TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Board of Trustees Town of Red Oak, Oklahoma Red Oak, Oklahoma

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements Opinions

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and the business-type activities for the **Town of Red Oak, Oklahoma** (the Town) as of and for the year ended **June 30, 2024**, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position the governmental activities and the business-type activities of the Town as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position and, where applicable, the cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

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 Town 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 audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1, and for determining that the modified cash 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 Town'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 Town'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 Town'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.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. Schedule 1 – Budgetary Comparison, General Fund and Schedule 2 – Budgetary Comparison, Street, Alley, and Fire are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic 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 basic financial statements. The 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, Schedule 1 – Budgetary Comparison, General Fund and Schedule 2 – Budgetary Comparison, Street, Alley, and Fire are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated **March 17, 2025**, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other 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 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 Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hubbs & Whitehead, CPAs Van Buren, Arkansas

March 17, 2025

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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

To the Mayor and the Board of Trustees Town of Red Oak, Oklahoma Red Oak, 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 and business-type activities of the **Town of Red Oak, Oklahoma** (the Town) as of and for the year ended **June 30, 2024**, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated **March 17, 2025**.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town'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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-01 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town'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 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*.

Town of Red Oak, Oklahoma's Response to Findings

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Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The Town'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.

Hubbs & Whitehead, CPAs Van Buren, Arkansas

March 17, 2025

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION MODIFIED CASH BASIS JUNE 30, 2024

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Bus	iness-Type		
			Activities			Total
ASSETS						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cash and investments:						
Cash	\$	452,514	\$	60,360	\$	512,874
Certificates of deposit		16,532		22,319		38,851
Restricted assets:						
Restricted cash - meter deposits		-		37,323		37,323
Capital assets:						
Land		11,050		2,550		13,600
Depreciable buildings, property, equipment,						
and infrastructure, net of depreciation		503,624		650,154		1,153,778
Total Assets	\$	983,720	\$	772,706	\$	1,756,426
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION						
LIABILITIES						
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Customer deposits	\$	-	\$	34,734	\$	34,734
Total Liabilities				34,734		34,734
NET POSITION						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		514,674		652,704		1,167,378
Restricted		-		37,323		37,323
Unrestricted		469,046		47,945		516,991
Total Net Position		983,720		737,972		1,721,692
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$	983,720	\$	772,706	\$	1,756,426

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

			Program Revenues					
	Expenses		Charges for Services		_		-	Net Expense)/ Revenue
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	-	-						
General government	\$	301,642	\$	•	\$	68,105	\$	(233,537)
Street/alley & fire dept.		2,094		-		11,582		9,488
Police services		24,356		12,106		-		(12,250)
Library services		704		-		445		(259)
Total Governmental Activities		328,796		12,106		80,132		(236,558)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES								
Public works - water and sewer		355,014		197,264		-		(157,750)
Trash collections		45,528		44,607		-		(921)
Total Business-Type Activities	***************************************	400,542		241,871				(158,671)
Total	\$	729,338	\$	253,977	\$	80,132	\$	(395,229)

Net (Expense) Revenue	
and Changes in Net Position	1

		and Changes in Net Position						
		Governmental		Business-Type				
		Activities		Activities Activities		Activities		Total
NET (EXPENSE)/REVENUE	\$	(236,558)	\$	(158,671)	\$	(395,229)		
GENERAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS IN (OUT)								
Taxes:								
Sales, use, and cigarette tax		303,617		-		303,617		
Franchise tax		14,094		-		14,094		
State alcoholic beverage tax		25,492		-		25,492		
Interest revenues		5,262		1,616		6,878		
Miscellaneous		8,664		-		8,664		
Transfers		(141,338)		141,338		-		
Total General Revenues and Transfers		215,791		142,954		358,745		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(20,767)		(15,717)		(36,484)		
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,004,487		753,689		1,758,176		
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$	983,720	\$	737,972	\$	1,721,692		

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND BALANCES MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS	General Fund				Total Government Funds	
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash	\$	431,741	\$	20,773	\$	452,514
Certificates of deposit	7	16,532	7	20,773	7	16,532
certificates of deposit		10,332				10,332
Total Current Assets		448,273		20,773		469,046
Total Assets	\$	448,273	\$	20,773	\$	469,046
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES FUND BALANCES						
Unassigned	\$	448,273	\$	20,773	\$	469,046
Total Fund Balances		448,273		20,773		469,046
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	448,273	\$	20,773	\$	469,046
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT FUND BALANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT MODIFIED CASH BASIS			LITIES, /	AND		
TOTAL FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	;				\$	469,046
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AR AND THEREFORE ARE NOT REPORTED IN THE FUNDS, COM			ESOURO	ES		
Land						11,050
Buildings						311,306
Machinery and equipment						192,318
Total Capital Assets						514,674
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					\$	983,720

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund		•		Total Government Funds	
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	338,930	\$	4,273	\$	343,203
Fines and forfeitures		12,106		-		12,106
Library revenue		445		-		445
Miscellaneous		8,664		11,582		20,246
Grants		38,790		-		38,790
Gain/loss on sale of assets		13,500		-		13,500
Insurance proceeds		15,815		-		15,815
Interest		5,262		-		5,262
Total Revenues		433,512		15,855		449,367
EXPENDITURES						
General government		305,145		-		305,145
Street/alley & fire dept.		•		24,051		24,051
Police services		24,356		-		24,356
Library services		704		-		704
Total Expenditures		330,205		24,051		354,256
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		103,307		(8,196)		95,111
OTHER FINANCING (USES)						
Operating transfers (out)		(141,338)				(141,338)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(38,031)		(8,196)		(46,227)
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR		486,304		28,969		515,273
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	448,273	\$	20,773	\$	469,046
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEME AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT-WI REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	IDE S		•	NDITURES,		
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE, TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	5				\$	(46,227)
Capital outlay included in the expenditures of the fund financial statements						89,739
Depreciation recorded in the government wide financial state recorded in the fund financial statements	emen	ts but not				(64,279)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					\$	(20,767)

TOWN OF RED OAK STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS

	Enterprise Fund		
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 60,360		
Certificates of deposit	22,319	-	
Total Current Assets		\$ 82,679	
CAPITAL ASSETS			
Land	2,550		
Buildings	7,600		
Machinery and equipment	45,479		
Water and sewer system	1,884,717		
	1,940,346	=	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,287,642)	-	
Net Capital Assets		652,704	
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Restricted cash - meter deposits		37,323	
Total Assets		\$ 772,706	
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION			
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Customer deposits		\$ 34,734	
Total Liabilities		34,734	
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets	\$ 652,704		
Restricted	37,323		
Unrestricted	47,945	•	
Total Net Position		737,972	
Total Liabilities and Net Position		\$ 772,706	

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Enterprise Fund			
REVENUES				
Water revenue	\$ 164,672			
Sewer revenue	32,592			
Trash revenue	 44,607			
Total Revenues		\$	241,871	
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Management services - water & sewer	16,177			
Management services - trash	45,528			
Materials & supplies	56,162			
Repairs & maintenance	56,629			
Salaries	137,874			
Other services & charges	36,381			
Depreciation	 51,791			
Total Operating Expenses			400,542	
OPERATING (LOSS)			(158,671)	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest income	1,616			
Operating transfers in	 141,338			
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)			142,954	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION			(15,717)	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		, ,	753,689	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR		\$	737,972	

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Enterprise Fund		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers & service users	\$ 241,871		
Cash payments to suppliers for goods & services	(210,877)		
Cash payments to employees for services	(137,874)		
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities		\$ (106,880)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income	1,616		
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities		1,616	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of capital assets	(10,833)		
Net Cash Flows From Capital and Related Activities		(10,833)	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Meter deposits	4,992		
Transfers in	141,338		
Net Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities		146,330	
CHANGE IN CASH		30,233	
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR		67,450	
CASH, END OF YEAR		\$ 97,683	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating (loss)		\$ (158,671)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash			
flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation	\$ 51,791		
Total adjustments		51,791	
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities		\$ (106,880)	

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Town of Red Oak, Oklahoma (the Town) accounting policies and financial statement presentation conform to the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The modified cash basis of accounting is based on the recording of cash and cash equivalents and changes therein, and only recognizes revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities resulting from cash transactions adjusted for modifications that have substantial support in generally accepted accounting principles and are recommended by the Government Financial Officers Association (GFOA) small government annual financial report model. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations).

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected, and accrued revenue and receivables) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received by not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities, including pension liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the Town utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted by GASB, the government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting, the governmental funds would utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting, and the proprietary funds would utilize the accrual basis of accounting.

The more significant accounting policies established in the modified cash basis of accounting and used by the Town as well as a further description of departures from governmental GAAP are discussed below.

Reporting entity

The Town, for financial reporting purposes, includes all funds and authorities over which the Town council has financial accountability as defined by GASB-14 and GASB-39. Financial accountability was determined on the basis of the Town's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, and participate in fiscal management and scope of public service. On this basis, the reporting entity of the Town includes all its funds as well as the funds and accounts of the blended component unit; the Red Oak Public Works Authority (ROPWA).

The ROPWA is a public trust created under the authority of and pursuant to the provisions of Title 60, Oklahoma Statutes 1961, and Sections 176 to 180, for the use and benefit of the Town. The trust has as its purpose to budget, construct, plan, establish, install, enlarge, improve, equip, operate, control and regulate facilities, whether water, sewer, gas, electric or other forms or types of public and municipal services within and without the corporate boundaries of the Town. The ROPWA is governed by the trustees of the Town.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for the fiduciary funds of which the Town has none. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses. Funds are generally organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and always classified as a major fund. This fund accounts for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u> - These funds are used to account for the revenues derived from specific taxes, governmental grants, or other revenue sources which are designated to finance particular functions or activities of the Town. The Town's special revenue funds consist of the following funds: Street & Alley and Fire.

Proprietary Fund Types:

<u>Enterprise Fund</u> - Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes. The Town's Enterprise fund consists of the ROPWA.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The Town has elected to report its financial statements on the modified cash basis.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when received. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible with the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when paid. Capital assets and long-term debt are not reported in governmental fund financial statements because they do not involve current financial resources.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the accounting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Budgetary Process

Annually a legally adopted budget of cash balances only is prepared for the governmental and proprietary funds. The budgets are formally approved by the Board of Trustees before filing with the State of Oklahoma. Actual expenditures within the General Fund may not legally exceed the adopted budget appropriations at the object category level within the department of a fund.

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Position, and the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less.

Certificates of Deposit:

Certificates of deposit consist of long-term certificates of deposits and are stated at cost, which approximates market unless otherwise indicated with a maturity at the time of purchase of more than three months.

Restricted Assets:

Under the terms of the bond indentures, the ROPWA must maintain certain "funds". These are not funds in the sense of fiscal and accounting entities with self-balancing sets of accounts; they merely represent mandatory asset segregation. The primary restricted assets are related to bond trustee accounts and utility meter deposits.

Capital Assets:

The accounting treatment over property, plant and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in general governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. It is the policy of the Town to capitalize all assets with a cost of \$500 or greater.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation is provided over the asset's estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings 20 Years
Machinery and Equipment 5 – 10 Years
Infrastructure 40 Years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

Long-term Debt:

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements. All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt currently consists of bond and notes payable by the ROPWA.

Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in the following components:

- Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Consists of capital assets including restricted
 capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any
 bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction
 or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributions, or laws or regulations of other governments; or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund Balance is further classified as follows:

- Nonspendable fund balance represents amounts that cannot be spend because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance represents amounts that are constrained either externally by creditors (such as debt covenants), granters, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or by law, through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance represents amount 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. The Town Ordinance is the highest level of decision-making authority
 of the Town.
- 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 includes 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 purpose 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.

Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

Sales Tax:

The Town is currently receiving sales tax on each dollar. This is deposited into the general fund for the purpose of paying the operation and maintenance costs incurred by the Town.

Operating Revenues and Expenses:

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds are those that result from providing services and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

Expenditures/Expenses:

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for both governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds – by character: current and capital outlay Proprietary Fund – by operating and non-operating

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to the use of economic resources.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all programs affected in the period in which the transactions are executed. These receivables and payables within the same fund type are eliminated for presentation of the financial statements in the government-wide statements. Net receivables and payables between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported as internal balances and internal transfers.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Town's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents and certificates of deposit. The Town's estimate of the fair value of all financial instruments does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying value of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying statement of net position. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these investments.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are evaluated through March 17, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: Cash, Restricted Cash, and Certificates of Deposit

The Town is governed by the deposit and investment limitations of state law. The deposits consist of the following as of June 30, 2024:

	 Bank Value	Carrying Value
Cash	\$ 492,715	\$ 512,874
Restricted cash - meter deposits	35,497	37,323
Certificates of deposit	 50,129	 38,851
Total	\$ 578,341	\$ 589,048

Custodial Credit Risk - State law governs the requirements for managing custodial credit risk. Such law requires uninsured deposits to be secured with collateral having market value at least equal to the amount of uninsured deposits. Deposits in financial institutions, reported as components of cash, cash equivalents, and investments, had bank balances of \$578,341 at June 30, 2024, which were fully insured by depository insurance or secured with collateral held by the Town's agent in its name. All investments, evidenced by individual securities, are registered in the name of the Town or its component unit.

Interest Rate Risk- The Town has no formal investment policy that limits investments maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are not subject to interest rate risk, therefore their maturity dates are not provided.

Investment Credit Risk - The Town as no investment policy which limits its investment choices other than the limitation of state laws.

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk - The Town places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. At June 30, 2024, the Town had limited concentration of credit risk because the investments consist of Certificates of Deposit.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Capital assets as of June 30, 2024 were as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Land	\$ 11,050
Buildings	422,699
Machinery and equipment	 527,681
	961,430
Less: accumulated depreciation	
Buildings	(111,393)
Machinery and equipment	(335,363)
	 (446,756)
Net Capital Assets, Governmental Activities	 514,674
Business-type Activities:	
Land	2,550
Buildings	7,600
Machinery and equipment	45,479
Water and sewer system	 1,884,717
	 1,940,346
Less: accumulated depreciation	
Buildings	(7,600)
Water and sewer system	(42,248)
Machinery and equipment	1,237,794)
	 1,287,642)
Net Capital Assets, Business-type Activities	 652,704
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,167,378

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 was \$116,070.

Note 4: Contingencies

The Town is subject to possible examinations by federal regulators who determine compliance with terms, conditions, laws and regulations governing grants given to the Town in the current and prior years. These examinations may result in required refunds by the entity to the federal grantors and/or program beneficiaries.

Note 5: Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions injuries to employees; and natural disasters for which the Town purchases commercial insurance. Management believes this coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the Town.



TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE 1 - BUDGETARY COMPARISON, GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

						Variance Positive	
	Budget		Actual		(Negative)		
REVENUES							
Taxes	\$	340,000	\$	338,930	\$	(1,070)	
Fines and forfeitures		10,000		12,106		2,106	
Library revenue		1,000		445		(555)	
Miscellaneous		3,000		8,664		5,664	
Grants		-		38,790		38,790	
Gain/loss on sale of assets		-		13,500		13,500	
Insurance proceeds		-		15,815		15,815	
Interest		3,000		5,262		2,262	
Total Revenues		357,000		433,512		76,512	
EXPENDITURES							
General government		330,000		305,145		24,855	
Police services		25,000		24,356		644	
Library services		2,000		704		1,296	
Total Expenditures		357,000		330,205		26,795	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		-		103,307		103,307	
OTHER FINANCING (USES)							
Operating transfers (out)		(145,000)		(141,338)		3,662	
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$	(145,000)	\$	(38,031)	\$	106,969	

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE 2 - BUDGETARY COMPARISON, STREET, ALLEY, AND FIRE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budget		Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	4,000	\$	4,273	\$	273
Miscellaneous		11,000		11,582		582
Total Revenues		15,000		15,855		855
EXPENDITURES						
Stree/alley & fire dept.		25,000		24,051		949
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Operating transfers in		10,000		_		(10,000)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$	-	\$	(8,196)	\$	(8,196)

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-01: Segregation of Duties

<u>Criteria:</u> The Town should have a sufficient and properly designed internal control structure. This structure relies greatly on a proper segregation of duties between individuals. In the perfect situation, duties relating to asset custody and initiating, authorizing, recording, processing, and reporting financial data would be segregated to provide reasonable assurance that a misstatement of the Town's financial statements which is more than inconsequential would be prevented or detected and corrected.

<u>Condition</u>: The Town has two administrative employees and as a result does not have the personnel to assign duties and responsibilities in such a way which would segregate duties as mentioned above. The limited number of employees results in an inadequate overall internal control structure design. Specific areas affected are described below:

Cash and cash transactions – The two administrative employees, the Town Clerk and the Utility Clerk, control the initiating, recording, processing, and reporting of cash transactions. The Town's controls over cash include a monthly bank reconciliation prepared by the administrative employees.

Revenues and receivables – The Town Clerk has sole control over the processing of revenues and receivables. These revenues and receivables are recorded on a monthly basis.

Expenditures/Expenses and Accounts Payable — The Town Clerk controls the initiating, recording, processing, and reporting of expenditures/expenses. The Town requires dual signatures on all checks written, signed by the Town Clerk and the Mayor. Purchase orders and invoices are reviewed at the time of signature by all Council members; however, the Town Clerk maintains control over the checks before and after signature. The Town Clerk determines the account classification for expenditures.

<u>Cause:</u> Due to cost restrictions, the Town has a limited staff. Resources are not currently available for additional employees for the appropriate segregation of duties.

<u>Effect:</u> The lack of segregation of duties related to controls as stated above are significant deficiencies that could result in the likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements due to either error or fraud may occur and not be prevented or detected.

<u>Recommendation:</u> As the Town has limited resources available, at the current time, additional segregation of duties is not financially feasible. The Town should review its procedures and controls to determine additional controls which can be implemented in order to achieve the control objectives related to segregation of duties. The cost effectiveness of these actions should be considered in the implementation of additional controls.

<u>Response from Management:</u> The Town is a small governmental entity. Management is aware of the limitations in the segregation of duties but at the current time with the current level of revenues, it is not feasible to increase the segregation of duties.

TOWN OF RED OAK, OKLAHOMA SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Finding #2023-01: Segregation of Duties was restated.