# TOWN OF OOLOGAH ROGERS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOMPANYING INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

# **DAVID CLANIN CPA PLLC**

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Oologah, Oklahoma

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

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Oologah, "the Town", as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

#### **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.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting and for determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis of accounting under the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. 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 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 20, 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal controls over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the 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.

Divid Clam CPA PLLC

March 20, 2025

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Oologah, Oklahoma

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Oologah, Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, which collectively comprise the Town of Oologah, Oklahoma's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 20, 2025. 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.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Town of Oologah, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Oologah, Oklahoma's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Oologah, Oklahoma'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 weakness or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not note any matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a material weakness. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Oologah, 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my 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 my 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.

Divid Cham CPA PLLC

David Clanin, CPA PLLC March 20, 2025

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,144,306	\$	476,547	\$ 1,620,853
Due from Other Funds		71,232		-	 71,232
Total Current Assets		1,215,538		476,547	 1,692,085
Noncurrent Assets:					 
Lease Purchase Receivable		-		339,697	339,697
Capital Assets:					
Property, Plant and Equipment, net		1,533,851		2,231,805	 3,765,656
Total Noncurrent Assets		1,533,851		2,571,502	4,105,353
TOTAL ASSETS		2,749,389		3,048,049	 5,797,438
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Due to Other Funds		-		71,232	71,232
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-		71,232	 71,232
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		1,533,851		2,231,805	3,765,656
Restricted		4,067		-	4,067
Unrestricted		1,211,471		745,012	 1,956,483
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	2,749,389	\$	2,976,817	\$ 5,726,206

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2024

					Programl	Revenue	5		Net (Expense)	) Reven	ue and Changes	in Net	Position
Functions/Programs	E	Expenses		Charges for Services	Oper Grant Contrib	s and	G	Capital rants and ntributions	 Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total
Governmental Activities:													
General Government	\$	486,487	\$	1,993	\$	-	\$	223,000	\$ (261,494)	\$	-	\$	(261,494)
Street and Alley		20,553		-		-		-	(20,553)		-		(20,553)
Public Safety and Judicial		427,826		216,045		-		-	(211,781)		-		(211,781)
Cemetery		1,759		375		-		-	(1,384)		-		(1,384)
Economic Development		20,000		-		-		-	(20,000)		-		(20,000)
Parks and Recreation		15,921		-		-		-	 (15,921)		-		(15,921)
Total Governmental Activities		972,546		218,413		-		223,000	 (531,133)		-		(531,133)
Business-Type Activities:													
Sewer and Trash		534,120		307,604		-		-	 -		(226,516)		(226,516)
Total		1,506,666		526,017		_		223,000	 (531,133)		(226,516)		(757,649)
		al Revenues:											
	Tax	es: ales and Use	Tavas						729,984				729,984
		ales and Use							32,609		-		32,609
		ranchise Tax							57,644				57,644
		asoline Tax							3,263		-		3,263
		obacco Tax							4,452		_		4,452
		vestment Inco	me						10,691		14,922		25,613
		scellaneous I		(Expense)					3,783		76,997		80,780
		insfers		(Lapense)					12,875		(12,875)		-
		'otal General I	Revenu	ies and Trans	fers				 855,301		79,044		934,345
	Chan	nge in Net Pos	sition						324,168		(147,472)		176,696
	Net I	Position, Begi	inning	of Year					 2,425,221		3,124,289		5,549,510
	Net I	Position, End	of Yea	r					\$ 2,749,389	\$	2,976,817	\$	5,726,206

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds – Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2024

	Ge	neral Fund	Street a	und Alley_	Ce	metery	Go	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,140,239	\$	251	\$	3,816	\$	1,144,306
Due from other funds	_	71,232		-		-		71,232
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,211,471	\$	251	\$	3,816	\$	1,215,538
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY Liabilities:								
Due to Other Funds	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-
Fund Balances:								
Restricted		-		251		3,816		4,067
Committed		-		-		-		-
Assigned		331,180		-		-		331,180
Unassigned		880,291						880,291
Total Fund Balances		1,211,471		251		3,816		1,215,538
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	\$	1,211,471	\$	251	\$	3,816	\$	1,215,538

### Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Reconciliation of Governmental Fund and Government – Wide Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2024

Total Governmental Funds Balance	\$ 1,215,538
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets is \$2,162,327 and the accumulated depreciation is \$628,476 for a net book value of \$1,533,851	 1,533,851
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,749,389

### Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds – Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

					Total
		General	Street &	Cemetery	Governmental
		Fund	Alley	Funds	Funds
Revenues:	_				
Taxes	\$	734,436	3,263	-	737,699
Intergovernmental		23,020	9,589	-	32,609
Franchise fees		57,644	-	-	57,644
Fines & Forteitures		216,045	-	-	216,045
Interest		10,691	-	-	10,691
Grants and Donations		223,000	-	-	223,000
Charges for Services		-	-	375	375
Licenses & Permits		1,993	-	-	1,993
Miscellaneous		3,783			3,783
Total Revenues		1,270,612	12,852	375	1,283,839
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government		437,411	-	-	437,411
Public Safety		407,787	-	-	407,787
Town Attorney		26,028	-	-	26,028
Street and Alley		-	20,553	-	20,553
Economic Development		20,000	-	-	20,000
Cemetary and Parks		-	-	77	77
Capital Outlay		159,147	-	-	159,147
Total Expenditures		1,050,373	20,553	77	1,071,003
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over expenditures		220,239	(7,701)	298	212,836
Other Financing Sources (uses)					
Transfers In/(Out)		5,875	7,000		12,875
Net Change in Fund Balance		226,114	(701)	298	225,711
Fund Balance - Beginning		985,357	952	3,518	989,827
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	1,211,471	251	3,816	1,215,538

#### Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Government – Wide Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds			\$ 225,711
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the State because:	ement of Activ	vities are different	
In the governmental funds, capital outlays are reported government-wide statement of activities, depreciation e expenditures over the life of the assets.	-		
Depreciation expense	\$	(60,689)	
Capital outlay		159,146	
			 98,457
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ 324,168

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Fund – Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2024

ASSETS:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents\$457,32219,225	476,547
Due from Other Funds	-
Total Current Assets 457,322 19,225	476,547
Non-Current Assets:	
Lease Purchase Receivable - 339,697	339,697
Capital Assets:	
Property and Equipment, net 1,321,747 910,058	2,231,805
Total NonCurrent Assets 1,321,747 1,249,755	2,571,502
TOTAL ASSETS 1,779,069 1,268,980	3,048,049
LIABILITIES:	
Current Liabilities:	
Due to Other Funds 71,232 -	71,232
TOTAL LIABILITIES 71,232 -	71,232
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets1,321,747910,058	2,231,805
Restricted	-
Unrestricted 386,090 358,922	745,012
TOTAL NET POSITION \$ 1,707,837 1,268,980	2,976,817

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund – Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	_	Municipal Authority	Development Authority	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating Revenues				
Sewer	\$	230,375	-	230,375
Trash Revenues		77,229		77,229
Total Operating Revenues		307,604		307,604
Operating Expenses				
Administration		22,567	7,931	30,498
Sewer - Personal		71,232	-	71,232
Sewer - Maintenance and Operations		225,518	-	225,518
Trash - Maintenance and Operations		50,158	-	50,158
Training		6,325	-	6,325
Utilities		40,636	-	40,636
Depreciation		109,753		109,753
Total Operating Expenses		526,189	7,931	534,120
Operating Income (Loss)		(218,585)	(7,931)	(226,516)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest Income		7,566	7,356	14,922
Grants and Donations		25,497	50,000	75,497
Rental Income		-	6,825	6,825
Sewer Taps		1,500	-	1,500
Transfers	_	-	(12,875)	(12,875)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		34,563	51,306	85,869
Change in Net Position		(184,022)	43,375	(140,647)
Net Position, Beginning of Year		1,891,859	1,225,605	3,117,464
Net Position, End of Year	\$	1,707,837	1,268,980	2,976,817

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund – Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Municipal Authority		Development Authority		Total prise Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Cash Inflows:					
Payments Received from Customers	\$	307,604	\$	-	\$ 307,604
Total Cash Provided		307,604		-	 307,604
Cash Outflows:					
Payments for Salaries and Benefits		(71,232)		-	(71,232)
Payments for Goods and Services		(321,075)		(7,931)	 (329,006)
Total Cash Used		(392,307)		(7,931)	(400,238)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		(84,703)		(7,931)	 (92,634)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities					
Sewer tap receipts		1,500		-	1,500
Transfers to/from General Fund		-		(12,875)	 (12,875)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		1,500		(12,875)	 (11,375)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Purchases of Capital Assets		(64,175)		(260,447)	(324,622)
Principal Received on Notes Receivable		-		28,644	28,644
Donations for Capital Improvements		-		50,000	50,000
Interest Received on Notes Receivable		-		7,356	7,356
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(64,175)		(174,447)	 (238,622)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Cash Received from Community Center Rental		-		6,825	6,825
Interest Received		7,566		7,665	15,231
		7,566		14,490	 22,056
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from All Activities		(139,812)		(180,763)	(320,575)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		597,134		199,988	 797,122
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	457,322	\$	19,225	\$ 476,547

## Town of Oologah, Oklahoma Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund – Modified Cash Basis (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Municipal Authority		elopment 1thority	Total Enterprise Fund	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(218,585)	\$ (7,931)	\$	(226,516)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to					
Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:					
Depreciation		109,753	-		109,753
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		24,129	-		24,129
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	(84,703)	\$ (7,931)	\$	(92,634)

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the Town's financial statements.

The Town's financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis of accounting is based on the recording of cash and cash equivalents and changes therein, and only recognizes revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities resulting from cash transactions, adjusted for modifications that have substantial support in generally accepted accounting principles.

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

For financial reporting purposes, the Town includes all component units that are controlled by or dependent on the Town. Control or dependence is determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, outstanding debt secured by revenues or general obligations of the Town, obligation of the Town to finance any deficit which may occur, or receipt of significant subsidies from the Town.

Due to restrictions of the State Constitution relating to the issuance of municipal debt, the Town created a public trust to finance Town services with revenue bonds or other non-general obligation financing. Financing services provided by the public trust are solely for the benefit of the Town. The public trust created to provide financing services is blended into the Town's primary government although retaining separate legal identity.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

The statement of net position and activities are reported on a modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis of accounting is based on the recording of cash and cash equivalents and changes therein, and only recognizes revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities resulting from cash transactions adjusted for modifications that have substantial support in generally accepted accounting principles. These modifications include adjustments for the following balances arising from cash transactions:

- Capital assets and depreciation of those assets
- Cash based interfund receivables and payables
- Other cash-based receivables and payables

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are reported on the modified cash basis of accounting. Under this modified cash basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are received. Expenditures are recorded when they are paid rather than when the obligation is incurred including items such as capital outlay.

#### C. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., statement of net position and statement of activities) report information on activities of the primary government and its component units. Government activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise fund. Separate financial statements are provided from government funds and proprietary funds

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the Town are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. There are two categories of funds: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds – used to account for the Town's general activities. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, liabilities, net position/fund equity, revenue, and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Fund Accounting**

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenue and certain liabilities and their related expenses are not recorded in these financial statements.

The following are Town's funds:

- <u>General Fund (Major Fund)</u> Accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- <u>Special Revenue Funds (Non-Major Funds)</u> Account for operating funds for which revenues were derived from specific taxes, grants or other earmarked revenue sources.
- <u>Enterprise Funds (Proprietary Funds)</u> Used for operations: (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing the goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

#### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis, "cash, including time deposits" includes all demand, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit of the Town. For the purposes of the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows – Modified Cash Basis, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts, and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### **Capital Assets**

The accounting treatment over property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the governmentwide or fund financial statements. The Town of Oologah currently has no capitalization policy.

#### Government-Wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets 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.

The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings	5-50 years
Streets	20-50 years
Machinery and Equipment	3-30 years
Vehicles	3-7 years
Improvements	20-50 years

#### Fund Financial Statements

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

#### **Equity Classifications**

#### Net Position/Fund Balance

In the government-wide financial statement, net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws or other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

#### I. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Net Position is displayed in three components:

a. *Net investment in capital assets* – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

b. *Restricted net position* – Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

c. Unrestricted net position – All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

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

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

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

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

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

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

### I. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

#### E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

#### **Equity Classifications (continued)**

#### Resource Use Policy

It is in the Town's policy for all funds that when an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources, including fund balances, are available, the Town considers the restricted amounts to be spent first before any unrestricted amounts are used. Furthermore, it is the Town's policy that when an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned or unassigned resources, including fund balances, are available, the Town considers committed, amounts to be spent first, followed by assigned amounts, and lastly, unassigned amounts.

#### F. <u>Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses</u>

#### 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 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.

#### Use Tax

The Town levies a use-tax on personal property purchased outside the town limits but stored, used or consumed within the town. The use tax is collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and remitted to the Town in the month following receipt by the Tax Commission, which is one month after the tax is received from the vendors. The use taxes are allocated entirely to the General Fund.

#### **Operating Revenues and Expenses**

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

#### **Expenditures/Expenses**

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

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

Governmental Funds – By Character: Current (further classified by function), Debt Service, Capital Outlay

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Proprietary Funds - By Operating and Non-Operating
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In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses relating to use of economic resources.

#### **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 – Modified Cash Basis, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

#### II. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

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

#### 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:

Fund	<u>Required By</u>
Oologah Municipal Authority	Trust Indenture
Oologah Development Authority	Trust Indenture

#### B. Deposit and Investments 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 III A., all deposits were fully insured or collateralized.

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.

#### C. <u>Revenue Restrictions</u>

The Town has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from state or local requirements. The primary restricted revenue sources include:

Revenue Source	Legal Restrictions of Use
Gasoline Excise Tax	Street and Alley Purposes
Commercial Vehicle Tax	Street and Alley Purposes
Utility Revenue	Debt Service and Utility Operations

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town complied, in all material respects, with these revenue restrictions.

#### **D.** Fund Equity Restrictions

#### **Deficit Prohibition**

Title 11, Section 17-211 of the 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.

#### III. Detailed Notes on Transaction Classes/Accounts

#### A. Cash and Investments

### Authorized Investments

Town policy for eligible investments is governed by State statutes which, in general, allow the Town to invest in obligations of the United States and insured or collateralized Certificate of Deposits. Investment income is recorded in the fund in which it is earned.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk – Deposit</u>: 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, the Town and Public Works were fully collateralized.

#### B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Balance							Balance
	Jun	ne 30, 2023	Additions		Disposals		June 30, 2024	
Governmental Activities:								
Non-depreciable assets:								
Land	\$	379,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	379,000
Depreciable assets:								
Buildings		897,069		-		-		897,069
Equipment		383,754		44,000		-		427,754
Vehicles		292,458		102,146				394,604
Infrastructure		50,900		13,000				63,900
Total Depreciable assets		1,624,181		159,146		-		1,783,327
Total Capital Assets		2,003,181		159,146		-		2,162,327
Total Accum Depreciation		(567,787)		(60,689)		-		(628,476)
Net Capital Assets	\$	1,435,394	\$	98,457	\$	-	\$	1,533,851

## III. Detailed Notes on Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

#### B. Capital Assets (continued)

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

## Business-Type Activities - Sewer:

Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Construction in Progress	 	 72,600	 -	 72,600
	 -	 72,600	 -	 72,600
Depreciable assets:				
Equipment	228,993	-	-	228,993
Buildings	73,670	-	-	73,670
Vehicles	14,800	-	-	14,800
Sewer System	2,861,802	64,175	-	2,925,977
Sewer Plant	 948,522	 -	 -	 948,522
Total Depreciable assets	4,127,787	64,175	-	4,191,962
Total Capital Assets	4,127,787	136,775	-	4,264,562
Total Accum Depreciation	(2,833,062)	(109,753)	-	 (2,942,815)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,294,725	\$ 27,022	\$ -	\$ 1,321,747

## Business-Type Activities - Development Authority:

Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Construction in Progress	 649,611	260,447	(910,058)	 
	 649,611	 260,447	 (910,058)	 
Depreciable assets:				
Buildings and Improvements	 -	 910,058	 -	 910,058
Total Depreciable assets	 -	910,058	 -	 910,058
Total Capital Assets	649,611	1,170,505	(910,058)	910,058
Total Accum Depreciation	 -	 -	 -	 
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,299,222	\$ 1,430,952	\$ (1,820,116)	\$ 910,058

#### III. Detailed Notes on Transaction Classes/Accounts (continued)

### B. Capital Assets (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Cemetary	\$ 1,681
Parks and Recreation	15,921
Police	20,039
Town	23,048
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 60,689

#### C. Lease Purchase Agreement

In January 2019, the Oologah Development Authority entered into a lease purchase agreement with Dominion Communications, LLC, an Oklahoma Limited Liability Company dba Atlas Broadband to lease purchase the Authority's building and land. The sales price was \$500,449 and is being financed by the Authority, with an imputed interest rate of 2.0566%, over 16 years with monthly payments of \$3,000. The note matures January 2035. At June 30, 2024 the balance was \$339,697. Interest income from the note was \$7,356 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

#### D. Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing is a method of obtaining financing using future increases in tax revenues to finance current improvements which will create the conditions for those future gains.

The Town entered into a tax increment financing agreement with Rogers County Industrial Development Authority related to a grocery store in March 2013. The Town of Oologah Tax Increment District #1-2012 Commercial Project Plan (the "Project Plan") was formed to stimulate and enhance economic growth in the area. Per the Project Plan, the Town will pay the Authority all incremental sales tax received by the Town as a result of the new business over the next twenty years. During the current fiscal year, the Town received \$166,751 in incremental sales tax revenue as a result of the grocery store, and this amount was paid to the Rogers County Industrial Development Authority to help reimburse them for the costs of acquiring and constructing real and personal property related to the new business.

#### IV. Other Information

#### A. Risk Management

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

#### B. Contingent Liabilities

The governing board of the Town is not aware of any pending or threatened legal actions against it. However, any such actions would probably be covered by insurance.

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

#### C. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued and have determined that no additional information needs to be added to the financial statements.