WATER FUND VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY

Newark Valley, New York

FINANCIAL REPORT

February 28, 2015

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Certified Public Accountants and Consultants

Frederick J. Ciaschi, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mayor and Village Trustees Village of Newark Valley Newark Valley, New York

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Water Fund of the Village of Newark Valley (the Village) as of and for the year ended February 28, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Village's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Village's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Water Fund of the Village of Newark Valley, as of February 28, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Water Fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Village of Newark Valley as of February 28, 2015, the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Cinschi, Dictulagn, Little, Mickelson & Co., LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 11, 2015, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

August 11, 2015 Ithaca, New York

VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY BALANCE SHEET WATER FUND FEBRUARY 28, 2015

ASSETS

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents - Unrestricted	\$ 81,372
Cash and cash equivalents - Restricted	369,970
Other receivables, net	 92,351
Total Assets	\$ 543,693
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 4,133
Accrued liabilities	 1,072
Total Liabilities	 5,205
Fund Balances:	
Restricted for:	
Capital	316,568
Debt	 53,402
Total Restricted	 369,970
Assigned for:	
Next year's budget	91,248
Remaining fund balance	 77,270
Total Assigned	 168,518
Total Fund Balance	 538,488
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 543,693

VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE WATER FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2015

REVENUES

Departmental income		\$ 309,362
Use of money and property		175
Miscellaneous local sources		 4,910
Total Revenues		314,447
	EXPENDITURES	
Current:		
General governmental support		1,410
Home and community services		115,801
Employee benefits		25,707
Debt service:		
Principal		42,000
Interest		35,950
Total Expenditures		 220,868
Excess of Revenues		 93,579
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		 444,909
Fund Balance, End of Year		\$ 538,488

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the Water Fund of the Village of Newark Valley (Village) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Village's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Village, which was incorporated in 1894, is governed by Village Law, other general municipal laws of the State of New York, and various local laws. The Village Board is the legislative body responsible for overall operations; the Village Mayor serves as chief executive officer and the Clerk/Treasurer serves as chief fiscal officer.

The Water Fund accounts for revenues derived from charges for water consumption and the application of such revenues toward related operating expenses and debt retirement.

B. Basic Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Water Fund are accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

C. Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the basic financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus. Measurement focus is the determination of what is measured, i.e. expenditures or expenses.

The Governmental Fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Material revenues that are accrued include real property taxes, state and federal aid, sales tax, and certain user charges. The Village considers property tax receivables collected within 60 days after year-end to be available and recognizes them as revenues of the current year. All other revenues that are deemed collectible within one year after year end are recognized as revenues in the current year, while revenues deemed collectible in more than one year after year end are deferred. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from Federal and State grants are accrued when the expenditure is made.

Expenditures are recorded when incurred. The cost of capital assets is recognized as an expenditure when the asset is received. Exceptions to this general rule are 1) principal and interest on indebtedness are not recognized as an expenditure until due, and 2) compensated absences, such as vacation and sick leave, which vests or accumulates, are charged as an expenditure when paid.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For financial statement purposes, all highly liquid investments having maturities of three months or less are considered cash equivalents.

E. Receivables

Other receivables represent amounts owed to the Village for water rents, including interest and penalties. Outstanding water rents are levied to taxes. No provision has been made for uncollectible accounts for amounts due from other governments, as it is believed that such amounts would be immaterial. A provision of \$-0- has been made for other receivables.

F. Capital Assets

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlay that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, assuming a zero salvage value. Governmental capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of at least \$5,000 and having a useful life of greater than two years are capitalized. The estimated useful lives for governmental capital assets are as follows:

	Life	Threshold
Buildings	30-40 years	\$ 10,000
Infrastructure	10-50 years	10,000
Machinery and equipment	8-15 years	5,000
Land and land improvements		All

As a governmental fund, the Water Fund does not report capital assets. However, the capital assets related to the Water System Improvement Project, a USDA Rural Development project, are disclosed in Note 2.A.3.

G. Insurance and Risk Management

The Village maintains insurance coverage for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability. Judgments and claims are recorded when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. No settlements exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

H. Equity Classifications

Constraints are broken into five classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. These classifications serve to inform readers of the financial statements of the extent to which the government is bound to honor any constraints on specific purposes for which resources in a fund can be spent.

Nonspendable

Consists of assets inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact; including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and endowments principal.

Restricted

Consists of amounts subject to legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and enforced externally; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Village's legally adopted reserves are reported here.

Committed

Consists of amounts subject to a purpose constraint imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Trustees, prior to the end of the fiscal year, which requires the same level of formal action to remove said constraint.

Assigned

Consists of amounts subject to a purpose constraint representing an intended use established by the government's highest level of decision-making authority, or their designated body or official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the General Fund. In funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance.

The Village has not adopted any resolutions to commit fund balance. Currently, fund balance is assigned by the Village Mayor for encumbrances and designations. By resolution, the Village Board approves fund balance appropriations for next year's budget. The Village has not formally adopted a policy defining the order in which to apply expenditures against fund balances. However, the Village applied expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, and assigned fund balance.

I. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity is reported as loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers.

J. Revenues

Substantially all Governmental Fund revenues are accrued. In applying GASB Statement No. 33 to grant revenues, the provider recognizes liabilities and expenses and the recipient recognizes receivables and revenue when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements, except for time requirements, are met are reported as advances by the provider and unearned revenue by the recipient. Resources transmitted before time eligibility requirements are met are reported as deferred outflows of resources by the provider and deferred inflows of resources by the recipient.

K. Restricted Resources

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, it is the Village's policy to apply restricted funds before unrestricted funds, unless otherwise prohibited by legal requirements.

Note 2 - Detail Notes

A. Assets

1. Cash and Investments

The Village's investment policies are governed by State statutes. In addition, the Village has its own written investment policy. The Village's monies must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Village Clerk-Treasurer is authorized to use demand accounts, certificates of deposit, and special time deposit accounts. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, and obligations of New York State or its localities.

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit at 102% of all deposits not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.

The written investment policy requires repurchase agreements to be purchased from banks located within the State and that underlying securities must be obligations of the Federal government. Underlying securities must have a market value of at least 102% of the cost of the repurchase agreement.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. While the Village does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk, New York State statutes govern the Village's investment policies, as discussed previously in these notes. GASB Statement No. 40 directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance, and the deposits are either uncollateralized or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Village's name.

The Village's aggregate bank balances in all funds of \$1,060,570 are either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the Village's name.

Pooled Cash - During 2015, the Village pooled cash from all funds; except for cash required by law to be segregated, into a concentration account for investment purposes. Village officials decided to apply all interest earned on these investments to the various funds, as well as reserve funds and bonded indebtedness. The carrying value of cash in the Water Fund at February 28, 2015 was \$451,342. Of this amount, \$316,568 was restricted for capital repairs and \$53,402 was restricted for bonded debt.

2. Other Receivables

Other receivables in the Water Fund consisted of rents and judgments of \$92,351 at February 28, 2015.

3. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets associated with the Water System Improvement Project at February 28, 2015 follows.

	_	Balance at 2/28/14	Additions	Balance at 2/28/15
Depreciable Capital Assets: Infrastructure Total Historical Cost	\$_	3,970,410 3,970,410	\$ -0-	\$ 3,970,410 3,970,410
Less Accumulated Depreciation: Infrastructure Total Accumulated Depreciation	-	(227,281) (227,281)	(79,408) (79,408)	(306,689) (306,689)
Water System Improvement Project Capital Assets, Net	\$_	3,743,129	\$ (79,408)	\$ 3,663,721

B. Liabilities

1. Pension Plans

a. Plan Description

The Village participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement system. ERS provides retirement benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the Systems.

The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the Systems and for the custody and control of their funds. ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement Systems, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

b. Funding Policy

Plan members who joined the System before July 27, 1976 are not required to make contributions. Those joining after July 27, 1976 and before January 1, 2010 with less than ten years of membership are required to contribute 3% of their annual salary. Those joining NYSERS on or after January 1, 2010 and before April 1, 2012 are required to contribute 3% of their annual salary for their entire working career. Those joining NYSERS on or after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute between 3% and 6%, dependent on salary, for their entire working career. Under the authority of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law, the Comptroller shall certify annually the rates expressed as proportions of payroll of members which shall be used in computing the contributions required to be made by the employer to the Pension Accumulation Fund.

The Village is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The Village's contributions made to the System were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year. The required contributions for the entire Village for the current year and two preceding years were:

Year	_	ERS
2015	\$	53,930
2014		43,039
2013		30.464

c. Serial Bonds

The Village borrowed funds from USDA Rural Development as part of the financing of its Water System Improvement Project. This long-term liability, which is full faith and credit debt of the local government, is not recorded in the Water Fund, in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting. However, principal and interest on this debt is recorded in the Water Fund.

The provision to be made in future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liability.

d. Debt Maturity Schedule

As a governmental fund, the Water Fund does not report long-term debt. The following is a summary of the water system improvement bonds outstanding at February 28, 2015 with corresponding maturity schedules:

	Original			Date	
	Date	Original	Interest	Final	Outstanding
Description of Issue	Issued	Amount	Rate	Maturity	Balance
Serial Bond	1/10/2013 \$	2,159,000	1.875%	10/10/2050 \$	1,875,341
Total Bonds				\$	1,875,341

A summary of changes in bonds payable is as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	Mar. 1, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Feb. 28, 2015
Serial Bond	\$ 1,917,341 \$	5 5	(42,000)	\$ 1,875,341
Total	\$ <u>1,917,341</u> \$	-0-	(42,000)	\$ <u>1,875,341</u>

Interest paid on certain serial bonds varies from year to year, in accordance with the interest rates specified in the bond agreements. Interest paid during the year ending February 28, 2015 was \$35,950.

The following is a summary of maturing debt service requirements for general obligation bonds and notes:

Year		Principal		Interest		Total
2016	\$	43,000	\$	35,163	\$	78,163
2017		43,000		34,356		77,356
2018		44,000		33,550		77,550
2019		45,000		32,725		77,725
2020		46,000		31,881		77,881
2021-2025		242,000		146,152		388,152
2026-2030		265,000		122,656		387,656
2031-2035		291,000		96,876		387,876
2036-2040		320,000		68,470		388,470
2041-2045		351,000		37,344		388,344
2046-2048	_	185,341	_	6,225	_	191,566
Total	\$	1,875,341	\$	645,398	\$	2,520,739

C. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of normal operations, the Village has numerous transactions between funds including expenditures and transfers of resources primarily to provide services. The Governmental Fund financial statements generally reflect such transactions as transfers.

The Village also loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues. All interfund payables are expected to be repaid within one year. At February 28, 2015, there were no interfund balances in the Water Fund.

Note 3 - Contingencies

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; errors and omissions; natural disasters, etc. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims for these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

Note 4 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

At February 28, 2015, the Village overspent employee benefits in comparison to the budget. This was due to higher than anticipated expenditures.

VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE WATER FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2015

<u>REVENUES</u>	_	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual	Encumbrances	_	Variance
Departmental income	\$_	240,007 \$	240,007	\$_	309,362	.\$	_\$_	69,355
Use of money and property	_	50	50		175			125
Miscellaneous local sources	_		7,638	_	4,910			(2,728)
Total Revenues	_	240,057	247,695	_	314,447			66,752
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General governmental support	_	6,797	6,797	_	1,410			5,387
Home and community services	_	133,700	141,338	_	115,801			25,537
Employee benefits	_	25,631	25,631	_	25,707			(76)
Debt service:								
Principal	_	42,000	42,000	_	42,000			-0-
Interest	_	35,951	35,951	_	35,950			1
Total Expenditures	_	244,079	251,717	_	220,868			30,849
Excess of (Expenditures) Revenues	_	(4,022)	(4,022)	_	93,579	-0-		97,601
Appropriated Fund Balance	_	4,022	4,022	-				
Net Increase	\$	<u>-0-</u> \$	-0-	=	93,579			
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year				_	444,909			
Fund Balance, End of Year				\$_	538,488			

VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY WATER FUND NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2015

Note 1 - Budget Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward from the prior year. Encumbrances are not considered a disbursement in the financial plan or an expenditure in GAAP based financial statements. Encumbrances reserve a portion of the applicable appropriation for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments not expended at year end, thereby ensuring that appropriations are not exceeded.

Note 2 - Budgetary Data

- 1. <u>Budget Policies</u> The budget policies are as follows:
 - a. No later than December 20, a tentative budget is submitted by the Village Clerk to the Village Board for the fiscal year commencing the following March 1. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing for all funds.
 - b. After public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments, no later than February 1, the governing board adopts the budget.
 - c. All modifications of the budget must be approved by the governing board.

Note 3 - Reconciliation of the Budget Basis to GAAP

No adjustment is necessary to convert the excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses on the GAAP basis to the budget basis, as encumbrances are not added to actual expenditures, but are reported in a separate column.

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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

Mayor and Village Trustees Village of Newark Valley Newark Valley, New York

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 Water Fund of the Village of Newark Valley (the Village) as of and for the year ended February 28, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 11, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. 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.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Water Fund's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village'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 Village's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Cinschi, Dictulagn, Little, Mickelson & Co., LLP

August 11, 2015