. We recommend that surety bond coverage be obtained as soon as possible for the activity fund custodian, with the position stating the name of the person that is covered. We did observe that coverage was obtained for he 22-23FY.

### Credit Card

We observed during our examination of credit card purchases in the general and gifts fund, and the activity fund, that itemized receipts (credit card slips or invoices) were not always included as supporting documentation. We recommend that every effort be made to match up all items listed on the credit card monthly statement with an itemized receipt. According to the Oklahoma State Auditor's Office, a credit card statement with no itemized listing of items purchased is not considered adequate supporting documentation.

### Activity Fund

We observed during the audit the Student Council sub-account (#812) ended the fiscal year with a negative balance of (146.00). We recommend that the student activity fund sub-accounts be maintained with a balance no less than -0-, as required by the State Department of Education, and that the board approve a transfer whenever a sub-account shows a negative balance.

We take this opportunity to thank you and your professional staff for the outstanding cooperation and invaluable assistance you gave us during our recent onsite audit work.

Sincerely, y D. Hando

Jeffrey D. Hewett

For

Bledsoe, Hewett & Gullekson Certified Public Accountants, PLLLP