

TOWN OF
CARLTON LANDING
Oklahoma

Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Reports

As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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Board of Trustees

Mary Myrick	Mayor
Susan Kimmel	Clerk-Treasurer
Chuck Mai	Trustee
Kristian Brule	Trustee
Heather Scott	Trustee
Clay Chapman	Trustee

Town Administrator

Greg Buckley

Finance Director

Amanda Harjo

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
Town of Carlton Landing, Oklahoma

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Carlton Landing, 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 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements. In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

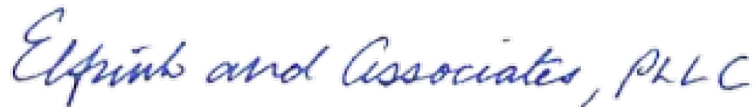
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 6-11 and 40 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2024, 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'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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Elfrink and Associates, PLLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Elfrink and Associates, PLLC
Tulsa, Oklahoma
December 20, 2024

Management Discussion and Analysis

The management of the Town of Carlton Landing ("Town") is pleased to provide this annual financial report to its citizens, taxpayers and other report users to demonstrate its accountability and communicate the Town's financial condition and activities as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024. Management of the Town is responsible for the fair presentation of this annual report, for maintaining appropriate internal controls over financial reporting, and for complying with applicable laws, regulations, and provisions of grants and contracts.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Town's total net position increased by \$482,147 and the liabilities of the Town exceeded its assets at June 30, 2024, by \$22,707 (net position deficit). Of this amount, the Town had a \$967,857 unrestricted net position available to meet the government's ongoing needs.
- At June 30, 2024, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$956,532 or 176% of General Fund revenues for the year.

ABOUT THE TOWN

The Town of Carlton Landing is a master-planned resort community in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma with a permanent population of approximately 94. The Town is governed by a six-member Board of Trustees chaired by the Mayor and operates under Oklahoma state laws and Town ordinances.

The Town provides economic development, street and alley maintenance, culture and recreation, and general administrative services for the community.

The Town's Financial Reporting Entity

This annual report includes all activities for which the Town of Carlton Landing's Board of Trustees is financially accountable. These activities, defined as the Town's financial reporting entity, are operated within separate legal entities that make up the primary government.

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

- **The Town of Carlton Landing** – an incorporated Town established October 21, 2013 that operates the streets and alleys, culture and recreation, and administrative activities of the Town – *reported as part of the primary government as "governmental" activities.*
- **The Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust** – a public trust created July 19, 2014 pursuant to 60 O.S. § 176 to finance and administer projects within or near the Town of Carlton Landing for purpose of economic and community development.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements presented herein include all of the activities of the Town of Carlton Landing (the “Town”) and the Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust (the “CLEDT”). Included in this report are government-wide statements for each of the two categories of activities - governmental and business-type.

The government-wide financial statements present the complete financial picture of the Town from the economic resources measurement focus. They present governmental activities separately and combined. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements report the Town’s operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Town’s governmental funds.

Reporting the Town as a Whole

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town’s finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net position and Statement of Activities

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town of Carlton Landing’s assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government’s net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the Primary Government into two kinds of activities: *Governmental activities* - Most of the Town’s basic services are reported here, including the administration, and streets. Sales taxes and franchise fees finance most of these activities; and *Business-type activities* – Activities where the Town charges a fee to customers to help cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides are reported here. The Town’s economic development activities are reported as business-type activities.

Reporting the Town's Fund Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements

The Town's two kinds of funds – *governmental and proprietary* - use different accounting approaches.

Governmental funds - All 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. For example, these funds report the acquisition of capital assets and payments for debt principal as expenditures and not as changes to asset and debt balances. 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 (through a review of changes to fund balance) whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. The differences of results in the governmental fund financial statements to those in the government-wide financial statements are explained in a reconciliation following the governmental fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds – The CLEDT is reported as a proprietary fund. Proprietary funds are reported on an economic resources measurement focus. For example, proprietary fund capital assets are capitalized and depreciated and principal payments on long-term debt are recorded as a reduction to the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to gain an understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements can be found on pages 26-36 of this report.

THE TOWN AS A WHOLE

For the year ended June 30, 2024, net position for the governmental and business-type activities increased \$482,147.

	Net position at June 30,					
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Beginning net position	\$ 1,224,154	\$ 860,650	\$ (1,729,008)	\$ (1,568,683)	\$ (504,854)	\$ (708,033)
Increase (decrease)	744,171	363,504	(262,024)	(160,325)	482,147	203,179
Ending net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 1,968,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,224,154</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,032)</u>	<u>\$ (1,729,008)</u>	<u>\$ (22,707)</u>	<u>\$ (504,854)</u>

The largest portion of the Town's deficit net position reflects its deficit for financing economic development costs through the issuance of revenue debt to be repaid with incremental property taxes.

TOWN OF CARLTON LANDING, OKLAHOMA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

The following is a summary of net position for the Town of Carlton Landing as of June 30:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets:						
Current and other assets	1,467,024	1,169,608	\$ 3,871,036	\$ 2,643,854	\$ 5,338,060	\$ 3,813,462
Capital assets, net	841,044	336,200	1,427,051	1,427,891	2,268,095	1,764,091
Total assets	<u>2,308,068</u>	<u>1,505,808</u>	<u>5,298,087</u>	<u>4,071,745</u>	<u>7,606,155</u>	<u>5,577,553</u>
Liabilities:						
Current and other liabilities	44,743	41,654	99,119	240,753	143,862	282,407
Long-term liabilities	295,000	240,000	7,190,000	5,560,000	7,485,000	5,800,000
Total liabilities	<u>339,743</u>	<u>281,654</u>	<u>7,289,119</u>	<u>5,800,753</u>	<u>7,628,862</u>	<u>6,082,407</u>
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets, net	695,708	245,864	(2,535,841)	(2,057,672)	(1,840,133)	(1,811,808)
Restricted	304,760	221,680	544,809	328,664	849,569	550,344
Unrestricted	967,857	756,610	-	-	967,857	756,610
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,968,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,224,154</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,032)</u>	<u>\$ (1,729,008)</u>	<u>\$ (22,707)</u>	<u>\$ (504,854)</u>

**Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30,**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 73,483	\$ 62,767	\$ -	\$ -
Grants	475,000	-	-	-
General revenues:				
Sales and use tax	291,251	348,049	-	-
Other taxes	175,357	170,379	1,334,520	1,068,703
Other general revenues	48,886	2,608	128,567	59,658
Total revenues	<u>1,063,977</u>	<u>583,803</u>	<u>1,463,087</u>	<u>1,128,361</u>
Program expenses:				
General government	322,481	272,748	-	-
Public safety	39,000	15,630	-	-
Streets and alleys	23,227	23,159	-	-
Code enforcement	44,083	46,334	-	-
Parks and recreation	4,833	4,520	-	-
Economic development	-	-	1,625,246	1,146,594
Total expenses	<u>433,624</u>	<u>362,391</u>	<u>1,625,246</u>	<u>1,146,594</u>
Transfer to (from)	99,865	142,092	(99,865)	(142,092)
Increase/(decrease) net position	<u>730,218</u>	<u>363,504</u>	<u>(262,024)</u>	<u>(160,325)</u>
Beginning net position	<u>1,224,154</u>	<u>860,650</u>	<u>(1,729,008)</u>	<u>(1,568,683)</u>
Ending net position	<u>\$ 1,968,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,224,154</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,032)</u>	<u>\$ (1,729,008)</u>

Governmental Activities

The increase in net position related to governmental activities of \$730,218 includes the contribution from the Carlton Landing Association of a paved parking lot in the center of town with an estimated value of \$475,000.

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities showed a decrease in net position of \$262,024. Since the CLEDT issues debt to fund community development projects that are not owned by the CLEDT, a deficit will generally occur when the amount required to amortize existing debt and fund current year economic development activities exceeds the amount of property tax received.

A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

As the Town completed its 2024 fiscal year, Governmental Funds reported total fund balances of \$1,448,292. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Governmental Funds' total fund balances increased by \$303,454, reflecting controlled spending as discussed previously.

Budgetary Highlights

The Town's general fund resources (inflows) were \$26,715, or 4% lower than budgeted, reflecting lower donations and transfers than projected. General fund charges to appropriations were \$150,758, or 25% lower primarily due to lower capital outlay than originally planned.

CAPITAL ASSETS & DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of June 30, 2024, the Town had approximately \$1.9 million in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation). Below are details regarding the Town's capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2024:

Capital Assets						
June 30,						
	Governmental		Business-type			
	Activities		Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land and construction in progress	\$ 471,763	\$ 121,763	\$ 289,839	\$ 254,239	\$ 761,602	\$ 376,002
Buildings and improvements	-	-	984,615	984,615	984,615	984,615
Equipment and vehicles	41,881	4,241	-	-	41,881	4,241
Infrastructure	362,963	237,963	304,821	293,143	667,784	531,106
Totals	876,607	363,967	1,579,275	1,531,997	2,455,882	1,895,964
Less accumulated depreciation	(35,563)	(27,767)	(152,224)	(104,106)	(187,787)	(131,873)
Totals, net	\$ 841,044	\$ 336,200	\$ 1,427,051	\$ 1,427,891	\$ 2,268,095	\$ 1,764,091

This year's capital asset additions include the following:

- 20 Park benches and commemorative plaques
- A donated parking lot in the center of town with land valued and \$350,000 and improvements valued at \$125,000.

Debt Administration

The CLEDT issued a \$2,355,000 revenue note to be repaid with incremental property tax revenues. Debt activity was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2024</u>
Governmental activities:				
2017 GO Bond	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000
2018 GO Bond	60,000	-	10,000	50,000
2020 GO Bond	80,000	-	10,000	70,000
2024 GO Bond	-	100,000	-	100,000
Accrued compensated absences	21,513	719	-	22,232
	<u>\$ 261,513</u>	<u>\$ 100,719</u>	<u>\$ 45,000</u>	<u>\$ 317,232</u>
Business-type activities:				
Revenue note, Series 2018	\$ 900,000	\$ -	\$ 160,000	\$ 740,000
Revenue note, Series 2018B	590,000	-	85,000	505,000
Revenue note, Series 2019	1,050,000	-	125,000	925,000
Revenue note, Series 2020	540,000	-	50,000	490,000
Revenue note, Series 2021	1,185,000	-	80,000	1,105,000
Revenue note, Series 2022	1,295,000	-	90,000	1,205,000
Revenue note, Series 2023	-	2,355,000	135,000	2,220,000
	<u>\$ 5,560,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,355,000</u>	<u>\$ 725,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,190,000</u>

Contacting the Town's Financial Management

This report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers 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 about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Town Administrator's office at 44 Water Street, Carlton Landing, OK 74332, 918-705-5005.

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**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION AND
ACTIVITIES**

TOWN OF CARLTON LANDING, OKLAHOMA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Statement of Net Position – June 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities	Business - type Activities	Total
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,038,465	\$ 602,776	\$ 1,641,241
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	291,246	3,268,260	3,559,506
Franchise tax receivable	2,993	-	2,993
Deposit with county - road repairs	10,610	-	10,610
Due from other governments	63,582	-	63,582
Due from CLEDT	60,128	-	60,128
Total current assets	<u>1,467,024</u>	<u>3,871,036</u>	<u>5,338,060</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Land and construction in progress	471,763	289,839	761,602
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	369,281	1,137,212	1,506,493
Total noncurrent assets	<u>841,044</u>	<u>1,427,051</u>	<u>2,268,095</u>
Total Assets	<u>2,308,068</u>	<u>5,298,087</u>	<u>7,606,155</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities			
Due to the Town, net	-	60,128	60,128
Payroll payable	9,920	-	9,920
Accrued compensated absences - current portion	20,009	-	20,009
Accounts payable	5,479	720	6,199
Accrued interest payable	3,779	38,271	42,050
Deferred revenue	3,333	-	3,333
Bonds payable - current portion	45,000	-	45,000
Notes payable - current portion	-	780,000	780,000
Total current liabilities	<u>87,520</u>	<u>879,119</u>	<u>966,639</u>
Noncurrent liabilities			
Bonds payable	250,000	-	250,000
Notes payable	-	6,410,000	6,410,000
Accrued compensated absences	2,223	-	2,223
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>252,223</u>	<u>6,410,000</u>	<u>6,662,223</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>339,743</u>	<u>7,289,119</u>	<u>7,628,862</u>
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	695,708	(2,535,841)	(1,840,133)
Restricted for streets and alleys	13,195	-	13,195
Restricted for debt service	62,794	2,881	65,675
Restricted for capital projects and economic development	228,771	541,928	770,699
Unrestricted	967,857	-	967,857
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 1,968,325</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,032)</u>	<u>\$ (22,707)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF CARLTON LANDING, OKLAHOMA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Statement of Activities – Year Ended June 30, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Capital Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position		
					Governmental Activities	Business -type Activities	Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 322,481	\$ 73,483	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (248,998)	\$ -	\$ (248,998)
Public safety	39,000	-	-	-	(39,000)	-	(39,000)
Streets and alleys	23,227	-	13,953	475,000	465,726	-	465,726
Code enforcement	44,083	-	-	-	(44,083)	-	(44,083)
Parks and recreation	4,833	-	-	-	(4,833)	-	(4,833)
Total governmental activities	433,624	73,483	13,953	475,000	128,812	-	128,812
Business-type activities:							
Economic Development	1,625,246	-	-	-	-	(1,625,246)	(1,625,246)
Total primary government	\$ 2,058,870	\$ 73,483	\$ 13,953	\$ 475,000	128,812	(1,625,246)	(1,496,434)
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Sales					272,451	-	272,451
Use					18,800	-	18,800
Franchise					14,603	-	14,603
Hotel					98,398	-	98,398
Property					58,391	1,334,520	1,392,911
Intergovernmental revenue					3,965	-	3,965
Investment income					-	128,567	128,567
Donations					42,312	-	42,312
Miscellaneous					6,574	-	6,574
Transfers					99,865	(99,865)	-
Total general revenues					615,359	1,363,222	1,978,581
Change in net position					744,171	(262,024)	482,147
Net position - beginning					1,224,154	(1,729,008)	(504,854)
Net position - ending					\$ 1,968,325	\$ (1,991,032)	\$ (22,707)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

TOWN OF CARLTON LANDING, OKLAHOMA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Balance Sheet - June 30, 2024

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Sinking Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,035,974	\$ -	\$ 2,491	\$ 1,038,465
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	62,475	228,771	291,246
Deposit with County - Road Repairs	10,610	-	-	10,610
Accounts receivable	2,993	-	-	2,993
Due from other governments	59,236	4,252	94	63,582
Due from other funds	60,728	-	-	60,728
 Total assets	 <u>\$ 1,169,541</u>	 <u>\$ 66,727</u>	 <u>\$ 231,356</u>	 <u>\$ 1,467,624</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Payroll payable	\$ 9,920	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,920
Accounts payable	5,479	-	-	5,479
Due to other funds	-	\$ 600	\$ -	600
Unavailable revenue	-	3,333	-	3,333
 Total liabilities	 <u>\$ 15,399</u>	 <u>\$ 3,933</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 19,332</u>
Fund balances:				
Restricted:				
Capital projects	-	-	228,771	228,771
Streets and alleys	10,610	-	2,585	13,195
Debt service	-	62,794	-	62,794
Unrestricted:				
Assigned - reserve funds	187,000	-	-	187,000
Unassigned	956,532	-	-	956,532
 Total Fund Balances	 <u>1,154,142</u>	 <u>62,794</u>	 <u>231,356</u>	 <u>1,448,292</u>
 Total liabilities and fund balances	 <u>\$ 1,169,541</u>	 <u>\$ 66,727</u>	 <u>\$ 231,356</u>	 <u>\$ 1,467,624</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance

Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Debt Service Sinking Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 404,252	\$ 58,391	\$ -	\$ 462,643
Intergovernmental	3,003	-	962	3,965
Grant revenue	13,953	-	-	13,953
Licenses, permits, and fees	18,483	-	-	18,483
Contract services - RWSD20	55,000	-	-	55,000
Donations	42,312	-	-	42,312
Miscellaneous	6,574	-	-	6,574
Total Revenues	543,577	58,391	962	602,930
Expenditures:				
General government	318,873	-	-	318,873
Public safety	39,000	-	-	39,000
Streets and alleys	21,112	-	-	21,112
Code enforcement	44,083	-	-	44,083
Capital outlay	-	-	20,893	20,893
Total expenditures	423,068	-	20,893	443,961
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	120,509	58,391	(19,931)	158,969
Other financing sources (uses)				
Debt service - principal	-	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
Debt service - interest and fees	-	(10,380)	-	(10,380)
Proceeds from debt issuance	-	-	100,000	100,000
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Transfer in (out)	99,865	-	-	99,865
Total other financing sources	99,865	(55,380)	100,000	144,485
Net change in fund balance	220,374	3,011	80,069	303,454
Fund balance - beginning	933,768	59,783	151,287	1,144,838
Fund balance - ending	\$ 1,154,142	\$ 62,794	\$ 231,356	\$ 1,448,292

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

TOWN OF CARLTON LANDING, OKLAHOMA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

Fund balances of governmental funds \$ 1,448,292

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position
are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities of \$876,607, net of accumulated
depreciation of \$35,563 are not financial resources and, therefore, are not
reported in the funds. 841,044

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period
and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements

Accrued interest payable	(3,779)
Accrued compensated absences	(22,232)
Bonds payable	(295,000)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 1,968,325

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024:**

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 303,454

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental
activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the
life of the assets:

Cash purchases of capital assets	30,754
Contributed capital assets	475,000
Depreciation expense	(7,796)
	<u>497,958</u>

Issuance of debt is an other financing source in the governmental funds, but
the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position:

Change in accrued interest payable	(1,522)
Issuance of long term debt	(100,000)
Principal payments made on general obligation bonds	45,000
	<u>(56,522)</u>

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use
of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures
in the funds:

Change in accrued compensated absences	(719)
--	-------

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 744,171

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position – June 30, 2024

	Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 602,776
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,268,260
Total current assets	<u>3,871,036</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net	<u>1,427,051</u>
Total assets	<u>5,298,087</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accrued interest payable	38,271
Accounts payable	720
Due to other funds	60,128
Notes payable - current portion	780,000
Total current liabilities	<u>879,119</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Notes payable - long term portion	<u>6,410,000</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>6,410,000</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,289,119</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	(2,535,841)
Restricted for:	
Capital projects and economic development	541,928
Debt service	2,881
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ (1,991,032)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Proprietary Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position –

Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust
Operating expenses:	
Economic Development	\$ 1,073,123
Depreciation	48,118
Total operating expenses	<u>1,121,241</u>
Operating loss	(1,121,241)
Nonoperating revenue:	
Ad valorem tax	1,334,520
Debt issuance costs	(62,100)
Interest expense	(441,905)
Investment income	128,567
Transfer to Town, net	(99,865)
Total nonoperating revenue	<u>859,217</u>
Change in net position	<u>(262,024)</u>
Net position - beginning	(1,729,008)
Net position - ending (deficit)	<u>\$ (1,991,032)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Proprietary Fund Statement of Cash Flows – Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Payments to Carlton Landing Association	\$ (1,073,123)
Transfers to the Town for employee services	(105,385)
Payments to vendors	(147,856)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,326,364)</u>
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:	
Ad valorem tax received	1,334,520
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	<u>1,334,520</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financial activities:	
Proceeds from capital debt	2,355,000
Purchase of capital assets	(47,278)
Principal paid on capital debt	(725,000)
Interest and fees paid on capital debt	(430,163)
Debt issuance costs	(62,100)
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	<u>1,090,459</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Investment income	128,567
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>128,567</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,227,182
Cash and equivalents - beginning of year	2,643,854
Cash and equivalents - end of year	<u>\$ 3,871,036</u>
Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 602,776
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,268,260
	<u>\$ 3,871,036</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (1,121,241)
Decrease in accounts payable	(147,856)
Transfers to the Town for employee services	(99,865)
Decrease in due to other funds	(5,520)
Depreciation	48,118
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>\$ (1,326,364)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

FOOTNOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Carlton Landing, Oklahoma was established on October 21, 2013 to establish and operate public safety, streets, health and welfare, culture and recreation, and administrative activities for the citizens of the Town. The Town's financial reporting entity is comprised of the following:

Primary Government: Town of Carlton Landing

Component Unit: Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust

In determining the financial reporting entity, the Town complies with the provisions of Governmental Accounting 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.

Blended Component Unit

Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust – ("CLEDT") – Created July 19, 2014 to finance, operate, develop, construct, maintain, manage, market, and administer projects for investment and reinvestment on behalf of the Town. The Town's Board of Trustees also serve as Trustees for the CLEDT.

The component unit is a Public Trust pursuant to Title 60 of Oklahoma State law. Public Trusts have no taxing power. Public Trusts 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 Trust. The Trust generally retains title to assets which are acquired or constructed with Trust debt or other Trust-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 statements of net position and activities are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resource focus. Under the economic resource focus, all assets and liabilities, including current and noncurrent are reported along with any inflows and outflows that are deferred. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses (including depreciation and amortization) are recorded when the liability is incurred, or economic asset used.

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

- General Government: Licenses and permits

All other governmental revenues are reported as general. All taxes are classified as general revenue even if restricted for a specific purpose.

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 that constitutes its assets, liabilities, net position or fund balance, revenues, and expenditures or expenses. The Town's funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. The Town presently has no fiduciary funds. 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures or expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category type.
- b) Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures or expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Governmental Funds:

The governmental funds are reported on a modified accrual basis of accounting and current financial resources measurement focus. Revenues are recorded on the modified accrual basis when earned and collected within 60 days of period end. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on the fund balance sheets. The operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These fund financial statements use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

The Town's governmental funds include:

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 financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Sinking Fund - Accounts for proceeds from the levy of property taxes legally restricted for the payment of principal and interest on the General Obligation Bonds. This fund is also reported as a major fund.

Special revenue funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes:

Street and Alley Fund - Accounts for the receipt of certain taxes that are legally restricted for the maintenance of streets and alleys. This fund is reported as a nonmajor fund.

Capital project funds are used to account for and report financial resources restricted, committed, or assigned for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of specific capital facilities or other capital items. The reporting entity includes the following capital project fund that is reported as a non-major fund:

GO Bond Fund - Accounts for proceeds from the General Obligation Bonds that are restricted for various capital projects, reported as a nonmajor fund.

Proprietary Funds:

Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust (CLEDT) - The Town accounts for all proprietary activities through the Carlton Landing Economic Development Trust. 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, GO Bond Fund, Sinking Fund, and Street and Alley Fund are legally required to adopt an annual budget or appropriations. CLEDT is not required to adopt legal annual appropriations. While the trust develops an annual budget that is required to be approved by the Town (its beneficiary), 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 or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, and money market accounts. Investments consist of long-term certificates of deposit and are reported at cost.

D. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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 buildings and building improvements, construction in progress, utility systems, machinery and equipment, and furniture. A capitalization threshold of \$2,000 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:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| • Infrastructure | 50 years |
| • Equipment | 5-7 years |

E. Fund Balances and Net position

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as net position 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 attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
2. *Restricted net position* – Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use 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.
3. *Unrestricted net position* – All other net assets that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets”.

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

Fund Financial 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:

- Nonspendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted - consists of fund balance with constraints placed on the use of resources either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (2) laws through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation
- Unrestricted:
 - Committed – includes unrestricted 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.
 - Assigned – includes unrestricted 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 action or management decision when the Town’s Board has delegated that authority. Assignments for transfers and interest income for governmental funds are made through budgetary process.
 - Unassigned – all remaining unrestricted fund balances not reported as committed or assigned.

It is the Town’s policy to first use restricted fund balance prior to the use of unassigned fund balance when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available. The Town’s policy for the use of fund balance amounts require that restricted amounts would be reduced first, followed by committed amounts and then assigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

F. Internal and Inter-fund 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. Internal transfers and balances between funds are eliminated in the fund financial statements. The Town had the following Inter-fund balances at June 30, 2024:

<u>Due to General Fund:</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due from</u>
GO Bond payment made by General Fund in error	600	SINKING FUND
70% Payroll and Auto Allowance	60,128	CLEDT
	<u>60,728</u>	

G. Use of Estimates

Certain estimates are made in the preparation of the financial statements, such as estimated lives for capital assets depreciation.

H. Revenues and expenses

Sales Tax

The Town levies a three-cent 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 Tax Commission.

Use Tax

On September 21, 2020 the Town extended by ordinance the sales tax described above to include taxable transactions with out-of-state vendors.

Utility Tax

On September 21, 2020 the Town levied a franchise tax of 2% on the gross receipts from all sales of gas, power, heat, light or electricity.

Hotel Tax

On March 21, 2021, the Town levied a hotel tax of 5% on the gross receipts from all lodging rental activities.

Property Tax

The Town began levying property tax to amortize its General Obligation bonds in the 2016 tax year. On September 5, 2015, CLEDT proposed, and the Town adopted, an ordinance which created "Increment District No. 1, Town of Carlton Landing" ("TIF 1") pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Local Development Act, Title 62, Section 850 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Under these provisions, CLEDT receives one hundred percent of the new property tax revenue attributable to increases in the value of the Increment District for a period not to exceed twenty-five years.

Property taxes are billed and collected by the Pittsburg County Treasurer's Office and remitted to Town in the month following collection. Property taxes are levied normally in October and are

due in equal installments on December 31 and March 31. Property taxes unpaid for the fiscal year are attached by an enforceable lien on the property in the following October. For the year ended June 30, 2024, CLEDT received \$1,334,520 in property tax that was attributable to the TIF 1 activity and the Town received \$58,391 that was attributable to the levy to amortize the General Obligation Bonds. The millage rate for the 2023 levy year was 15.41 mills.

Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses, including depreciation of capital assets, are reported by function or activity. In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by class as current (further reported by function), capital outlay and debt service.

2. Detailed Notes on Transaction Classes/Accounts

A. Deposits and Investments

Total Town bank deposits of \$5,200,747 as follows:

Type	Fair Value	Credit Rating	Maturities in Years	
			On Demand	Less than one
Demand deposits and cash on hand	\$ 1,932,487	n/a	\$ 1,932,487	\$ -
Money market fund - federal obligations	3,268,260	AAA	-	3,268,260
	<u>\$ 5,200,747</u>		<u>\$ 1,932,487</u>	<u>\$ 3,268,260</u>

Reconciliation to Statement of net position:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,641,241
Restricted - cash and cash equivalents	3,559,506
	<u>\$ 5,200,747</u>

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 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 either a counterparty or a counterparty's trust, department or agent, but not in the government's name.

The Town's policy as it relates to custodial credit risk is to secure its uninsured deposits with collateral, valued at no more than market value, at least at a level of 100% of the uninsured deposits and accrued interest thereon. At June 30, 2024, the Town did not have exposure to custodial credit risk as described above.

Investment Interest Rate Risk

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. The Town was not exposed to investment interest rate risk.

Investment Credit Risk

The Town has no investment policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of state law as follows:

- a. Direct obligations of the U. S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U. S. Government is pledged.
- b. 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.
- c. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- d. 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.
- e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs a., b., c., and d.

Restricted Cash

The amounts reported as restricted assets in the statement of net position are comprised of \$62,475 held in the Sinking Fund for amortization of general obligation bonds, \$228,771 of bond proceeds held in the GO Bond Fund for capital projects, \$2,881 held in the CLEDT fund for debt service as well as \$3,265,379 of revenue note proceeds held for economic development.

B. Capital Assets and Depreciation

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

	<u>Balance at June 30, 2023</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2024</u>
Governmental:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and construction in progress	\$ 121,763	\$ 387,640	\$ 37,640	\$ 471,763
Total capital assets not depreciated	<u>121,763</u>	<u>387,640</u>	<u>37,640</u>	<u>471,763</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	237,963	125,000	-	362,963
Equipment	4,241	37,640	-	41,881
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>242,204</u>	<u>162,640</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>404,844</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Infrastructure	24,515	6,634	-	31,149
Equipment	3,252	1,162	-	4,414
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>27,767</u>	<u>7,796</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,563</u>
Governmental, net capital assets	<u>\$ 336,200</u>	<u>\$ 542,484</u>	<u>\$ 37,640</u>	<u>\$ 841,044</u>
Business-type:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 254,239	\$ 35,600	\$ -	\$ 289,839
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>254,239</u>	<u>35,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>289,839</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building	984,615	-	-	984,615
Infrastructure	293,143	11,678	-	304,821
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>1,277,758</u>	<u>11,678</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,289,436</u>
Less accumulated depreciation				
Building	81,509	39,602	-	121,111
Infrastructure	22,597	8,516	-	31,113
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>104,106</u>	<u>48,118</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>152,224</u>
Business-type, capital assets	<u>\$ 1,427,891</u>	<u>\$ (840)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,427,051</u>

At June 30, 2024, depreciation expense was allocated to functional areas as follows:

Governmental activities:		Business-type activities:	
General government	\$ 848	Economic development	<u>\$ 48,118</u>
Streets	2,115		
Parks and recreation	4,833		
Total depreciation	<u>\$ 7,796</u>		

C. Long-term debt

On February 9, 2016, the qualified voters of the Town of Carlton Landing approved the levy of additional property tax to fund a fire station, parks and recreational facilities, arts and cultural facilities, community buildings, drainage control improvements, and street lighting in the total amount of \$9.5 million.

Governmental Activities:

At June 30, 2024 the governmental activities had the following debt outstanding:

General Obligation Bonds:

\$225,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017, dated February 1, 2017, due in nine annual installments of \$25,000, , final payment due June 30, 2027, bearing interest at 4%, to be paid from a property tax levy. \$ 75,000

\$100,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2018, dated April 1, 2018, due in eight annual installments of \$10,000, final payment due April 1, 2028, bearing interest at 4%, to be paid from a property tax levy. 50,000

\$100,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020, dated March 1, 2020, due in eight annual installments of \$10,000, first payment due April 1, 2022, final payment of \$20,000 due April 1, 2030, bearing interest ranging from 2% to 4.5%, to be paid from a property tax levy. 70,000

\$100,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2024, dated March 1, 2024, due in eight annual installments of \$10,000, first payment due April 1, 2026, final payment of \$20,000 due April 1, 2034, bearing interest ranging from 5% to 5.7%, to be paid from a property tax levy. 100,000

Total debt to be paid from governmental activities \$ 295,000

Business-type Activities:

At June 30, 2024, the business-type activities had the following debt outstanding:

Revenue Notes:

\$1,600,000 CLEDT Tax Increment Revenue Note, Taxable Series 2018, dated April 25, 2018, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2028, bearing interest at 5.75%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.	\$ 740,000
\$905,000 CLEDT Tax Increment Revenue Note, Taxable Series 2018B, dated March 21, 2019, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2029, bearing interest at 5.75%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.	505,000
\$1,455,000 CLEDT Tax Increment Revenue Note, Taxable Series 2019, dated December 27, 2019, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2030, bearing interest at 5.75%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.	925,000
\$670,000 CLEDT Tax Increment Revenue Note, Taxable Series 2020, dated December 29, 2020, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2031, bearing interest at 5.50%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.	490,000
\$1,320,000 CLEDT Tax Increment Revenue Note, Taxable Series 2021, dated December 2, 2021, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2032, bearing interest at 5.50%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.	1,105,000

TOWN OF CARLTON LANDING, OKLAHOMA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

\$1,385,000 CLEDT Series 2022 Supplemental Note Indenture (supplements and amends General Bond Indenture dated April 1, 2018), dated December 1, 2022, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2033, bearing interest at 7.25%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.

1,205,000

\$2,355,000 CLEDT Tax Increment Revenue Note, Taxable Series 2023, dated December 21, 2023, due in semi-annual installments over ten years, final payment due June 1, 2032, bearing interest at 8.25%, to be paid from incremental property taxes. In the event of default, the note may be declared due and payable in the manner provided in the indenture.

2,220,000

Total debt to be paid from business-type activities \$7,190,000

Changes in Long-Term Debt:

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

	Balance			Balance	Amount Due
	<u>July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2024</u>	<u>Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
2017 GO Bond	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000
2018 GO Bond	60,000	-	10,000	50,000	10,000
2020 GO Bond	80,000	-	10,000	70,000	10,000
2024 GO Bond	-	100,000	-	100,000	-
Accrued compensated absences	21,513	719	-	22,232	20,009
	<u>\$ 261,513</u>	<u>\$ 100,719</u>	<u>\$ 45,000</u>	<u>\$ 317,232</u>	<u>\$ 65,009</u>
Business-type activities:					
Revenue note, Series 2018	\$ 900,000	\$ -	\$ 160,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 170,000
Revenue note, Series 2018B	590,000	-	85,000	505,000	90,000
Revenue note, Series 2019	1,050,000	-	125,000	925,000	130,000
Revenue note, Series 2020	540,000	-	50,000	490,000	55,000
Revenue note, Series 2021	1,185,000	-	80,000	1,105,000	85,000
Revenue note, Series 2022	1,295,000	-	90,000	1,205,000	100,000
Revenue note, Series 2023	-	2,355,000	135,000	2,220,000	150,000
	<u>\$ 5,560,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,355,000</u>	<u>\$ 725,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,190,000</u>	<u>\$ 780,000</u>

Accrued Compensated Absences

Employees, per contract, accrue sick and vacation leave on an annual basis at the rate of 240 hours of Personal Time Off (PTO) and may accrue up to 360 hours.

Annual Debt Service Requirements

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, for long-term debt as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Year ended June 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 45,000	13,395	\$ 780,000	\$ 483,013
2026	55,000	11,285	825,000	455,688
2027	55,000	9,100	870,000	404,476
2028	40,000	6,860	940,000	350,138
2029	20,000	4,515	805,000	541,225
2030 to 2034	80,000	12,800	2,970,000	763,975
Total	\$ 295,000	\$ 57,955	\$ 7,190,000	\$ 2,998,515

D. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, errors, and omissions. At June 30, 2024, the Town was covered by the following insurance policies:

General Liability	\$25,000/\$1,000,000 (\$1,000 deductible)
Fidelity (Finance Director and Treasurer)	\$10,000

E. Commitments and Contingencies

The Town is not involved in any legal proceedings, which normally occur in the course of operations, at this time. While legal proceedings cannot be foreseen, the Town believes that any settlement or judgment would not have a material effect on the financial condition of the Town.

F. Defined Contribution Plan – OMRF

On September 1, 2019 the Town provided a defined contribution plan and trust known as the Town of Carlton Landing (the "Plan") in the form of the Oklahoma Municipal Retirement System Master Defined Contribution Plan (OMRF). OMRF operations are supervised by a nine-member Board of Trustees elected by the participating municipalities. The Plan is administered by the OMRF. The defined contribution plan is available to the Town Administrator and Finance Director. The employees contribute an amount not less than 5% of his/her compensation. The Town's Board of Trustees determines the Town's contribution rate each year and for the year ended June 30, 2024, contributed at the rate of 10% of employee compensation. Town contributions are immediately fully vested. The authority to establish and amend the provisions of the Plan rests with the Town's Board of Trustees. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the following amounts related to actual contributions to the defined contribution plan:

Employee contributions made	\$ 9,505
Employer (Town) contributions made	\$19,009

G. Subsequent Events

Management has considered events through the date of this report and determined that no additional disclosures are necessary.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Year Ended June 30, 2024 – UNAUDITED

	GENERAL FUND			
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Beginning budgetary fund balance	\$ 56,829	\$ 56,829	\$ 933,768	\$ 876,939
Resources (inflows):				
Taxes	408,809	408,809	404,252	(4,557)
Intergovernmental	800	800	3,003	2,203
Licenses and permits	18,500	18,500	18,483	(17)
Contract services	57,500	57,500	55,000	(2,500)
Miscellaneous	4,400	4,400	6,574	2,174
Donations	60,000	60,000	42,312	(17,688)
Grant revenue	-	-	13,953	13,953
Transfer in	120,148	120,148	99,865	(20,283)
Total resources (inflows)	<u>670,157</u>	<u>670,157</u>	<u>643,442</u>	<u>(26,715)</u>
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>726,986</u>	<u>726,986</u>	<u>1,577,210</u>	<u>850,224</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
General government	361,701	361,701	318,873	42,828
Fire	-	-	39,000	(39,000)
Streets and alleys	26,696	26,696	21,112	5,584
Code enforcement	59,600	59,600	44,083	15,517
Capital outlay	125,829	125,829	-	125,829
Transfers out	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
Total charges to appropriations	<u>593,826</u>	<u>593,826</u>	<u>423,068</u>	<u>150,758</u>
Ending budgetary fund balance	<u><u>\$ 133,160</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 133,160</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,154,142</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,000,982</u></u>

Footnotes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule:

1. The budgetary comparison schedule is reported on the same modified accrual basis of accounting as governmental funds within the basic financial statements
2. The legal level of appropriation control is the department level within a fund. Transfers of appropriation within or between funds require the Town Administrator's approval, while supplemental appropriations require approval of the Town's Board of Trustees.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds – June 30, 2024

	<u>Capital Project</u> <u>GO Bond</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u> <u>Street and Alley</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total Other</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Funds</u>
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 2,491	\$ 2,491
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	228,771	-	228,771
Due from other governments	-	94	94
 Total assets	<u>\$ 228,771</u>	<u>\$ 2,585</u>	<u>\$ 231,356</u>
 Fund balances:			
Restricted:			
Capital projects	228,771	-	228,771
Streets and alleys	-	2,585	2,585
 Total fund balances	<u>\$ 228,771</u>	<u>\$ 2,585</u>	<u>\$ 231,356</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds – For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>Capital Project</u> <u>GO Bond</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u> <u>Street and Alley</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total Other</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Funds</u>
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 962	\$ 962
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>962</u>
 Expenditures:			
Capital outlay	20,893	-	20,893
Total expenditures	<u>20,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,893</u>
 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	 (20,893)	 962	 (19,931)
 Other financing sources (uses)			
Proceeds from debt issuance	100,000	-	100,000
Total other financing sources	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>
 Net change in fund balance	 79,107	 962	 80,069
 Fund balance - beginning	 149,664	 1,623	 151,287
 Fund balance - ending	 <u>\$ 228,771</u>	 <u>\$ 2,585</u>	 <u>\$ 231,356</u>

Combining Balance Sheet – General Fund Accounts – June 30m 2024

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Reserve Fund</u>	<u>General Fund Total</u>
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 848,974	\$ 187,000	1,035,974
Deposit with County - Road Repairs	10,610	-	10,610
Accounts receivable	2,993	-	2,993
Due from other governments	59,236	-	59,236
Due from other funds	60,728	-	60,728
 Total assets	<u>\$ 982,541</u>	<u>\$ 187,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,169,541</u>
 Liabilities and Fund Balances:			
Liabilities:			
Payroll payable	\$ 9,920	\$ -	\$ 9,920
Accounts payable	5,479	-	5,479
 Total liabilities	<u>15,399</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,399</u>
 Fund balances:			
Restricted:			
Streets and alleys	10,610	-	10,610
Unrestricted:			
Assigned - reserve funds	-	187,000	187,000
Unassigned	956,532	-	956,532
 Total Fund Balances	<u>967,142</u>	<u>187,000</u>	<u>1,154,142</u>
 Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 982,541</u>	<u>\$ 187,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,169,541</u>

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund
Accounts – For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Reserve Fund	General Fund Total
Revenues:			
Taxes	\$ 404,252	\$ -	\$ 404,252
Intergovernmental	3,003	-	3,003
Grant revenue	13,953	-	13,953
Licenses, permits, and fees	18,483	-	18,483
Contract services - RWSD20	55,000		55,000
Donations	42,312		42,312
Miscellaneous	6,574	-	6,574
Total Revenues	543,577	-	543,577
Expenditures:			
General government	318,873	-	318,873
Public safety	39,000	-	39,000
Streets and alleys	21,112	-	21,112
Code enforcement	44,083	-	44,083
Capital outlay	-	-	-
Total expenditures	423,068	-	423,068
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	120,509	-	120,509
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfer in (out)	79,865	20,000	99,865
Total other financing sources	79,865	20,000	99,865
Net change in fund balance	200,374	20,000	220,374
Fund balance - beginning	766,768	167,000	933,768
Fund balance - ending	\$ 967,142	\$ 187,000	\$ 1,154,142

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

Elfrink and Associates, PLLC

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**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 Board of Trustees
Town of Carlton Landing, Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Carlton Landing, Oklahoma ("Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town'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 matter that is 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 Town'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 Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Elfrink and Associates, PLLC

Elfrink and Associates, PLLC

Tulsa, Oklahoma
December 20, 2024