

TOWN OF WESTVILLE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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<u>NAME</u> <u>TITLE</u>

Adam McKenzie Mayor

Chris Null Vice Mayor

Lonnie Coates Member

Stefanie Mitchell Member

Michael Leach Member



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma Westville, Oklahoma

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying modified cash financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Westville, State of 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, based on our audit and the report of the other auditor, the financial statements, referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended, in accordance with the modified cash basis in the Note 1C.

#### **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 (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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.

#### BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

We draw attention to Note 1C of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared 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. 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and 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 GAAS 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 aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS 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

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The accompanying introductory section, management's discussion and analysis, and budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information is the responsibility of management, and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and certain additional procedures, including comparing, and reconciling, such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements, or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison information, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements, as a whole, on the basis of accounting described in Note I.C.

The introductory section and management's discussion and analysis has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion, or provide any assurance, on it.

#### OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report, dated March 26, 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 grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting, and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Westville's internal control over financial reporting, or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sincerely,

OBER & LITTLEFIELD, CPAS, PLLC

Wart Littlefeld, PLLC

MIAMI, OKLAHOMA MARCH 26, 2025 Management of the Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma (the "Town") provides this discussion and analysis of the Town of Westville's financial performance as an overview of the Town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which begin on page 9.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total assets for governmental and business-type activities exceed total liabilities by \$7,281,652, as of June 30, 2024. The total governmental activities net position is \$2,606,986, while the total business-type activities net position is \$4,674,667.
- Total net position of the Town increased by \$742,695, or 39.8%, from the prior year. This increase is primarily due an increase of operating grants and contributions and charges for services.
- The Town's net position of governmental activities increased by \$829,806, or 12.9%.
- Net position of the Industrial Development Authority, and Utility Authority, increased by \$87,112 or 12.9%.
- The Town's fund balance, for the General Fund, as reflected in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, decreased by \$18,387, or 7.5%, largely due to capital expenditures.
- The Town's total governmental fund balance, as reflected in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, decreased by \$37,518 or -4.9%.
- The Town's governmental capital assets (net of depreciation) increased by \$893,137, or 68.6%, primarily due to the purchase of police equipment, park improvements, and street repavement, and the proprietary fund capital assets (net of depreciation) increased by \$113,283, or 59.7%, mostly due to capital expenditures and normal depreciation.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and a section that presents voluntary supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Town.

- The first segment is government-wide financial statements, which provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements, which focus on individual parts of the Town's operations, in more detail, than the government-wide financial statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how general government services, like public safety, were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains, and supports, the information in the financial statements.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

#### **Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the Town, as a whole, using a modified cash basis of accounting. All of the current year's revenues are recorded as they are received and the expenses are recorded as they are paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net position, and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the Town's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the Town's financial health, or position.

Over time, increases or decreases in the Town's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving, or deteriorating, respectively.

The government-wide financial statements of the Town are divided into categories:

Governmental activities – Most of the Town's basic services are included here, such as general administration, public safety, streets, and parks and recreation. Sales taxes, use taxes, and grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities – The Town charges a fee to customers to help it cover all, or most, of certain services it provides. The Town's water, sewer, and sanitation system is reported here, along with rental collections for the Industrial Development Authority.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The following two paragraphs summarize the major features of the Town's financial statements, including the portion of the Town government that they cover, and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Governmental Funds – Most of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into, and out of, those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations, and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more, or fewer, financial resources that can be spent, in the near future, to finance the Town's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements of the governmental funds.

The Town maintains 9 individual governmental funds for financial reporting purposes. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet, and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

The governmental funds financial statements can be found on pages 11-13 of this report.

**Proprietary Funds** – When the Town charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### **Fund Financial Statements** (continued)

Proprietary Funds (continued) - Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the statement of net position, and the statement of activities. As of June 30, 2024, the Town of Westville had two proprietary funds, the Westville Industrial Development Authority ("WIDA") and the Westville Utility Trust Authority ("WUA").

Proprietary funds statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for WIDA and WUA. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 14-16 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found beginning on page 17 of this report.

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As noted earlier, net position may serve, over time, as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, the increase in net position, at the close of the current fiscal year, was \$829,806.

As shown on Table A-1, below, the largest portion of the Town's net position, \$6,210,546, reflects its investment in capital assets, less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate liabilities.

An additional portion of the Town's net position, \$173,530, represents cash that is legally restricted for special purposes.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN AS A WHOLE

**Net Position** (See Table A-1)

			14	DIC A-1					
			Summary	of Net Position					
	Govern	nmental	Busines	ss-Type					
	Acti	vities	Acti	vities	Total				
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023			
Current assets	\$ 723,359	\$ 757,997	\$ 430,936	\$ 367,251	\$ 1,154,295	\$ 1,125,248			
Capital and other	2,195,028	1,301,892	5,164,298	5,291,874	7,359,326	6,593,766			
Total assets	2,918,387	2,059,889	5,595,234	5,659,125	8,513,621	7,719,014			
Current liabilities	311,401	160,319	308,158	227,751	619,559	388,070			
Long-term liabilities		35,279	612,409	843,819	612,409	879,098			
Total liabilities	311,401	195,598	920,567	1,071,570	1,231,968	1,267,168			
Net position									
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,892,083	1,112,230	4,318,463	4,287,797	6,210,546	5,400,027			
			4,310,403						
Restricted	173,530	184,921	-	66,664	173,530	251,585			
Unrestricted	541,373	567,140	356,203	233,094	897,577	800,234			
Total net position	\$ 2,606,986	\$ 1,864,291	\$ 4,674,667	\$ 4,587,555	\$ 7,281,653	\$ 6,451,846			

Table A-1

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN AS A WHOLE (continued)

### **Changes in Net Position** (See Table A-2)

	Govern		Busines Acti	s-Ty vities	pe	Total					
	2024	2023	2024		2023		2024		2023		
Program revenues Charges for services Operating and capital grants General revenues	\$ 315,680 783,450 1,301,542	\$ 374,436 480,309 1,039,370	\$ 1,486,286 105,950	\$	1,311,419 15,355	\$	1,801,966 889,400 1,301,542	\$	1,685,856 495,664 1,039,370		
Total revenues	2,400,672	1,894,115	 1,592,236		1,326,774		3,992,908		3,220,890		
Expenses General government/											
administration	450,446	324,679	-		-		450,446		324,679		
Public safety	987,276	1,093,242	-		-		987,276		1,093,242		
Streets	188,871	150,677	-		-		188,871		150,677		
Culture and recreation	31,385	27,804	-		-		31,385		27,804		
Utilities	-	-	1,463,628		1,358,747		1,463,628		1,358,747		
Indutsrial development			17,408		17,414		17,408		17,414		
Total expenses	1,657,977	1,596,402	 1,481,036		1,376,161		3,139,014		2,972,563		
Increase/(decrease) in net position	742,695	297,713	111,200		(49,386)		853,895		248,327		
Interest income	-	-	10,845		6,221		10,845		-		
Interest expense	-	-	(35,175)		-		(35,175)		-		
Transfers, net		(40,000)	242		40,248		242		(80,248)		
Increase (decrease) in net assets	742,695	257,713	87,112		(2,917)		829,806		254,796		
Net position, beginning	1,864,291	1,606,578	 4,587,555		4,590,472		6,451,846		6,197,050		
Net position, ending	\$ 2,606,986	\$ 1,864,291	\$ 4,674,667	\$	4,587,555	\$	7,281,652	\$	6,451,846		

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The Town's budget is prepared according to Oklahoma law, and is based on the beginning surplus, plus ninety percent of the previous years' recurring revenues. The most significant budget fund is the General Fund. An annual appropriation budget is required for the General Fund. The Town Council is provided with a detailed line-item budget for the General Fund. Normally, several meetings are devoted to discussion, and explanation, of the proposed budget by staff. The Town Council may transfer appropriations from one line-item to another after the budget is adopted. The Town Council must approve any budget amendments that would alter total budget or make any interfund transfers of money. The Town Council closely monitors the budget through the year through use of monthly financial statements, comparing budget to actual revenue and expenditures.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### **Capital Assets**

The Town's investment in capital assets, as of June 30, 2024, amounted to \$7,359,326 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment, detailed in Table B, in a broad range of capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and water, sewer, and sanitation systems.

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

### Capital Assets (continued)

Table B
Capital Assets

	Capital Assets											
		nmental	Busines	- 1								
	Acti	ivities	Activ	vities								
	2024	2023	2024	2023								
Land	\$ 242,927	\$ 129,465	\$ 153,555	\$ 129,465								
Construction in progress	-	-	59,050	-								
Buildings and improvements	937,985	495,903	253,409	495,903								
Equipment	715,622	583,451	1,745,193	583,451								
Infrastructure	429,505	322,258	696,322	322,258								
Vehicles	707,006	438,536	-	438,536								
Water system	-	-	2,837,295	-								
Sewer system	-	-	1,801,850	-								
Sewer plant	-	-	3,406,951	-								
Less: accumulated depreciation	(838,018)	(667,721)	(5,789,327)	(667,721)								
Capital assets, net	\$2,195,028	\$ 1,301,892	\$ 5,164,298	\$ 1,301,892								

#### **Debt Administration**

The Town's long-term debt increased by \$113,283

	Outstanding Debt											
		Gover	nmen	tal		Busines	ess-Type					
		Act	ivities		Activities							
	2	024		2023		2024	2023					
Notes payable	\$	_	\$	-	\$	265,835	\$	334,514				
Bonds payable		-		-		580,000		669,563				
Capital lease obligations	3	02,945		189,662								
Total outstanding debt	\$ 3	02,945	\$	189,662	\$	845,835	\$	1,004,076				

or 59.7%, from the prior year, due to normal debt repayments, the refinancing of a loan, and the additions of loans. The proprietary fund debt decreased by \$158,241 -15.8%, mostly due to normal debt repayments.

Details concerning long-term debt notes are in Note 3.D. to the financial statements.

# CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The management's discussion and analysis is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances, and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions, or need additional financial information, please contact the Town of Westville at (918) 723-3988.

	Primary Government									
		vernmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total				
Assets				_	,	_				
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Due from other funds Restricted assets - cash and investments	\$	719,902 3,456	\$	360,549 - 70,387	\$	1,080,451 3,456 70,387				
Total current assets		723,359		430,936		1,154,295				
Non-current assets Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		2,195,028		5,164,298		7,359,326				
Total noncurrent assets		2,195,028		5,164,298		7,359,326				
Total assets		2,918,387		5,595,234		8,513,621				
Liabilities										
Current liabilities										
Payroll taxes payable	\$	7,671	\$	889	\$	8,560				
Due to other funds		-		3,456		3,456				
Deposits subject to refund		785		70,387		71,172				
Current portion of long-term obligations	-	302,945		233,426		536,371				
Total current liabilities Non-current liabilities		311,401		308,158		619,560				
Notes and capital leases payable		_		612,409		612,409				
Total non-current liabilities		_		612,409		612,409				
Total liabilities		311,401		920,567		1,231,969				
				2 - 0,000		-,				
Net position										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for:		1,892,083		4,318,463		6,210,546				
Capital improvements & other		173,750		-		173,750				
Unrestricted		541,153		356,203		897,357				
Total net position		2,606,986		4,674,667		7,281,652				
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$	2,918,387	\$	5,595,234	\$	8,513,621				

	_	Pro	ogram Revenues				
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental activities General government Public safety Streets Cultural, parks, & recreation Total governmental activities	\$ 450,446 987,276 188,871 31,385 1,657,977	\$ 2,910 307,990 4,780 - 315,680	\$ - 68,494 - - 68,494	\$ 607,709 - 107,247 - 714,956	\$ 160,173 (610,793) (76,844) (31,385) (558,848)		\$ 160,173 (610,793) (76,844) (31,385) (558,848)
Business-type activities Utilities Industrial development Total business-type activities Total government	1,463,628 17,408 1,481,036 \$ 3,139,013	1,476,286 10,000 1,486,286 \$ 1,801,966	\$ 68,494	105,950 - 105,950 \$ 820,906		\$ 118,608 (7,408) 111,200 \$ 111,200	118,608 (7,408) 111,200 \$ (447,648)
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
		Net (expense)/re	evenue		\$ (558,848)	\$ 111,200	\$ (447,648)
		Interest expens	sale of assets nsurance proceed se e al revenues and tra		653,574 232,727 128,660 56,280 74,223 - 25,076 122,944 - 8,059 1,301,542 742,695	242 - - (35,175) 10,845 (24,088) 87,112	653,574 232,727 128,660 56,280 74,222 242 25,076 122,944 (35,175) 18,904 1,277,454 829,806
		Net position			1,864,291	4,587,555	6,451,846
		Net position	, ending		\$ 2,606,986	\$ 4,674,667	\$ 7,281,652

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

		Governmental Funds																		
		General Fund		nbulance Service Fund	De	Fire epartment Fund		General Streets Fund		Cemetery Care Fund		Cemetery aintenance Fund		Court Fund	Man	ergency agement Fund	Sv	wimming Pool Fund	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Due from other funds	\$	272,508	\$	38,108 3,456	\$	57,165 -	\$	438	\$	105,327	\$	10,729	\$	231,278	\$	529 -	\$	3,821	\$	719,902 3,456
Total assets	\$	272,508	\$	41,564	\$	57,165	\$	438	\$	105,327	\$	10,729	\$	231,278	\$	529	\$	3,821	\$	723,359
Liabilities																				
Deposits subject to refund		785		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		785
Payroll taxes payable		7,233		-		-		438		-		-		-		-		-		7,671
Total liabilities		8,018		-		-		438		-		-		-		-				8,456
Fund balances																				
Restricted		-		-		57,165		-		105,327		10,729		-		529		-		173,750
Assigned		-		41,564		-		-		-		-		231,278		-		3,821		276,663
Unassigned		264,490		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		264,490
Total fund balances		264,490		41,564		57,165		-		105,327		10,729		231,278		529		3,821		714,903
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	272,508	\$	41,564	\$	57,165	\$	438	\$	105,327	\$	10,729	\$	231,278	\$	529	\$	3,821	\$	723,359
Total fund balances - Governmental Funds																			\$	714,903
Amounts reported for governmental activities net position are different because:  Capital assets used in governmental activit and, therefore, are not reported in the f Long-term liabilities are not due and payak	ties are no funds.	ot financial re																		2,195,028
and, therefore, are not reported in fund Capital lease obligations	ls:																			(302,945)
Net position of governmental act	tivities																		•	2,606,986
net position of governmental ac-	uvities																		<u> </u>	∠,000,986

	Governmental Funds																
		General Fund	Ambulance Service Fund	De	Fire epartment Fund	General Streets Fund		emetery Care Fund	Mai	metery ntenance Fund		Court Fund	Mana	rgency agement fund	imming Pool Fund	Gover	otal rnmental unds
Revenues															 		
Sales and use tax	\$	581,300	\$ 87,143	\$	69,715	\$ 148,143	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 8	886,300
Franchise taxes and NOPFA		128,660	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-	1.	28,660
Alcoholic beverage tax		38,751	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-		38,751
Cigarette tax		4,149	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-		4,149
Gas excise tax		-	-		-	3,381		-		-		-		-	-		3,381
Commercial vehicle tax		-	-		-	9,999		-		-		-		-	-		9,999
Grants		724,950	-		58,500	-		-		-		-		-	-	7	83,450
Donations		20,059	-		100	-		-		8,872		-		-	-		29,031
Fines and forfeitures		-	-		-	-		-		-		223,461		-	-	2	23,461
Fire runs		-	-		3,700	-		-		-		-		-	-		3,700
Charges for services		460	-		-	-		550		1,900		-		-	-		2,910
Ambulance services		-	51,798		-	-		-		-		-		-	-		51,798
Insurance proceeds		41,944	-		81,000	-		-		-		-		-	-	1	22,944
Other		42,557	12,000		-	4,780		-		-		19,664		-	-		79,001
Interest		4,439	206		403	39		1,673		47		1,232		-	20		8,059
Total revenues	1	,587,268	151,147		213,418	166,343		2,223		10,819		244,357		-	20	2,3	75,594
Expenditures Current:																	
General government		315,573	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-	3	15,573
Public safety		692,730	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-	6	92,730
Cultural, parks, and recreation		7,817	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-		7,817
Ambulance		-	140,021		-	-		-		-		-		-	-	1	40,021
Cemetery		-	-		-	-		1,303		13,795		-		-	-		15,098
Court		-	-		-	-		-		-		46,656		-	-		46,656
Emergency management		-	-		-	-		-		-		-		1,200	-		1,200
Fire		-	-		71,500	-		-		-		-		-	-		71,500
Streets		-	-		-	178,971		-		-		-		-	-	1	78,971
Debt service		53,610	-		-	9,796		-		-		-		-	-	i	63,406
Capital outlay		744,857	-		160,000	-		-		-		-		-	-	9	04,857
Total expenditures	1	,814,587	140,021		231,500	188,767		1,303		13,795		46,656		1,200	-	2,4	37,829
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		(227,319)	11,126		(18,082)	(22,424)		920		(2,976)		197,701		(1,200)	 20	(	(62,235)
Other financing sources/(uses)																	
Sale of asset gain/loss		17,200	-		5,600	2,276		-		-		-		-	-		25,076
Transfers in/(out)		228,286	-		9,994	13,220		-		-	(	253,000)		1,500	-		-
Total other financing sources/(uses)		245,486			15,594	15,496		-		-		253,000)		1,500	-		25,076
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures and other financing sources/(uses)		18,167	11,126		(2,488)	(6,928)		920		(2,976)		(55,299)		300	20	(	(37,158)
Beginning fund balance		246,323	30,438_		59,653	6,928		104,407		13,704	_ :	286,577		229	3,801	7	52,060
Ending fund balance	\$	264,490	\$ 41,564	\$	57,165	\$ -	\$	105,327	\$	10,728		231,278	\$	529	\$ 3,821		14,903
· ·							_		_		_				 		

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds	\$ (37,158)
Adjustments for the government-wide statement of activities:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the government-wide statement of activities, the cost of these assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as a depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay expenditures exceeded depreciation in the current reporting period.	
Capital outlay expenditures - general government	680,678
Capital outlay expenditures - public safety & judicial	327,160
Capital outlay expenditures - Cultural, parks, & recreation	55,594
Depreciation expense - general government	(53,804)
Depreciation expense - public safety & judicial	(83,025)
Depreciation expense - streets	(9,900)
Depreciation expense - cultural, parks, & recreation	(23,568)
	 893,135
Governmental funds report note and lease payments as expenditures. However, in the government-wide statement of activities, the principal paid on that liability is applied against the liability. This is the amount of principal recorded in the current period.	
Proceeds from capital leases and debt	(159,767)
Principal payments on capital leases and debt	46,484
	(113,282)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 742,695

		Business-typ	e A	ctivities - Ente	erpris	se Funds
		•		Westville		
	7	Vestville		Utility		
	I	ndustrial		Trust		
	A	authority		Authority		Total
Assets Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	26,323	\$	334,226	\$	360,549
Restricted assets - cash and investments	Ф	20,323	φ	70,387	Ф	70,387
Total current assets		26,323		404,613		430,936
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		374,273		4,790,025		5,164,298
Total noncurrent assets		374,273		4,790,025		5,164,298
Total assets	•		•		•	-
1 otal assets	\$	400,596	\$	5,194,638	\$	5,595,234
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Payroll taxes payable	\$	-	\$	889	\$	889
Due to ambulance service		-		3,456		3,456
Customer deposits		-		70,387		70,387
Current portion of long-term obligations		20,000		213,426		233,426
Total current liabilities		20,000		288,158		308,158
Non-current liabilities						
Notes and capital leases payable		46,666		565,743		612,409
Total non-current liabilities		46,666		565,743		612,409
Total liabilities		66,666		853,902		920,567
Net position						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		307,607		4,010,856		4,318,463
Unrestricted		26,323		329,880		356,203
Total net position		333,930		4,340,736		4,674,667
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$	400,596	\$	5,194,638	\$	5,595,234

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds									
	Westville Industrial Authority	Westville Utility Trust Authority	Total							
Operating revenues										
Charges for services										
Water	\$ -	\$ 802,321	\$ 802,321							
Wastewater/sewer	=	283,606	283,606							
Sanitation	-	325,975	325,975							
Late charges	- -	42,113	42,113							
Rent	10,000	-	10,000							
Connection fees	-	11,362	11,362							
Water & sewer taps	-	8,900	8,900							
Other		2,009	2,009							
Total operating revenues	10,000	1,476,286	1,486,286							
Operating expenses										
Bank charges	-	835	835							
Bad debt expense	_	593	593							
Depreciation	17,408	258,402	275,810							
Dues and memberships	-	5,678	5,678							
Employee benefits	-	100,370	100,370							
Insurance	-	38,254	38,254							
Lab fees	_	10,017	10,017							
Landfill expense	_	52,419	52,419							
Miscellaneous	_	3	3							
Office expense	_	24,764	24,764							
Payroll taxes	-	35,275	35,275							
Professional fees	_	19,028	19,028							
Repairs and maintenance	_	80,799	80,799							
Salaries and wages	_	425,695	425,695							
Sewer chemicals	_	9,685	9,685							
Telephone	_	4,756	4,756							
Travel	_	1,954	1,954							
Truck expense	_	41,980	41,980							
Trustee fees	_	4,200	4,200							
Uniforms	_	3,158	3,158							
Utilities	_	52,859	52,859							
Water costs		292,904	292,904							
Total operating expenses	17,408	1,463,628	1,481,036							
Net operating income/(loss)	(7,408)	12,657	5,250							
Nonoperating revenues/(expenses)										
Interest income	562	10,283	10,845							
Grant income	-	105,950	105,950							
Transfers in/(out)	-	242	242							
Interest expense and fiscal charges		(35,175)	(35,175)							
Total nonoperating revenues/(expenses)	562	81,300	81,862							
Net income/(loss)	(6,846)	93,957	87,112							
Net position, beginning	340,776	4,246,779	4,587,555							
Net position, ending	\$ 333,930	\$ 4,340,736	\$ 4,674,667							

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
		Westville		
	Westville	Utility		
	Industrial	Trust		
	Authority	Authority	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers	\$ 10,000	\$1,476,286	\$ 1,486,286	
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,197,988)	(1,197,988)	
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	10,000	278,298	288,298	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Interfund transfers in (out)	-	242	242	
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities		242	242	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Principal paid on capital debt	(20,000)	(138,243)	(158,243)	
Interest paid on capital debt	-	(35,175)	(35,175)	
Purchase of fixed assets	-	(148,234)	(148,234)	
Grant receipts		105,950	105,950	
Net cash provided/(used) by capital and related financing activities	(20,000)	(215,701)	(235,702)	
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest income	562	10,283	10,845	
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	562	10,283	10,845	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,438)	73,122	63,684	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	35,761	331,490	367,251	
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$ 26,323	\$ 404,613	\$ 430,936	

Reconciliation of operating income/(loss) to net cash			
provided/(used) by operating activities:			
Net income/(loss)	\$ (7,408)	\$ 12,657	\$ 5,249
Adjustments to reconcile operating income/(loss)			
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	17,408	258,401	275,809
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	 -	7,240	 7,240
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	\$ 10,000	\$ 278,298	\$ 288,298
Reconciliation to the government-wide statement of net position:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,323	\$ 334,226	\$ 360,549
Restricted assets - cash and cash equivalents	-	70,387	70,387
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,323	\$ 404,613	\$ 430,936

### Note 1- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma (the "Town")'s financial statements.

The Town's financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") pronouncements, and Accounting Principles Board ("APB") opinions, issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with, or contradict, GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. For proprietary funds, GASB Statements No. 20 and 34 provide the Town the option of electing to apply FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989. The Town has elected not to apply those pronouncements. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this note. The Town is required to implement the new financial reporting requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 33 and 34, and as a result, an entirely new financial presentation format has been implemented.

# 1A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town's financial reporting entity is comprised of the following:

Primary Government: Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma Blended Component Unit: Westville Industrial Development Authority

Blended Component Unit: Westville Utility Trust Authority

In determining the financial reporting entity, the Town complies with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," and includes all component units of which the Town appointed a voting majority of the units' board, and the Town is either able to impose its will on the unit, or a financial benefit or burden relationship exists.

#### Blended Component Units

Blended component units are separate legal entities that meet the component unit criteria, described above, and whose governing body is the same, or substantially the same, as the Town Council, or the component unit provides services entirely to the Town. The component unit's fund is blended into those of the Town's, by appropriate activity type, to comprise the primary government presentation.

Component Unit	Brief Description/Inclusion Criteria	Reporting
Westville Industrial Development Authority	Created to provide financing and capital	Enterprise Fund
	for the Town.	
Westville Utility Trust Authority	Created to operate the water, sewer, and	Enterprise Fund
	sanitation services of the Town.	

# Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are separate legal entities that meet the component unit criteria, described above, but do not meet the criteria for blending.

### 1.B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government, as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, or governmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed, in whole, or in part, by fees charged to external parties for goods and services. The Town of Westville has two business-type activities, Westville Industrial Development Authority ("WIDA") and Westville Utility Trust Authority ("WUA").

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program, or function, and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Town, or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental, or enterprise, fund are at least ten percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund, or enterprise fund, are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below.

### **Governmental Funds**

### General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town, and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally, or administratively, required to be accounted for in other funds.

#### Proprietary Fund

Enterprise funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges, and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurements, similar to the private sector. The reporting entity includes the following enterprise funds:

Westville Industrial Development Authority Westville Utility Trust Authority Provides financing and capital for the Town. Operates the water, sewer, and sanitation services of the Town.

# 1.C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

#### Measurement Focus

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, as subsequently defined in items (a) and (b).

In the fund financial statements, the current financial resources measurement focus, or the economic resources measurement focus, is used, as appropriate:

- a. All governmental funds utilize a current financial resources measurement focus. Only current financial assets, and liabilities, are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources, and uses, of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- b. The proprietary funds utilize an economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), net financial position, and cash flows. All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows (whether current or noncurrent, or financial or nonfinancial) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis and Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis, both governmental activities and business-type activities are presented using the modified cash basis of accounting. Under the modified cash basis of accounting nearly all elements of the income statement are recorded using the cash basis, and accounts receivable and inventory are not recorded in the balance sheet.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, or economic asset used.

1.C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

Basis of Accounting (continued)

### **Fund Accounting**

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenue, expenditures, or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds, based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent, and the means by which the spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped into generic fund types and broad categories, in the financial statements of this report, as follows:

#### Governmental Funds

General Fund – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. However, the General Fund has other supplemental funds that are funded by the General Fund, or are partially supported by the General Fund. These funds are as follows: City Court Fund and Swimming Pool Fund. All of the funds are subsidized by the General Fund, except the City Court Fund, which generates substantial revenue.

Special Revenue Funds – The special revenue funds account for revenues derived from specific taxes, or other earmarked revenue sources. The funds comprising the special revenue funds are as follows:

- a. Fire Department Fund receives sales tax revenue, fire run revenue, grants, and other miscellaneous revenue for the operation and maintenance of the Westville Fire Department.
- b. General Streets Fund used to account for revenue derived from the portion of motor vehicle tax, and gasoline tax, earmarked for cities and towns. It receives sales tax revenue, interest income revenue, grant revenue, and miscellaneous revenue.
- c. Cemetery Care Fund and Cemetery Maintenance Fund used to maintain and operate the cemetery. The interest from investments of the Cemetery Care Fund can be used for maintenance. The principal of the fund is restricted to land acquisitions and capital improvements.

# 1.C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

#### **Budget Basis of Accounting**

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control for the governmental funds of the Town. Annual operating budgets are adopted for all governmental funds. The basis of accounting for budgetary purposes, for all funds, is the cash basis; i.e., revenues are recognized when received, and expenditures are recognized when paid. The Westville Industrial Development Authority also adopts a budget, and revenues are recognized when earned and billed, and expenditures are recognized when incurred.

The budget method authorized by Oklahoma Statute, adopted by the Town for it general fund, places a limit on the amount that can be budgeted. The amount to be budgeted for the next fiscal year is the unreserved fund balance, at the end of the fiscal year, plus 90% of its revenues for the year just ended. All unencumbered budget appropriations, except project budgets, lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

### 1.D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Oklahoma Statutes authorize the Town to invest in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbooks, bankers' acceptances, and other available bank investments, provided that all deposits are fully covered by approved securities pledged to secure those funds. In addition, the Town can invest in direct debt securities of the United States.

For financial statement presentation, and for purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Town's cash, and cash equivalents, are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit, with a maturity date of three months or less. Debt instruments with a maturity date of more than three months from date of issue are considered investments.

### Estimates

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

#### Capital Assets

The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations, or proprietary fund and similar discretely presented component unit operations, and whether they are reported in the government-wide, or fund, financial statements. For governmental fund operations, all capital items over \$5,000 are recorded as capital assets, to be depreciated. The proprietary funds use a capitalization threshold of \$3,000.

### **Government-Wide Statements**

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions, or events, are accounted for, as assets, in the statement of net position. All capital assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost, if actual is unavailable.

# 1. D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

### Government-Wide Statements (continued)

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets arising from cash transactions, or events, is recorded as an allocated expense, in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method, over the following estimated useful lives, in years:

Buildings	15 - 50
Building Improvements	5 - 60
Infrastructure	25 - 50
Machinery and Equipment	10 - 40
Office Machinery and Equipment	2 - 15
Vehicles	5 - 15

### Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions, or events, acquired for use in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures, of the governmental fund, upon acquisition.

#### Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash and investments of the proprietary fund that are legally restricted as to their use. Restricted assets include funds on deposit required to be reserved by terms of promissory notes.

### 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 consists primarily of notes payable and capitalized lease obligations.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as revenue, and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. The accounting for long-term debt of the proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

### 1. D. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Net Position/Fund Balance Classifications

#### Government-Wide Statements

Net position is classified, and displayed, in three components:

- 1. 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, and adjusted for any deferred inflows, and outflows, of resources, attributable to capital assets and related debt.
- 2. Restricted Consists of restricted assets, reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows or resources related to those assets, with restriction constraints placed on the use either by external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- 3. *Unrestricted* Net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets, or the restricted component of net position.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The difference among assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of governmental funds is reported as fund balance, and classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned, based on the respective level of constraint. These constraints are defined as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – Amounts that cannot be spent because they either are not in spendable form, or are legally, or contractually, required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u> – Amounts constrained, regarding use, from restrictions externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or by restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – Amounts constrained, regarding use, for specific purposes, pursuant to requirements imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority.

<u>Assigned</u> – Amounts constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted nor committed.

<u>Unassigned</u> – The residual classification of the General Fund for spendable amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the fund balance classifications of committed, assigned or unassigned could be used, the Town considers the expenditure spent out of the committed fund balance.

### Note 1.E. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

#### Sales tax

The Town presently levies a sales tax on taxable sales within the Town. The sales tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission, and remitted to the Town in the month following receipt by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The Tax Commission receives the sales tax approximately one month after collection by vendors. The sales tax is recorded entirely in the General Fund.

# Operating Revenue and Expenses

Operating revenues, and expenses, for proprietary funds result from providing services, and producing and delivering goods or services. They also include all revenues, and expenses, not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

### 1.F. 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 (further classified by function), Debt Service, Capital Outlay

Proprietary Funds – By Operating and Non-Operating

### 1.G. Interfund Transfers

Permanent re-allocations of resources, between funds of the reporting entity, are classified as interfund transfers. For the purposes of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

### 1.H. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in accordance with the modified basis of accounting, requires management to make estimates, and assumptions, that affect 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 reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

By its nature as a local government unit, the Town and its component units are subject to various federal, state, and local laws, and contractual regulations. An analysis of the Town's compliance with significant laws, regulations, grants, and contracts, and demonstration of its stewardship over the Town resources follows:

### *Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability* (continued)

### 2.A. Fund Accounting Requirements

The Town complies with all state and local laws, and regulations, requiring the use of separate funds. The legally required funds used by the Town include the following:

FundRequired ByIndustrial Development Authority FundTrust IndentureUtility Trust Authority FundTrust Indenture

# 2.B. Deposit and Investment Laws and Regulations

In accordance with state law, all uninsured deposits of municipal funds in financial institutions must be secured with acceptable collateral, valued at the lower of market or par. Acceptable collateral includes certain U.S. Government, or Government agency, securities, certain State of Oklahoma or political subdivision debt obligations, or surety bonds. As required by 12 U.S.C.A., Section 1823(e), all financial institutions pledging collateral to the Town must have a written collateral agreement approved by the board of directors, or loan committee. As reflected in Note 3.A., all deposits were fully insured, or collateralized, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Investments of the Town (excluding Public Trusts) whose population exceeds 3,000, according to the latest census information, are limited, by state law, to the following:

- 1. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the Government of the United States is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of this state is pledged;
- 2. Certificates of deposit, or savings accounts, that are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit, or savings, accounts in out-of-state financial institutions:
- 3. With certain limitations, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers' acceptance, prime commercial paper, and repurchase agreements;
- 4. County, municipal, or school tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality, or school;
- 5. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage, or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator, and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligation of national mortgage associations;
- 6. Money market funds regulated by the SEC, and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs 1., 2., 3., and 4.

# Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)

### 2.B. Deposit and Investment Laws and Regulations (continued)

Public trusts created under O.S. Title 60 are not subject to the above noted investment limitations, and are primarily governed by any restrictions in their trust or bond indentures. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town, and its public trusts, complied, in all material respects, with these investment restrictions.

#### 2. C. Debt Restrictions and Covenants

### **General Obligation Debt**

Article 10, Sections 26 and 27, of the Oklahoma Constitution, limits the amount of outstanding general obligation bonded debt of the municipality for non-utility, or non-street, purposes to no more than 10% of net assessed valuation. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town has no outstanding general obligation debt.

#### Other Long-Term Debt

As required by the Oklahoma State Constitution, the Town (excluding Public Trusts) may not incur any indebtedness that would require payment from resources beyond the current fiscal year revenue, without first obtaining voter approval. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town incurred no such indebtedness.

#### 2. D. Fund Equity Restrictions

### **Deficit Prohibition**

Title 11, Section 17-211 of Oklahoma Statutes prohibits the creation of a deficit fund balance in any individual fund. The Town complied with this statute, in all material respects, for the year ended June 30, 2024.

### 2.E. Budgetary Accounting and Control

The Town operates under the Oklahoma Estimates of Needs (Title 68) budget law. A budget is legally adopted by the Board of Trustees for the General Fund of the Town. The budget is prepared using the cash basis and budget laws of the State of Oklahoma. The financial statements are prepared using the modified basis of accounting. The Board of Trustees can legally amend the budget, once it has been approved, by filing a supplemental appropriation with the state auditor and inspector, and town clerk. Budget transfers between funds have to be approved by the Board of Trustees. There were no supplemental appropriations made during the fiscal year. All appropriations lapse at year-end. The level of control at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations is the fund level for each legally adopted fiscal operating budget.

#### Note 3 - Detail Notes - Transaction Classes/Accounts

The following notes present detail information to support the amounts reported in the basic financial statements for its various assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses.

#### 3.A. Cash and Investments

#### Authorized Investments

State statutes govern the Town's investment policy. Permissible investments include direct obligations of the United States Government and Agencies; certificates of deposit of savings and loan associations, and bank and trust companies; and savings accounts, or savings certificates, of savings and loan associations and trust companies. Collateral is required for demand deposits, and certificates of deposit, for all amounts not covered by federal deposit insurance. Investments are stated at cost. The Town invests entirely in certificates of deposit.

### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town's cash deposits, including interest-bearing certificates of deposit, are maintained in financial institutions. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2024, none of the Town's investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

### 3.B. Restricted Assets

The amounts reported as restricted assets are comprised of cash, held in trust, on behalf of the Westville Utility Trust Authority, for debt repayment and customer deposits.

The restricted assets, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

Utility deposit liability	\$ 70,387
Total restricted cash	\$ 70,387

# 3.C. Capital Assets

# Capital Asset Activity

Capital asset activity, for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Governmental Activities									
	6	/30/2023		Additions	Disp	ositions	Tra	nsfers	6	/30/2024
Land	\$	129,465	\$	113,462	\$	-	\$	-	\$	242,927
Buildings and Improvements		495,903		442,082		-		-		937,985
Equipment		583,451		132,171		-		-		715,622
Vehicles		438,536		268,470		-		-		707,006
Infrastructure		322,258		107,247				-		429,505
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment		1,969,613		1,063,432		-		-		3,033,046
Accumulated Depreciation		(667,721)		(170,297)				-		(838,018)
Net Property, Plant, and Equipment	\$	1,301,892	\$	893,135	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,195,028

	Business Type Activities									
		6/30/2023	Additions		Dispositions		Transfers		6/30/2024	
Land	\$	153,555	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	153,555
Buildings		253,409		-		-		-		253,409
Equipment		1,716,440		28,753		-		-		1,745,193
Infrastructure		696,322		-		-		-		696,322
Water System		2,837,295		-		-		-		2,837,295
Sewer System		1,773,227		28,623		-		-		1,801,850
Sewer Plant		3,375,141		31,810		-		-		3,406,951
Construction in Process		-		59,050		-		-		59,050
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment		10,805,391		148,236		-		-		10,953,625
Accumulated Depreciation		(5,513,517)		(275,810)		-		-		(5,789,327)
Net Property, Plant, and Equipment	\$	5,291,874	\$	(127,574)	\$		\$		\$	5,164,298

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:

Functional Category	 Amount
General Government	\$ 53,804
Culture and Recreation	23,568
Public Safety	83,025
Streets	9,900
Total	\$ 170,297

# 3.D. Long-Term Debt

The reporting entity's long-term debt is segregated between the amounts to be repaid from governmental activities, and amounts to be repaid from business-type activities.

# Governmental Activities

As of June 30, 2024, the long-term debt, payable from governmental fund resources, consisted of the following:

Government-type activities Capital leases

Total governmental-type capital lease activities	\$ 302,945
Carson Community Bank, dated July 2023, in the amount of \$34,702.16, payable in monthly installments of \$691.48, with an interest rate of 5.00%, to purchase a tractor.	 29,088
Carson Community Bank, dated August 2023, in the amount of \$58,791.72, payable in monthly installments of \$545.13, with an interest rate of 5.00%, to purchase of land.	56,689
Carson Community Bank, dated March 2024, in the amount of \$12,327, payable in monthly installments of \$362.95, with an interest rate of 5.00%, to purchase a zero turn lawn mower.	11,354
Carson Community Bank, dated December 2023, in the amount of \$226,288 payable in monthly installments of \$4,270.28, with an interest rate of 5.00%, to refinance the purchase of police vehicles.	205,814
Carson Community Bank, dated March 2023, in the amount of \$56,800, payable in monthly installments of \$1,145.36, with an interest rate of 8.25%, to purchase a 2023 Dodge Durango. As of June 30, 2024, the loan has been refinanced.	-
Carson Community Bank, dated July 2020, in the amount of \$184,022, payable in monthly installments of \$3,407.64, with an interest rate of 4.25%, to purchase two police vehicles. As of June 30, 2024, the loan has been refinanced.	\$ -

Long-term debt maturities, including interest, until retired, are as follows:

Governmental Activities					
Year Ending	Capital Leases Payable				
June 30,	Principal	Interest			
2025	302,945	6,032			
Totals	\$ 302,945	\$ 6,032			

# 3.D. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Business-Type Activities

As of June 30, 2024, the long-term debt, payable from proprietary fund resources, consisted of the following:

Business-type acti	vities	
Notes Payable		
	Department of Commerce, dated December 2007, in the amount	
	of \$400,000, payable in monthly installments of \$1,666.67, with	
	an interest rate of 0%, for the Westville Industrial Authority.	\$ 66,666
	Carson Community Bank, dated 2018, in the amount of \$240,061,	
	with an interest rate of 3.0%, for the Westville Utility Authority.	83,216
	Carson Community Bank, dated Octoner 20200, in the amount of \$142,160	
	with an interest rate of 6.25%, for the Westville Utility Authority.	115,954
	Total business-type notes payable	\$ 265,835
Bonds Payable		
	Oklahoma Water Resources Board, dated in the year 2012, in	
	the amount of \$1,350,000, payable monthly, with a variable	
	rate of interest. During fiscal year 2020, the interest rate was	
	3%, for the Westville Utility Trust Authority.	 580,000

\$ 845,835

Long-term debt maturities, including interest, until retired, are as follows:

Business-Type Activities						
Year Ending	Notes and Box	nds Payable				
June 30,	Principal	Interest				
2025	233,426	24,550				
2026	149,737	5,389				
Thereafter	462,672	41,135				
Totals	\$ 845,835	\$ 71,074				

Total business-type notes and bonds payable

# 3.D. Long-Term Debt (continued)

# Changes in Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt, for all funds, for the year ended June 30, 2024:

	Balance				Balance	Amount due
	June 30, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Transfers	June 30, 2024	in one year
Governmental activities:						
Lease/purchase obligations						
Carson Community Bank - Refiance of (5) Dodge Charger Police	136,172	_	(13,402)	(122,770)	-	-
Carson Community Bank - Dodge Durango	53,490	_	(3,918)	(49,572)	-	-
Carson Community Bank - Refinance of Police Vehicles	-	53,946	(20,474)	172,342	205,814	205,814
Carson Community Bank - Mower	-	12,327	(973)	-	11,354	11,354
Carson Community Bank - Land	-	58,792	(2,102)	-	56,689	56,689
Carson Community Bank - Tractor	-	34,702	(5,614)	-	29,088	29,088
Total governmental activities	189,662	159,767	(46,484)		302,945	302,945
Business-type activities:						
WIDA:						
Notes payable:						
Department of Commerce	86,666	-	(20,000)	-	66,666	20,000
WUA:						
OWRB Bond Payable	669,563	-	(89,563)	_	580,000	110,000
Carson Community Bank	116,890	-	(33,675)	-	83,215	83,215
Carson Community Bank	130,958	-	(15,004)	-	115,954	20,211
Total business-type activities	1,004,077		(158,242)		845,835	233,426
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,193,739	\$ 159,767	\$ (204,726)	\$ -	\$ 1,148,780	\$ 536,371

# Note 4 – Internal Interfund Balances and Transfers

Internal transfers between funds and activities, for the year ended June 30, 2024, are as follows:

Transfer From	Transfer To		Amount	Nature of Transfer
Court Fund	General Fund	\$	240,000	Operating transfer
General Fund	Emergency Management Fund		1,500	Operating transfer
Court Fund	Street & Alley Fund		13,000	Operating transfer
General Fund	Fire Fund		9,994	Grant income transfer
		\$	264,494	

# Note 5 – Dedicated Tax Revenues and Pledges of Future Revenues

# Sales and Use Tax

Sales tax revenue represents a 3.75 cents tax on each dollar of taxable sales, which is recorded as revenue within the respective funds. Upon receipt, the sales tax is recorded as follows:

- 2 cents is recorded in the General Fund
- 0.85 cents is recorded in the General Streets Fund
- 0.40 cents is recorded in the Fire Department Fund
- 0.50 cents is recorded in the Ambulance Service Fund

Use tax, in its entirety, is recorded in the General Fund.

# *Note 6 - Other Information* (continued)

### 6.C. Risk Management

#### Internal Balances

In the process of aggregating the financial information for the government-wide statement of net position, and statement of activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity, and balances, in the fund financial statements have been eliminated, or reclassified.

# Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employees' health and life; and natural disaster. The Town maintains insurance for claims and judgments through employee health, property and liability, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance programs. These insurance programs are accounted for in the General Fund. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the Town. Settled claims have not exceeded this insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

### 6.D. Economic Dependency

The Town of Westville is highly dependent on its sales tax base for financial operations and economic stability. Sales and use tax provided 54.8% of the revenue during the year, with the exclusion of grants.

#### 6.E. Risk and Uncertainties

The Town currently has lease purchase agreements on ambulance vehicles and equipment. These agreements are currently funded with sales tax collected and restricted for the purpose of providing ambulance services and membership dues paid by the population of the Town of Westville. The Town executed a service agreement on August 15, 2019 with Pafford EMS of Oklahoma to provide ambulance services to the population of Town of Westville. Per the agreement, the sales tax collected and the membership dues collected will be paid to Pafford EMS of Oklahoma and, as of June 30, 2024, the lease purchase agreements remain in effect.

### 6.F. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated and disclosed subsequent events up to March 26, 2025, the date that the financials were available to be issued, and no additional disclosures are deemed necessary.

	General Fund												
	Budgeted Amounts							Budget Variance					
	Original		Final		Actual		Original to Final			Final to Actual			
Revenues													
Charges for services	\$	680	\$	680	\$	460	\$	-	\$	(220)			
Local sources		104,000		104,000		745,009		-		641,009			
State sources		529,500		529,500		752,859		-		223,359			
Miscellaneous		3,210		3,210		88,940		-		85,730			
Total revenues		637,390		637,390		1,587,268		-	-	949,878			
Expenditures													
General government		329,681		329,681		315,573		-		14,108			
Public safety		670,854		670,854		692,730		-		(21,876)			
Cultural, parks, and recreation		-		-		7,817		-		(7,817)			
Debt service		-		-		53,610		-		(53,610)			
Capital outlay				-		744,857		-		(744,857)			
Total expenditures		1,000,535		1,000,535		1,814,587		-		(814,052)			
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures													
before other sources/(uses)		(363,145)		(363,145)		(227,320)		-		135,825			
Other financing sources/(uses)													
Sale of assets		-		-		17,200		-		(17,200)			
Transfers in/(out)		363,500		363,500		228,506		-		134,994			
Total other financing sources/(uses)		363,500		363,500		245,706		-		117,794			
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		355		355		18,387		-		253,619			
Fund balance, beginning of year		499,226		499,226		246,323		-		(252,903)			
Fund balance, end of year	\$	499,581	\$	499,581	\$	264,710	\$	-	\$	716			

	Ambulance Service Fund											
		Budgeted	Amou	ınts				Budget	Varia	riance		
		Original		Final	Actual		Original to Final			Final to Actual		
Revenues												
Charges for services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	51,798	\$	-	\$	51,798		
Local sources		49,000		49,000		-		-		(49,000)		
State sources		75,000		75,000		87,143		-		12,143		
Miscellaneous		6,010		6,010		12,206		-		6,196		
Total revenues		130,010		130,010		151,147		-		21,137		
Expenditures												
Ambulance		124,000		124,000		140,021		-		(16,021)		
Debt service		-		-		-		-		-		
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-		-		
Total expenditures		124,000		124,000		140,021		-		(16,021)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		6,010		6,010		11,126		-		5,116		
Fund balance, beginning of year		143,513		143,513		30,438		-		(113,075)		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	149,523	\$	149,523	\$	41,564	\$	-	\$	(107,959)		

	Fire Department Fund											
		Budgeted	Amou	nts				Budget	Varian	ce		
							Original			Final to		
	Original			Final		Actual	to Final			Actual		
Revenues												
Charges for services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Local sources		-		-		62,300		-		62,300		
State sources		60,000		60,000		69,715		-		9,715		
Miscellaneous		10		10		81,403		-		81,393		
Total revenues		60,010		60,010		213,418		-		153,408		
Expenditures												
Fire department		49,040		49,040		71,500		-		(22,460)		
Debt service		7,000		7,000		-		-		7,000		
Capital outlay		21,000		21,000		160,000		-		(139,000)		
Total expenditures		77,040		77,040		231,500		-		(154,460)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures before other sources/(uses)		(17,030)		(17,030)		(18,082)		-		(1,052)		
Other financing sources/(uses)						5.600						
Sale of asset		-		-		5,600				(0.004)		
Transfers in/(out)						9,994		-		(9,994)		
Total other financing sources (uses)						15,594		-		(9,994)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		(17,030)		(17,030)		(2,489)		-		(11,046)		
Fund balance, beginning of year		29,559		29,559		59,653		-		30,094		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	12,529	\$	12,529	\$	57,165	\$	-	\$	19,048		

	General Streets Fund											
		Budgeted	Amou	nts				Budget	Varian	ce		
	Or	iginal		Final	Actual		Original to Final			Final to Actual		
Revenues												
State sources	\$	145,100	\$	145,100	\$	161,523	\$	-	\$	16,423		
Local sources		-		-		-		-		-		
Miscellaneous		5		5		4,820		-		4,815		
Total revenues		145,105		145,105		166,343		-		21,238		
Expenditures												
Streets		152,163		152,163		178,971		-		(26,808)		
Debt service		4,000		4,000		9,796		-		(5,796)		
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-		-		
Total expenditures		156,163		156,163		188,767		-		(32,604)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures												
before other sources/(uses)		(11,058)		(11,058)		(22,424)		-		(11,366)		
Other financing sources/(uses)												
Capital lease proceeds		-		-		2,276		-		(2,276)		
Transfers in/(out)		2,000		2,000		13,000		-		(11,000)		
Total other financing sources (uses)		2,000		2,000		15,276		-		(13,276)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		(11,058)		(11,058)		(7,148)		-		(24,642)		
Fund balance, beginning of year		3,790		3,790		6,928		-		3,138		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	(7,268)	\$	(7,268)	\$	(220)	\$	-	\$	(21,504)		

	Cemetery Care Fund											
		Budgeted	Amou	ınts				Budget	Varian	ice		
								Original		Final to		
		Original	Final			Actual	to Final			Actual		
Revenues												
Charges for services	\$	900	\$	900	\$	550	\$	-	\$	(350)		
Local sources		-		-		-		-		-		
State sources		-		-		-		-		-		
Miscellaneous		1,430		1,430		1,673		-		243		
Total revenues		2,330		2,330		2,223		-		(107)		
Expenditures												
Cemetery		20.00		20.00		1,303.00		-		(1,283.00)		
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-		-		
Total expenditures		20.00		20.00		1,303.00		-		(1,283.00)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		2,310		2,310		920		-		(1,148)		
Fund balance, beginning of year		103,894		103,894		104,407		-		513		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	106,204	\$	106,204	\$	105,327	\$	-	\$	(635)		

	Cemetery Maintenance Fund											
		Budgeted	Amou	nts				Budget Variance				
		Original		Final		Actual		iginal Final		Final to Actual		
Revenues												
Charges for services	\$	3,500	\$	3,500	\$	1,900	\$	-	\$	(1,600)		
Local sources		9,800		9,800		8,872		-		(928)		
State sources		-		-		-		-		-		
Miscellaneous		5		5		47		-		42		
Total revenues		13,305		13,305		10,819		-		(2,486)		
Expenditures												
Cemetery		13,500		13,500		13,795		-		(295)		
Total expenditures		13,500		13,500		13,795		-		(295)		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		(195)		(195)		(2,975)		-		(2,738)		
Fund balance, beginning of year		4,247		4,247		13,704		-		9,457		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	4,052	\$	4,052	\$	10,729	\$	-	\$	6,719		

	Court Fund											
		Budgeted	Amoı	unts				Budget Variance				
	Original		Final		Actual		Original to Final			Final to Actual		
Revenues				_								
Charges for services	\$	357,300	\$	357,300	\$	243,125	\$	-	\$	(114,175)		
Local sources		-		-		-		-		-		
State sources		-		-		-		-		-		
Miscellaneous		170		170		1,232		-		1,062		
Total revenues		357,470		357,470		244,357		-		(113,113)		
Expenditures												
Municipal Court		54,900		54,900		46,656		-		8,244		
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-		-		
Total expenditures		54,900		54,900		46,656		-		8,244		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures												
before other sources/(uses)		302,570		302,570		197,701		-		(104,869)		
Transfers in/(out)		(367,000)		(367,000)		(253,000)		-		1,062		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		(64,430)		(64,430)		(55,299)		-		(103,808)		
Fund balance, beginning of year		511,099		511,099		286,577		-		(224,522)		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	446,669	\$	446,669	\$	231,278	\$	-	\$	(328,330)		

	Emergency Management Fund												
	Budgeted Amounts							Budget	t Variance				
				_	_			iginal	F	inal to			
	О	riginal		Final	Actual		to Final			Actual			
Revenues													
Charges for services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-			
Local sources		-		-		-		-		-			
State sources		-		-		-		-		-			
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-		-			
Total revenues		-		-		-		-		-			
Expenditures													
Emergency management		1,200		1,200		1,200		-		-			
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-		-			
Total expenditures		1,200		1,200		1,200		-		-			
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures													
before other sources/(uses)		(1,200)		(1,200)		(1,200)		-		-			
Transfers in/(out)		1,500		1,500		1,500		-					
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		300		300		300		-		-			
Fund balance, beginning of year		1,715		1,715		229		-		(1,486)			
Fund balance, end of year	\$	2,015	\$	2,015	\$	529	\$	-	\$	(1,486)			

	Swimming Pool Fund											
		Budgeted	Amoun	nts				;				
		Original		Final		Actual		iginal Final		nal to ctual		
Revenues												
Local sources	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		
Miscellaneous		2		-		20		(2)		20		
Total revenues		2		-		20		(2)		20		
Expenditures Swimming Pool Capital outlay		- -		- -		- -		- -		- -		
Total expenditures		-		-		-		-		-		
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		2		-		20		(4)		39		
Fund balance, beginning of year		3,793		3,793		3,801		-		8		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	3,795	\$	3,793	\$	3,821	\$	(4)	\$	47		



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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 Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Westville, State of 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, which collectively comprise the Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma's modified cash basis basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon, dated March 26, 2025. Our report includes a reference to another auditor who audited the financial statements of the Westville Utility Trust Authority as described in our report on the Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by the other auditor.

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

In planning, and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Westville, State of 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. We did not identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TOWN OF WESTVILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA PAGE 2

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Westville, State of Oklahoma's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct, and material, effect on the 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.

OBER & LITTLEFIELD, CPAS, PLLC

Obert Littlefield, PLLC

MIAMI, OKLAHOMA

MARCH 26, 2025

## A. Audit Findings - Prior Year

No new findings.