# Town of Prue, Oklahoma

Annual Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Reports Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



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## **Board of Trustees**

Pete Burris Mayor
Tammy Johnson Vice-Mayor
Hunter Koyn Trustee
Larry Victory Trustee
Misty Sporleder Trustee

## **Management**

Angela Batson Town Treasurer

Virginia Inman Town Clerk/ Office Manager

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TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
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# Elfrink and Associates, PLLC

Member of the AICPA, OSCPA, and GFOA

8905 S Yale Avenue, Suite 102 Tulsa, Oklahoma 74137

## 539-664-4662 Fax: 918-512-4280

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of Trustees Town of Prue, Oklahoma

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Prue, Oklahoma ("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 of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1B.

## **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) 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 City, 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 1B 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 opinions are 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 1B, 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.

## 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 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, 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 City'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 City'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**

## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the budgetary comparison schedules. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2025, on our consideration of the Town of Prue, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 of Prue, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elfrink and associates, PLLC

Tulsa, Oklahoma February 28, 2025

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TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
CIAL STATEMENTS — POSITION AND ACTIVITIES

# Statement of Net Position (Modified Cash Basis) – June 30, 2024

	rnmental tivities	ness-type ctivities	Total
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113,189	\$ 40,112	\$ 153,301
Internal balances	958	(958)	-
Total current assets	114,147	39,154	153,301
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	21,733	21,733
Capital assets, net of depreciation	 193,974	845,199	1,039,173
Total noncurrent assets	193,974	866,932	1,060,906
Total assets	308,121	906,086	1,214,207
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Lease payable current portion	7,121	-	7,121
Total current liabilities	7,121	-	7,121
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Meter deposit liability	-	19,866	19,866
Lease payable - noncurrent portion	13,165	-	13,165
Total noncurrent liabilities	 13,165	19,866	33,031
Total liabilities	 20,286	19,866	40,152
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	173,688	845,199	1,018,887
Restricted - water improvements	-	13,166	13,166
Unrestricted	114,147	27,855	142,002
Total net position	\$ 287,835	\$ 886,220	\$ 1,174,055

## Statement of Activities (Modified Cash Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

			Program Revenues					-	e) Revenue Net Positio					
			Ch	arges for		Capital		erating	Gov	ernmental		iness-type		
Functions/Programs	Ex	penses		ervices	<u>(</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>G</u>	rants	<u> </u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>A</u>	ctivities		<u>Total</u>
Primary government:														
Governmental activities:														
General government	\$	82,814	\$	-	\$	23,655	\$	-	\$	(59,159)	\$	-	\$	(59,159)
Fire		18,931		12,484		-		-		(6,447)		-		(6,447)
Streets and alleys		16,545		-		-		-		(16,545)		-		(16,545)
Cemetery		1,312		-		-		-		(1,312)		-		(1,312)
Parks		8,994		-		-		-		(8,994)		-		(8,994)
Total governmental activities		128,596		12,484		23,655		-		(92,457)		-		(92,457)
Business-type activities														
Water		229,379		87,056		-		-		-		(142,323)		(142,323)
Sanitation		50,204		152,222		-		-		-		102,018		102,018
Fire and ambulance		16,170		14,683		-		-		-		(1,487)		(1,487)
Total business-type activities		295,753		253,961		-		-		-		(41,792)		(41,792)
Total primary government	\$	424,349	\$	266,445	\$	23,655	\$	-		(92,457)		(41,792)		(134,249)
	Gener	al revenues	s:											
	Taxe	s:												
	Sale	s and use ta	ЭX							65,190		-		65,190
	Fran	ichise and p	ublic	service ta	kes					8,076		-		8,076
	Inter	governmen	tal re	venue						25,701		-		25,701
	Inves	stment inco	me							234		104		338
	Dona	tions								3,118		-		3,118
	Misce	ellaneous								5,408		523		5,931
	Loss	on dispositi	on of	assets						(2,281)		(5,517)		(7,798)
	Trans	sfers - interi	nal ac	tivity						(25,819)		25,819		-
	Tot	al general r	even	ues and tra	ansf	ers				79,627		20,929		100,556
	Ch	nange in net	posi	tion						(12,830)		(20,863)		(33,693)
	Net po	osition - be	ginniı	ng						300,665		907,083	:	1,207,748
	Net po	osition - end	ding						\$	287,835	\$	886,220	\$ :	1,174,055

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	TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEN	MENTS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
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## **Governmental Fund Balance Sheet (Modified Cash Basis) – June 30, 2024**

	General		
		Fund	
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	113,189	
Due from NPPWA		958	
Total assets	\$	114,147	
Fund Balance:			
Fund balance:			
Unrestricted:			
Assigned:			
Fire		48,112	
Streets and alleys		7,457	
Cemetery		6,120	
Unassigned		52,458	
Total fund balance		114,147	

# <u>Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance (Modified Cash</u> <u>Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024</u>

	(	General
		Fund
Revenues:		
Taxes	\$	73,266
Intergovernmental		25,701
Fire subscriptions and runs		12,484
Grant revenue		23,655
Donations		3,118
Investment income		234
Miscellaneous		5,408
Total revenues		143,866
Expenditures:		
General government		78,994
Fire		5,932
Streets and alleys		6,381
Cemetery		1,312
Parks		5,260
Capital outlay:		
General government		16,731
Fire		10,000
Total expenditures		124,610
Other financing source and use:		
Transfer to NPPWA, net		(25,819)
Payments on capital debt		(7,813)
Total other financing source and use		(33,632)
Net change in fund balance		(14,376)
Fund balance - beginning		128,523
Fund balance - ending	\$	114,147

## **Reconciliation of Governmental Fund and Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

Fund Balance – Net	: Position	Reconciliation:
--------------------	------------	-----------------

Fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 114,147
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities of \$565,342, net of accumulated depreciation of \$371,368 are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	193,974
Some liabilities, including capital debt obligations payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(20,286)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 287,835
Changes in Fund Balance – Change in Net Position Reconciliation:	
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (14,376)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital debt obligation - issuance of new capital debt obligations is recorded as capital debt proceeds in the government funds, but the proceeds create long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position:  Principal payments on capital debt  Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental	6,834 6,834
activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:	
Cash purchases of capital assets Disposition of capital asset Depreciation expense	26,731 (2,281) (29,738) (5,288)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (12,830)

As of	TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – PRO	OPRIETARY FUNDS
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## Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position (Modified Cash Basis) – June 30, 2024

	Prue Public s Authority
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,112
Total current assets	 40,112
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21,733
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	845,199
Total noncurrent assets	 866,932
Total assets	 907,044
LIABILITIES  Compart linkilities	
Current liabilities:	050
Due to Town of Prue  Total current liabilities	 958
Total current liabilities	 958
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Meter deposit liability payable from restricted assets	 19,866
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	 19,866
Total liabilities	 20,824
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	845,199
Restricted - water improvements	13,166
Unrestricted	 27,855
Total net position	\$ 886,220

# <u>Proprietary Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position (Modified Cash Basis)</u> <u>- Year Ended June 30, 2024</u>

	Prue Public
Operating revenues:	
Charges for sales and services:	
Water	\$ 77,193
Sanitation	152,222
Fire and ambulance	14,683
Capital improvements	9,863
Other	 523
Total operating revenues	 254,484
Operating expenses:	
Costs of sales and services:	
Maintenance and operations	80,398
Sanitation	50,204
Personal services	109,476
Ambulance service	16,170
Depreciation	39,505
Total operating expenses	295,753
Operating income (loss)	 (41,269)
Nonoperating revenue (expense):	
Transfer from Town of Prue	25,819
Loss on disposition of assets	(5,517)
Investment income	 104
Total nonoperating revenue	 20,406
Change in net position	(20,863)
Net position - beginning	907,083
Net position - ending	\$ 886,220

# Proprietary Fund Statement of Cash Flows (Modified Cash Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024

	New Prue Public	
	Wor	ks Authority
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	\$	258,792
Payments to suppliers		(146,772)
Payments to employees (including benefits)		(109,476)
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,544
Cash from noncapital financing activites:		
Transfers from Town of Prue		3,914
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		3,914
Cash flows from capital and related financial activities:		
Purchase of capital assets		(21,057)
Transfers from Town of Prue for capital projects		9,463
Sales tax receipts committed to water improvements		11,484
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(110)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income		104
Net cash provided by investing activities		104
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,452
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		55,393
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	61,845
Reconciliation to Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	40,112
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		21,733
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	61,845
Reconciliation of net operation loss to net cash provided by ope	erating	activities:
Operating loss	\$	(41,269)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided		
by operating activities:		
Increase in water deposits liability		4,308
Depreciation expense		39,505
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	2,544

TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
<u>FOOTNOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>
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#### Footnotes to the Basic Financial Statements

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Town's Financial Reporting Entity

This annual report includes all activities for which the Town is financially accountable. These activities, defined as the Town's financial reporting entity, are operated within separate legal entities.

The Town's financial reporting entity includes the following separate legal entities:

- The Town of Prue operates the public safety, streets, and administrative activities of the Town. The Town is governed under the statutory town board of trustees form of government. The governing body is an elected five-member Board of Trustees with the Mayor serving as president of the Board.
- The New Prue Public Works Authority (NPPWA) a trust created pursuant to 60 O.S. Section 176 to operate the water, and sanitation services of the Town. The Town of Prue is the beneficiary of NPPWA which is reported as a blended component unit of the Town. The five trustees of the Town of Prue also serve as trustees for the NPPWA.

In determining the financial reporting entity, the Town complies with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Council Statement No. 14, as amended by Statement No. 61, *The financial Reporting Entity*, and includes all component units for which the Town is financially accountable.

The component unit is a Public Trust pursuant to Title 60 of Oklahoma State law. Public Trusts (Authorities) have no taxing power. The Authorities are generally created to finance Town services through issuance of revenue bonds or other non-general obligation debt and to enable the Town Board of Trustees to delegate certain functions to the governing body of the Authority. The Authorities generally retain title to assets which are acquired or constructed with Authority debt or other Authority-generated resources. The Town, as beneficiary of the Public Trust, receives title to any residual assets when a Public Trust is dissolved.

#### B. Basis of Presentation and Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net position and activities are reported on a modified cash basis of accounting. 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. These modifications include adjustments for the following balances arising from cash transactions:

- capital assets and the depreciation of those assets, where applicable
- long-term debt
- cash-based inter-fund receivables and payables
- other cash-based receivables/payables
- investments
- utility deposit liabilities

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 but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

Program revenues within the statement of activities are derived directly from each activity or from parties outside the Town's taxpayers. The Town has the following program revenues in each activity:

- General government: License and permits, rents, and operating grants
- Fire: Fire runs, fire policies, and operating grants
- Streets and highways: Gas excise and commercial vehicle taxes
- Cemetery: Cemetery maintenance and interment

#### Governmental Funds:

The Town accounts for all governmental activities through the general fund. The general fund is reported on a modified cash basis of accounting and current financial resources measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities resulting from cash transactions are included on the fund balance sheet. The operating statement presents sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. This fund financial statement uses fund balance as its measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period. The reconciliation of the governmental fund financial statement to the governmental activities presentation in the government-wide financial statements is the result of the use of the economic resources measurement focus at the government-wide level.

## Proprietary Fund:

The Town accounts for all proprietary activities through the New Prue Public Works Authority fund. For purposes of the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position, operating revenues and expenses are considered those whose cash flows are related to operating activities, while revenues and expenses related to financing, capital and investing activities are reported as non-operating or transfers and contributions.

The general fund is legally required to adopt an annual budget or appropriations. The public trust (NPPWA) is not required to adopt legal annual appropriations. While the trust develops an annual budget, it is for financial management purposes and does not constitute legal appropriations.

#### C. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include all demand and savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and any short-term investments with an original maturity of six months or less. Investments consist of long-term certificates of deposits and are reported at cost.

## D. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Reported capital assets are limited to those acquired with cash and cash equivalents consistent with the modified cash basis of accounting. The accounting treatment of property, plant and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund type or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements. In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, property, plant and equipment are accounted for as capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation where applicable. In the governmental fund financial statements, capital assets acquired are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures and not reported as capital assets.

Capital assets consist of land, land improvement, construction in progress, buildings and building improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. A capitalization threshold of \$500 is used to report capital assets.

Depreciable capital assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives by type of asset are as follows:

Buildings 25-40 years
 Machinery, furniture and equipment 5-25 years
 Utility property and improvements 40 years
 Infrastructure 15-25 years

## E. Long-Term Debt

Reported long-term debt is limited to debt arising from cash transactions consistent with the modified cash basis of accounting. Accounting treatment of long-term debt varies depending upon whether source of repayment is from governmental fund type or proprietary fund type resources and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements. All long-term debt resulting from cash transactions to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for the proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

## F. Compensated Absences

As a result of the use of the modified cash basis of accounting, liabilities related to accrued compensated absences are not recorded in the financial statements. Expenditures/expenses related to compensated absences are recorded when paid.

#### G. Fund Balances and Net Position

#### Fund Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. These classifications are defined as:

- a. Nonspendable amounts that cannot be spent because they either are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted amounts constrained for a specific purpose by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Committed includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. The Town's highest level of decision-making authority is made by ordinance.
- d. Assigned includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments of fund balance may be made by Town Board of Trustees action or management decision when the Town's Board has delegated the authority. Assignments for transfers and interest income for governmental funds are made through the budgetary process.
- e. Unassigned in the general fund, residual amounts not classified in another classification; for all other funds, only residual deficit amounts.

It is the Town's policy to use restricted assets first when they are available for expenditure. When restricted assets are not available, unrestricted assets are used in the following order: committed, assigned, and then unassigned amounts.

The Town has no formal minimum fund balance policies or any formal stabilization arrangements in place.

## Net position:

Net position is displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets 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 improvements of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. *Unrestricted net position* All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

#### H. Internal and Interfund Balances and Transfers

The Town's policy is to eliminate inter-fund transfers and balances in the statement of activities and net position to avoid the grossing up of balances. Only the residual balances transferred between governmental and business-type activities are reported as internal transfers and internal balances then offset in the total column in the government-wide statements.

The Town had no internal balances at June 30, 2024:

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town made the following transfers:

Transfer from	Transfer to	<u>Amount</u>	Nature of Interfund Transfer
General Fund	NPPWA	\$ 3,914	General operating subsidy
General Fund	NPPWA	\$ 9,463	Well and booser station engineering
General Fund	NPPWA	\$ 12,442	Sales tax transfer per ordinance

#### I. Use of Estimates

Certain estimates are made in the preparation of the financial statements, such as estimated lives for capital assets depreciation. Estimates are based on management's best judgments and may vary from actual results.

## 2. Deposits and Investments

At June 30, 2024, the Town's deposits were as follows:

	Financial	Carrying
<u>Type</u>	<u>Institution</u>	 Value
Demand deposits	1st National Bank	\$ 163,449
Time deposits	of Hominy	11,585
Total		\$ 175,034
Reconciliation to the statement of net po	osition:	
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 153,301
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		 21,733
Total		\$ 175,034

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town recognized \$338 of investment income. The Town's funds are deposited with The First National Bank of Hominy in demand accounts bearing annual interest at 0.0% to 2.50%. Time deposits bear interest at the annual rate of 2.72% to 3.21%.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government deposits may not be returned to it. The Town is governed by the State Public Deposit Act which requires that the Town obtain and hold collateral whose fair value exceeds the amount of uninsured deposits. Investment securities are exposed to custody credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and if held by a counterparty or a counterparty's trust, department or agent, but not in the government's name.

As of June 30, 2024 the Town was not exposed to credit risk as described above

Investment Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town has no investment policy that limits investments based on maturity. The Town discloses its exposure to interest rate risk by disclosing the maturity dates of its various investments, where applicable.

Investment Credit Risk - The Town has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitations of state law that generally authorize investments in: (1) full faith and credit, direct obligations of the U. S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and the State of Oklahoma and certain mortgage insured federal debt; (2) certificates of deposit or savings accounts that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral; (3) negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations; (4) county, municipal or school district 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 district; and government money market funds regulated by the SEC. These investment limitations do not apply to the Town's public trusts.

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk – Exposure to concentration of credit risk is considered to exist when investments in any one issuer represent a significant percent of total investments of the Town (any over 5% are disclosed). Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from this consideration. The Town has no investment policy regarding concentration of credit risk. At June 30, 2024, the Town had no investment interest rate risk, investment credit risk, or concentration of credit risk as defined above.

Restricted Cash and Investments – The amounts reported as restricted assets on the proprietary fund statement of net position are comprised of amounts restricted for utility deposits of the New Prue Public Works Authority.

## 3. Sales Tax Revenue

Sales tax revenue represents a 3.0 cent local tax on each dollar of sales within the Town, of which 2.0 cents is to be used for general operations of the Town and 1.0 cents is dedicated to water system improvements.

## 4. Property Tax Levy

The Town presently levies no property tax. In accordance with state law, a municipality may only levy a property tax to retire general obligation debt approved by the voters and to pay judgments rendered against the Town.

## 5. Capital Assets and Depreciation

For the year ended June 30, 2024, capital asset balances changed as follows:

	Balance at			Balan		Balance at		
	<u>Jur</u>	ne 30, 2023		<u>Additions</u>	De	ductions	Jui	ne 30, 2024
Governmental:								
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	-	\$	3,928	\$	-	\$	3,928
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Building		116,967		-		-		116,967
Infrastructure		120,261		-		-		120,261
Equipment		316,034		22,803		14,651		324,186
Total capital assets being depreciated		553,262		22,803		14,651		561,414
Less accumulated depreciation:								
Building		102,133		3,642		-		105,775
Infrastructure		74,443		21,473		-		95,916
Equipment		177,424		4,623		12,370		169,677
Total accumulated depreciation		354,000		29,738		12,370		371,368
Governmental, net capital assets	\$	199,262	\$	(3,007)	\$	2,281	\$	193,974
Business-type								
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Construction in progress	\$	-	\$	9,463			\$	9,463
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Water system and equipment		1,295,789		13,510		7,489		1,301,810
Total capital assets being depreciated		1,295,789		13,510		7,489		1,301,810
Less accumulated depreciation								_
Water system and equipment		428,541		39,505		1,972		466,074
Total accumulated depreciation		428,541		39,505		1,972		466,074
Business-type, net capital assets	\$	867,248	\$	(16,532)	\$	5,517	\$	845,199

Depreciation of capital assets is included in total expenses and is charged or allocated to the activities primarily benefiting from the use of the specific asset. Depreciation expense has been allocated as follows:

Governmental activi	ties	:	Business-type activities:			
General government	\$	2,841	Water	\$ 39,505		
Fire		12,999				
Parks		3,734				
Streets and alleys		10,164	_			
Total depreciation	\$	29,738	Total depreciation	\$ 39,505		

## 6. Long-term Debt

## **Governmental Activities**

As of June 30, 2024, the long-term debt arising from cash transactions or events, payable from governmental fund resources, consisted of the following:

\$35,300 equipment lease to Welch State Bank issued March 2022 for the purchase of a road repair machine, payable in monthly installments of \$651, bearing interest at 4.06% per annum, with the final payment due March 2027.

\$\frac{\$20,286}{}\$

## Changes in Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt arising from cash transactions or events for the year ended June 30, 2024:

	_	alance <u>/ 1, 2023</u>	Add	ditions	Dec	ductions	_	alance 30, 2024	nount Due nin One Year
Governmental Lease obligation	\$	27,120	\$	-	\$	6,834	\$	20,286	\$ 7,121

## Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for long term debt, except for refundable deposits, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

•		Governmental activities						
<u>June 30,</u>	P	rincipal	<u>Ir</u>	<u>iterest</u>				
2025		7,121		692				
2026		7,416		398				
2027		5,749		98				
Total	\$	20,286	\$	1,188				

## 7. Risk Management

The Town and its public trust are exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health and life; and natural disasters. These risks are managed by securing commercial insurance for all risks except workers' compensation. Management believes such insurance coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant

uninsured losses. Settled claims have not exceeded this insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The deductibles for each line of coverage are as follows:

General liability, including property \$0 - \$5,000 per occurrence

Automobile liability \$0

The Town participated in the Oklahoma Municipal Assurance Group's (OMAG) Workmen's Compensation Plan. The OMAG Workers' Compensation Plan (the Plan) became effective October 1, 1984. The purpose of the Plan is to provide workers' compensation coverage through the State Insurance Fund to participating municipalities in the State of Oklahoma. In that capacity, the Plan is responsible for providing loss control services and certain fiscal activities including obtaining contract arrangements for the underwriting, excess insurance agreements, claims processing, and legal defense for any and all claims submitted to it during the plan year. A plan year normally begins at 12:01 am on July 1, in any year and ends at Midnight June 30, of the following calendar year. The Plan, or its designated agent, has a right to audit at all reasonable times such books and records of the participant as necessary to determine the monies owed for benefits provided to the municipality or its employees.

The Town has entered into an agreement with the Plan to participate in the coverage and services that the Plan offers. The Town has the responsibility to pay fees set by the Plan and to pay those fees from funds appropriated for that purpose according to the established payment schedule. In addition, the Town is responsible for complying with all requirements of the Oklahoma Workers Compensation Act. The Town has a right to the return of any Loss Funds set aside for claims which have not been paid out in benefits.

## 8. Employee Retirement Plan Participation

Oklahoma Firefighter's Pension and Retirement System (OFPRS)

The Town of Prue participates in a statewide cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan through the Oklahoma Firefighter's Pension and Retirement System (OFPRS). The OFPRS defined benefit pension plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Pursuant to the requirements of Title 11, section 22-102, the Town must participate in the plan if they employ full-time or volunteer firefighters.

The OFPRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to:

**OFPRS** 

4545 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 265

Oklahoma City, OK 73105-3414

OFPRS plan members that are volunteer firefighters are not required to contribute to the plan. The City is required by state law to contribute \$60 per year for each volunteer firefighter. The plan is funded by contributions from participants, employers, insurance premium taxes, and state appropriations, as necessary. The OFPRS contributions are as follows:

	Required	Amount
Fiscal year	Contribution	<b>Contributed</b>
2024	\$240	\$240
2023	\$240	\$240
2022	\$240	\$240

#### Oklahoma Municipal Retirement Fund – Defined Contribution Plan

In June 2020, the Town's Board of Trustees approved a defined contribution plan with the Oklahoma Municipal Retirement Fund acting as the administrator and fiduciary. Under the plan, the Town makes matching contributions up to 6% of a full-time employee's salary that vest 100% after five years of service.

#### 9. Commitments, Contingencies, and Subsequent Events

#### Compensated Absences:

As a result of the Town's use of the modified cash basis of accounting, accrued liabilities related to compensated absences (vacation and sick leave) earned but unpaid at year-end are not reflected in the basic financial statements. It is the practice of the current Town's management to require that leave is taken in the same fiscal year in which it is earned. Consequently, there were no unused leave balances as of June 30, 2024.

#### Litigation:

From time to time, the Town and its public trust may be parties to various legal proceedings or have threatened litigation which normally occurs in the course of municipal governmental operations; however the town's legal counsel advises that at report date there were no pending issues. State Constitution and statutes provide for the levy of an ad valorem tax over a three-year period by a sinking fund for the payment of any court assessed judgment rendered against the Town. (This provision is not available to public trusts.) The Town also carries insurance that provides some degree of protection for litigation and legal proceedings.

#### Federal and State Award Programs:

The Town of Prue participates in various federal or state grant/loan programs from year to year. The grant/loan programs are often subject to additional audits by agents of the granting or loaning agency, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with the specific conditions of the grant or loan. The Town has not been notified of any noncompliance with federal or state award requirements.

## Subsequent Events

These financial statements considered subsequent events through the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
<u>=</u>
OTHER INFORMATION

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Modified Cash Basis) – Year Ended June 30, 2024 – UNAUDITED

		GENI	RAL FUND	
				Variance with
	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Final Budget
	Original	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	Positive (Negative)
Beginning budgetary fund balance	\$ 122,603	\$ 122,603	\$ 128,523	\$ 5,920
Resources (inflows)				
Taxes	60,602	60,602	73,266	12,664
Intergovernmental	24,196	24,196	25,701	1,505
Fire subscriptions and runs	11,118	11,118	12,484	1,366
Grant revenue	118,450	118,450	23,655	(94,795)
Donations	436	436	3,118	2,682
Investment income	109	109	234	125
Miscellaneous	3,112	3,112	5,408	2,296
Transfer from NPPWA	9,047	9,047		(9,047)
<b>Total resources (inflows)</b>	227,070	227,070	143,866	(83,204)
Amounts available for appropriation	349,673	349,673	272,389	(77,284)
Charges to appropriations (outflows):	1			
General government	195,173	195,173	86,807	108,366
Fire	61,800	61,800	5,932	55,868
Streets	36,050	36,050	23,112	12,938
Cemetery	4,120	4,120	1,312	2,808
Parks	52,530	52,530	15,260	37,270
Transfer to NPPWA, net			25,819	(25,819)
Total charges to appropriations	349,673	349,673	158,242	191,431
Ending budgetary fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 114,147	\$ 114,147

#### **Footnotes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule:**

## **Budget Law**

The town prepares its annual operating budget under the provisions of the Municipal Budget Act of 1979 (the "Budget Act"). In accordance with those provisions, the following process is used to adopt the annual budget:

- a. Prior to June 1, the Town Clerk submits to the Town's Board of Trustees a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1.
- b. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments. At least one public hearing must be held no later than 15 days prior to July 1.
- c. Subsequent to the public hearings but no later than seven days prior to July 1, the budget is adopted by resolution of the Town's Board of Trustees.
- d. By July 1, the adopted budget is filed with the Office of State Auditor and Inspector.

All funds of the city with revenues and expenditures are required to have annual budgets under this section of the state law, except funds of public trusts or authorities. The legal level of control at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations is the department within a fund. The Budget Act recognizes the

following object categories of control by department within a fund: Personal Services, Materials and Supplies, Other Services and Charges, Capital Outlay, Debt Service, and Interfund Transfers.

## **Budgetary Accounting**

The annual operating budget of the General Fund is prepared and presented on the modified cash basis of accounting for revenues and expenditures

	TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
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	TOWN OF PRUE, OKLAHOMA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
NDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON II	NTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

# Elfrink and Associates, PLLC

Member of the AICPA, OSCPA, and GFOA

3119 E 87<sup>th</sup> Street Tulsa, Oklahoma 74137

918-361-2133

Fax: 918-512-4280

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** 

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of Trustees Town of Prue, 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 modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Prue, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Prue, Oklahoma's modified cash basis financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2025. As described in Note 1B, the Town of Prue, Oklahoma has elected to report on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Prue, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Prue, Oklahoma's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Prue, Oklahoma'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. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that we consider to be material weaknesses.

## **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Prue, Oklahoma's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests

disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## **Purpose of this Report**

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

Elfrink and Associates, PLLC

Elfrind and associates, PLLC

Tulsa, Oklahoma February 28, 2025