

**Village of Tuckahoe, New York**

Village Justice Court

Statement of Cash Receipts,  
Cash Disbursements and Cash Balances

Year Ended May 31, 2015

## **Independent Auditors' Report**

**The Honorable Mayor and Village Board of Trustees  
of the Village of Tuckahoe, New York**

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying statement of cash receipts, cash disbursements and cash balances of the Village Justice Court of the Village of Tuckahoe, New York, as of and for the year ended May 31, 2015, and the related note to financial statement.

#### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statement***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1; this includes determining that the cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement 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 entity'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 statement.

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

## ***Opinion***

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to in the first paragraph presents fairly, in all material respects, the cash receipts, cash disbursements and the cash balances of the Village Justice Court of the Village of Tuckahoe, New York as of May, 31, 2015 and for the year then ended, in accordance with the cash basis of accounting as described in Note 1.

## ***Basis of Accounting***

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statement, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statement was prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

## ***Restriction on Use***

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Trustees, the Office of Court Administration and management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

*O'Connor Davies, LLP*

**O'Connor Davies, LLP**  
Harrison, New York  
December 3, 2015

## Village of Tuckahoe, New York

Village Justice Court  
Note to Financial Statement  
May 31, 2015

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### **Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **A. Basis of Accounting**

This financial statement was prepared on the basis of cash receipts and cash disbursements in conformity with the accounting principles prescribed in the New York State Handbook for Town and Village Justices, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures are recognized when cash is disbursed.

#### **B. Deposits and Risk Disclosures**

Cash and Equivalents – Cash and equivalents consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit with original maturities of less than three months.

The Village Justice Court's deposits and investment policies follow the Village of Tuckahoe, New York's policies. The Village's investment policies are governed by state statutes. The Village has adopted its own written investment policy which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. The Village is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and obligations of New York State or its political divisions, and accordingly, the Village's policy provides for no credit risk on investments.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. The Village has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral. Such obligations include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district subdivisions.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. 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, collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department but not in the Village's name. The Village's aggregate bank balances that were not covered by depository insurance were not exposed to custodial credit risk at May 31, 2015.

The Village was invested only in the above mentioned obligations and, accordingly, was not exposed to any interest rate or credit risk.

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**Village of Tuckahoe, New York**

Village Justice Court

Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Cash Balances

Year Ended May 31, 2015

		Fines	
	Combined Bail	Justice Fuller	Justice O'Toole
<b>CASH RECEIPTS</b>			
Bail	\$ 68,338	\$ -	\$ -
Fines, fees and other	-	537,297	82,639
Total Cash Receipts	<u>68,338</u>	<u>537,297</u>	<u>82,639</u>
<b>CASH DISBURSEMENTS</b>			
Remittances to Village	-	530,241	82,614
Bail refunds and bail applied to fines and forfeitures	<u>25,543</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Cash Disbursements	<u>25,543</u>	<u>530,241</u>	<u>82,614</u>
Excess of Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements	42,795	7,056	25
<b>CASH BALANCES</b>			
Beginning of Year	<u>11,451</u>	<u>45,954</u>	<u>2,640</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 54,246</u>	<u>\$ 53,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,665</u>
<b>CASH BALANCES REPRESENTED BY</b>			
Amounts due to Village	\$ -	\$ 53,010	\$ 2,665
Undisposed cases	<u>54,246</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Balances - May 31, 2015	<u>\$ 54,246</u>	<u>\$ 53,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,665</u>