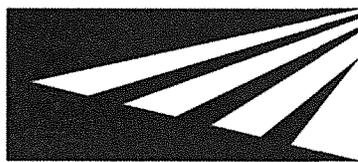


INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
AS OF MAY 31, 2013
TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S REPORTS

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
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NawrockiSmith

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the
Incorporated Village of Bayville:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Incorporated Village of Bayville (the "Village"), as of and for the year ended May 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic 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 opinions 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 entity'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 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 statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Incorporated Village of Bayville, as of May 31, 2013, 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.

NawrockiSmith

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and schedule of funding progress for the retiree health plan, on pages 3-12, 42 and 43 respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 response 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Incorporated Village of Bayville's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 30, 2013, 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.

Melville, New York
August 30, 2013



INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Incorporated Village of Bayville's (the "Village") financial performance for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013. This section is a summary of the Village's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions or conditions. It is also based on both the Village-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the Village's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of May 31, 2013 the Village had total assets of \$11,512,636, total liabilities and deferred inflows of \$8,047,237 and net position of \$3,465,399 in the Village-wide financial statements.
- Total revenues for the year ended May 31, 2013 were \$6,926,320 and total expenses were \$7,139,562 resulting in a deficiency of revenues under expenditures of \$213,242.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information. The financial statements include two kinds of financial statements that present different views of the Village:

- The first two financial statements are *Village-wide financial statements* that provide both *short-term* and *long-term* information about the Village's *overall* financial status.
- The remaining financial statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the Village, reporting the Village's operations in *more detail* than the Village-wide financial statements.
 - The *fund financial statements* tell how programs were financed in the *short-term* as well as what remains for future spending.
 - *Fiduciary fund financial statements* provide information about the financial relationships in which the Village acts solely as a *trustee* or *agent* for the benefit of others.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the Village's budget for the year.

Table A-1 summarizes the major features of the Village's financial statements, including the portion of the Village's activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of Management's Discussion and Analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the financial statements.

Table A-1: Major Features of the Village-Wide and Fund Financial Statements			
	Village-Wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire Village (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the Village that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Instances in which the Village administers resources on behalf of someone else
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Net Position • Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance Sheet • Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Deficit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Fiduciary Net Position • Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/deferred outflows of resources/liability/deferred inflows of resources information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets and deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets, deferred outflows or resources (if any), liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (if any) both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Village-Wide Financial Statements

The Village-wide financial statements report information about the Village as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the Village's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities and Change in Net Position regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two Village-wide financial statements report the Village's *net position* and how they have changed. Net position, the difference between the Village's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources is one way to measure the Village's financial health or *position*.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the Village's overall health, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as availability of State and federal funding and the condition of buildings and other facilities.

In the Village-wide financial statements, the Village's activities are shown as *governmental activities*; most of the Village's basic services are included here. Property taxes and charges for services finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Village's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - not the Village as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the Village uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs:

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The Village establishes other funds to control and to manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (such as federal grants).

The Village has two kinds of funds:

- **Governmental funds:** Most of the Village's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Village's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the Village-wide financial statements, reconciliations of the Village-wide and fund financial statements are provided which explain the relationship (or differences) between them.
- **Fiduciary funds:** The Village is the trustee or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others. The Village is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The Village excludes these activities from the Village-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE

The Village's net position decreased by 5.8% from the year before to \$3,465,399 as detailed in Tables A-2 and A-3.

Table A-2: Condensed Statements of Net Position - Governmental Activities

	<u>5/31/12</u>	<u>5/31/13</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Current assets	\$ 2,128,518	\$ 1,336,049	\$ (792,469)	(37.2)
Capital assets, net	10,706,207	10,176,587	(529,620)	(4.9)
Total assets	<u>\$ 12,834,725</u>	<u>\$ 11,512,636</u>	<u>\$ (1,322,089)</u>	(10.3)
Current liabilities	\$ 3,128,886	\$ 2,178,301	\$ (950,585)	(30.4)
Long-term liabilities	5,857,336	5,829,569	(27,767)	(0.5)
Total liabilities	8,986,222	8,007,870	(978,352)	(10.9)
Deferred inflows	169,862	39,367	(130,495)	(76.8)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>\$ 9,156,084</u>	<u>\$ 8,047,237</u>	<u>\$ (1,108,847)</u>	(12.1)
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,018,206	\$ 5,105,953	\$ 1,087,747	27.1
Unrestricted (deficit)	(339,565)	(1,640,554)	(1,300,989)	(383.1)
Total net position	<u>\$ 3,678,641</u>	<u>\$ 3,465,399</u>	<u>\$ (213,242)</u>	(5.8)

Changes in Net Position

The Village's fiscal year 2013 revenues totaled \$6,930,602, which is 10.8% more than fiscal year 2012 (see Table A-3). Property taxes, other tax items and charges for services accounted for 79% of total revenues (see Table A-4). The remainder came from State sources, operating grants and other miscellaneous sources.

- Operating grants increased by 350.6% as a result of the Village receiving funding from the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York and from Nassau County for the Streetscape project that occurred during the year.

The Village's fiscal year 2013 expenses totaled \$7,143,844, which is 5.1% less than fiscal year 2012 (see Table A-3). These expenses (87%) are predominately related to general government support, public safety, culture and recreation and home and community services (see Table A-6).

Table A-3: Changes in Net Position from Operating Results - Governmental Activities Only

	<u>5/31/12</u>	<u>5/31/13</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 916,512	\$ 924,982	\$ 8,470	0.9
Operating grants	118,982	536,135	417,153	350.6
General revenues:				
Real property taxes	4,161,190	4,237,466	76,276	1.8
Other tax items	311,181	285,402	(25,779)	(8.3)
State sources	182,105	173,264	(8,841)	(4.9)
Use of money and property	410,839	414,244	3,405	0.8
Miscellaneous	154,375	359,109	204,734	132.6
Total revenues	<u>6,255,184</u>	<u>6,930,602</u>	<u>675,418</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Expenses				
General government support	1,635,813	1,678,320	42,507	2.6
Public safety	1,114,820	1,246,889	132,069	11.8
Transportation	614,527	709,236	94,709	15.4
Culture and recreation	1,140,577	1,109,830	(30,747)	(2.7)
Home and community services	2,762,479	2,177,855	(584,624)	(21.2)
Debt service - interest	257,734	221,714	(36,020)	(14.0)
Total expenses	<u>7,525,950</u>	<u>7,143,844</u>	<u>(382,106)</u>	<u>(5.1)</u>
Decrease in net position	<u>\$ (1,270,766)</u>	<u>\$ (213,242)</u>	<u>\$ 1,057,524</u>	<u>83.2</u>

Table A-4: Sources of Revenues for Fiscal Year 2013

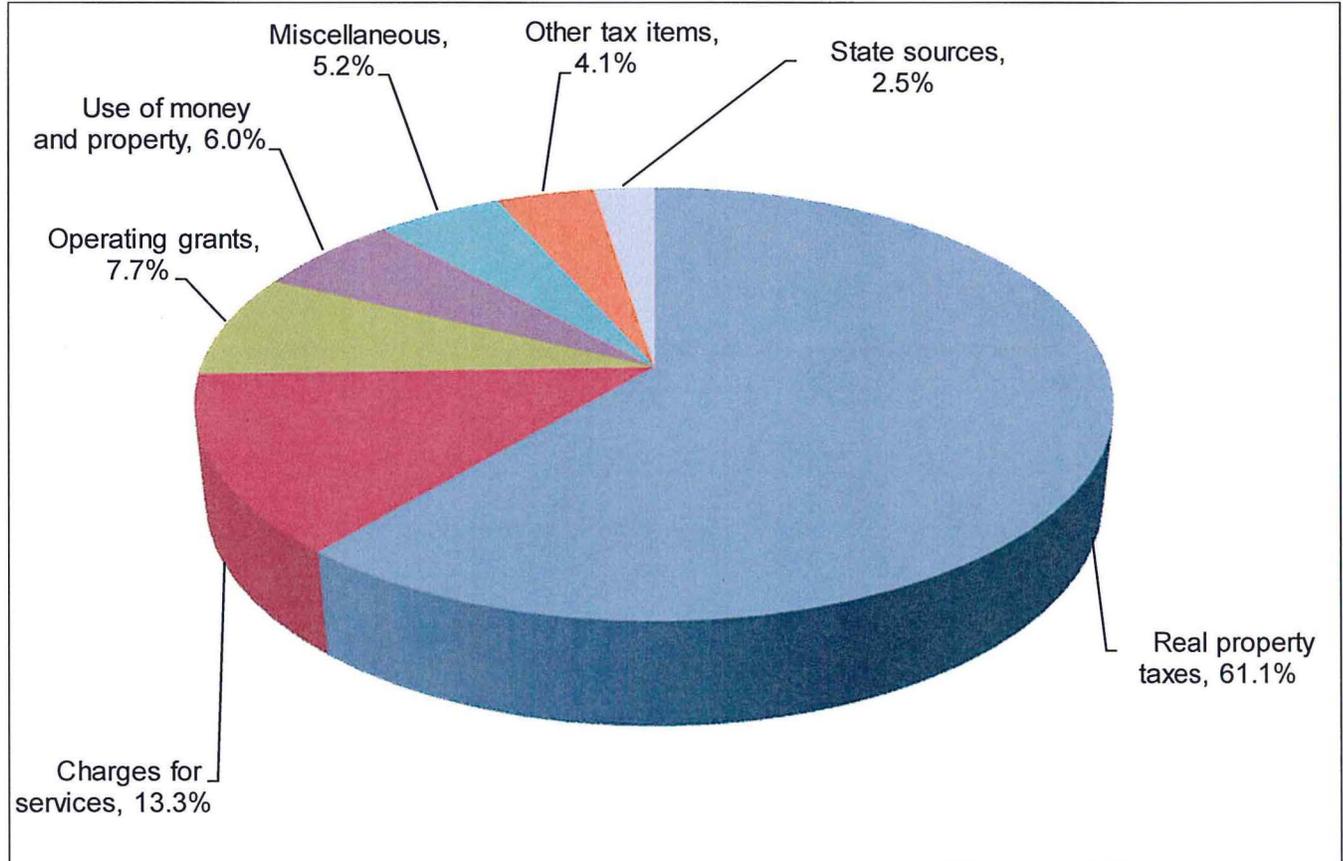


Table A-5: Sources of Revenues for Fiscal Year 2012

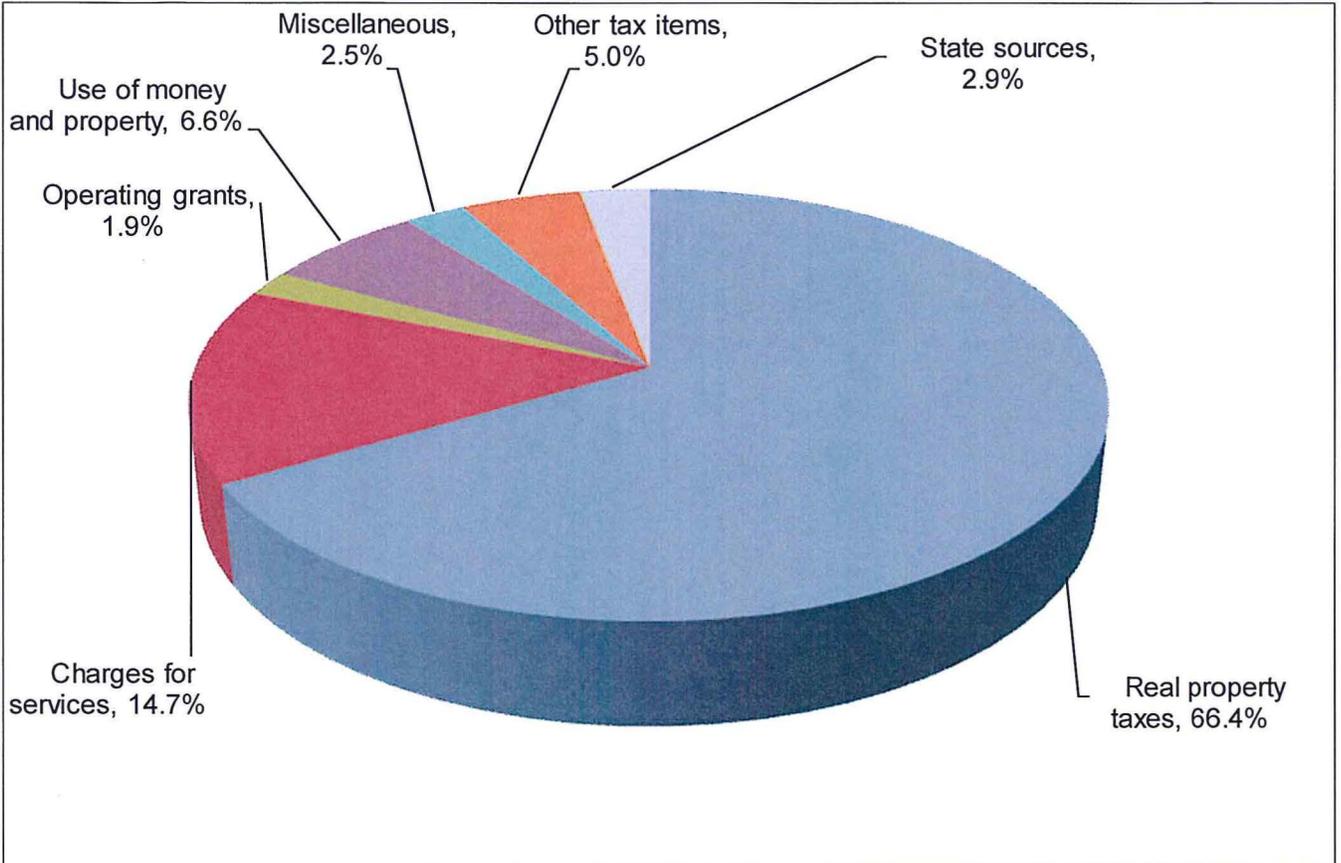


Table A-6: Expenses for Fiscal Year 2013

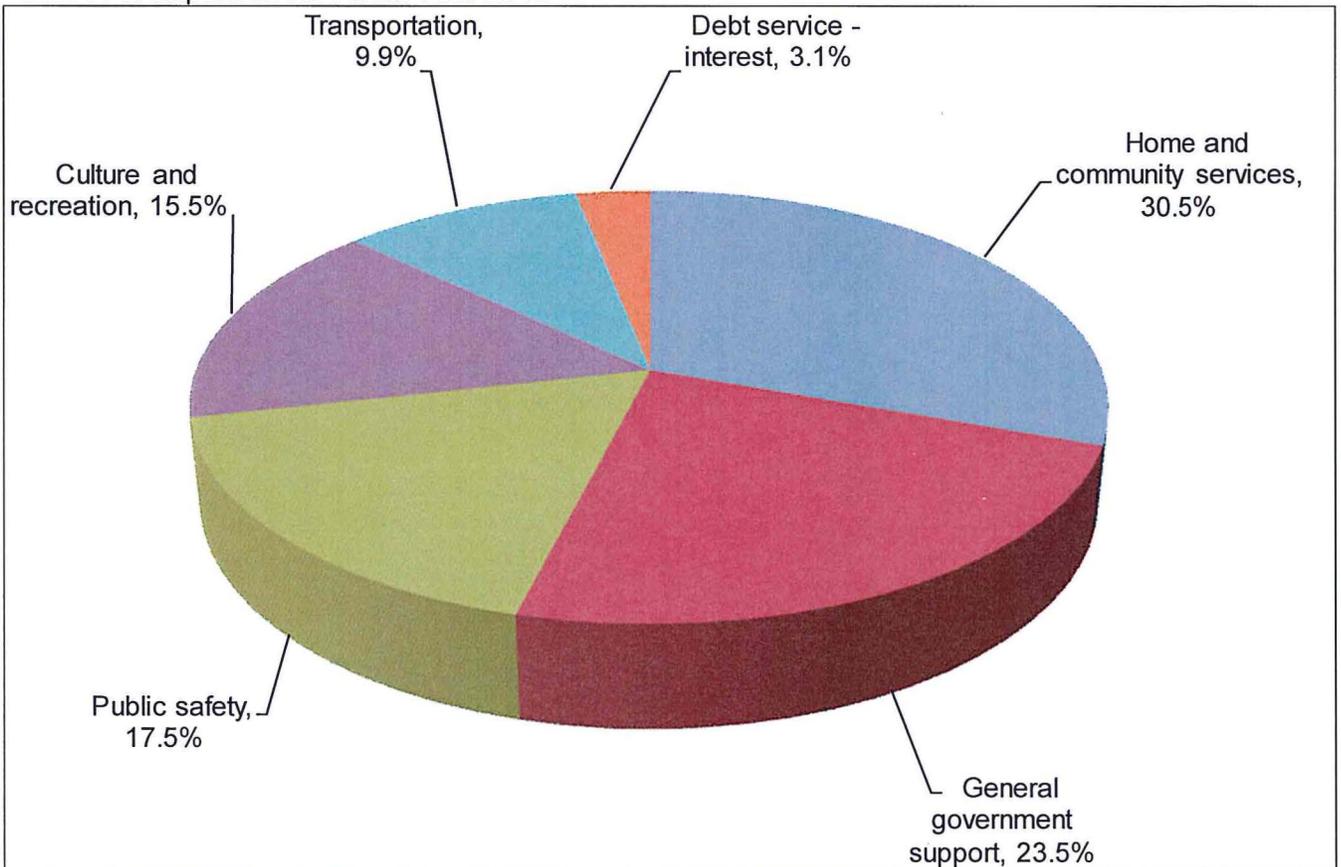
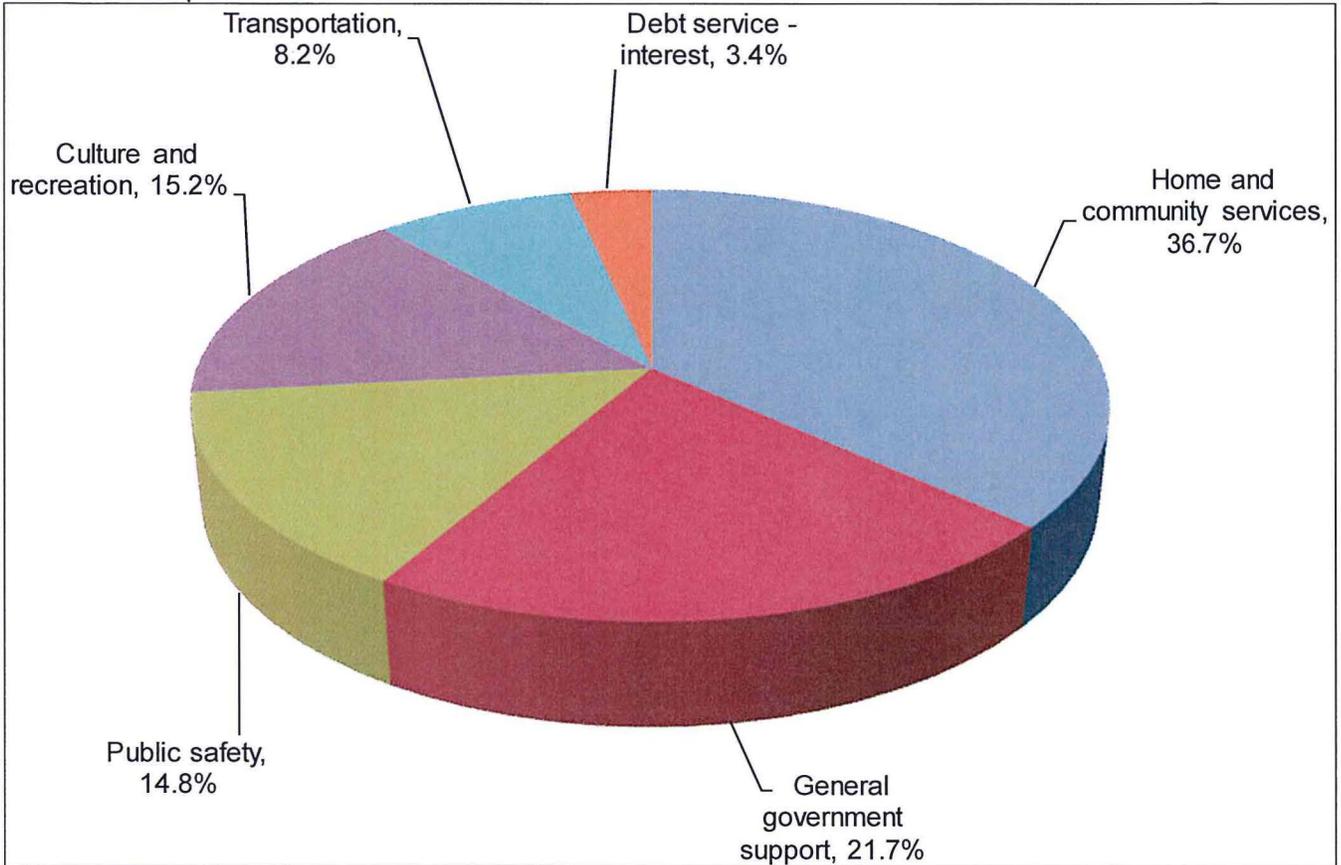


Table A-7: Expenses for Fiscal Year 2012



Governmental Activities

Revenues for the Village’s governmental activities were consistent with the Village-wide operating results. Village-wide expenditures exceed governmental expenditures due principally to recognition of other post-employment benefits and depreciation.

The primary program activities of the Village included:

- Water service
- Refuse disposal
- Street maintenance
- Street lighting
- Snow removal
- Recreational activities

Substantially all of the Village’s revenues are generated through real property taxes and charges for services.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE’S FUNDS

Variances between years for the fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the Village-wide financial statements. The Village’s governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term debt liabilities for the funds’ projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets and the current payments for debt.

The Village's fund financial statements show the following significant variations:

- Total assets decreased from \$2,343,758 in 2012 to \$1,541,349 in 2013. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in cash as a result of the BAN principal paydown in the current year.
- Total liabilities and deferred inflows decreased from \$2,907,626 in 2012 to \$1,538,796 in 2013. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in bond anticipation note payable and deferred inflows.

At May 31, 2013, the Village's governmental funds had a combined fund balance of \$2,553, which is an increase of \$566,421, from May 31, 2012. Fund balances for the Village's governmental funds for the past two years were distributed as follows:

	<u>5/31/12</u>	<u>5/31/13</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
General Fund				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid expenses	\$ 38,975	\$ 58,241	\$ 19,266	49.4
Assigned:				
Encumbrances	22,472	33,440	10,968	48.8
Unassigned	187,213	270,399	83,186	44.4
Total General Fund	<u>248,660</u>	<u>362,080</u>	<u>113,420</u>	45.6
Water Fund				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid expenses	2,995	24,324	21,329	712.2
Unassigned	(13,052)	(32,438)	(19,386)	(148.5)
Total Water Fund	<u>(10,057)</u>	<u>(8,114)</u>	<u>1,943</u>	19.3
Recreation Fund				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid expenses	-	12,130	12,130	100.0
Unassigned	(36,064)	42,680	78,744	218.3
Total Recreation Fund	<u>(36,064)</u>	<u>54,810</u>	<u>90,874</u>	252.0
Capital Projects Fund				
Unassigned	(766,407)	(406,223)	360,184	47.0
Total Capital Projects Fund	<u>(766,407)</u>	<u>(406,223)</u>	<u>360,184</u>	47.0
	<u>\$ (563,868)</u>	<u>\$ 2,553</u>	<u>\$ 566,421</u>	100.5

No other significant variances are reflected in the fund financial statements for fiscal 2013.

Budgetary Highlights

Reference is made to the budget vs. actual schedules on page 42 which presents budget and actual results for the Village's governmental funds.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of 2013, the Village had invested \$10,176,587, net of depreciation, in a broad range of capital assets, including land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and equipment.

	<u>5/31/12</u>	<u>5/31/13</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Land	\$ 5,713,291	\$ 5,713,291	\$ -	-
Land improvements	678,671	496,122	(182,549)	(26.9)
Buildings and building improvements	4,207,686	3,869,162	(338,524)	(8.0)
Furniture and equipment	106,559	98,012	(8,547)	(8.0)
Totals	<u>\$ 10,706,207</u>	<u>\$ 10,176,587</u>	<u>\$ (529,620)</u>	(4.9)

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the Village had \$6,713,741 in general obligation bonds and other long-term debt. During the year, the Village paid down its debt by retiring \$345,000 of outstanding bonds.

The Village's net bonded indebtedness may not exceed seven percent of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the Village. The Village's net bonded indebtedness currently represents approximately 5.9% of the Village's debt limit.

	<u>5/31/12</u>	<u>5/31/13</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,345,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ (345,000)	(7.9)
Other post-employment benefits	1,659,282	1,975,461	316,179	19.1
Installment purchase debt payable	9,884	5,445	(4,439)	(44.9)
Judgments and claims payable	16,100	10,000	(6,100)	(37.9)
Compensated absences	194,247	215,985	21,738	11.2
Unfunded accrued pension liability	188,258	461,636	273,378	145.2
Accrued interest payable	50,927	45,214	(5,713)	(11.2)
Totals	<u>\$ 6,463,698</u>	<u>\$ 6,713,741</u>	<u>\$ 250,043</u>	3.9

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF THE VILLAGE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Village was aware of the following existing circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future:

- The future success of the Village and its programs are generally dependent on the ability to collect real property taxes.
- The "Tax Levy Limitation Law" which was enacted on June 24, 2011, restricts the amount of property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a Village in a particular year. Although there are exceptions, exemptions and overrides to the limitation, the new Law is expected to make budgetary decisions more difficult.

- The State of New York signed into law the Employer Contribution Stabilization Program which allows employers to amortize a portion of its annual pension costs over a ten year period at an interest rate that is set annually (currently 5%). It is the policy of the Village not to amortize any of these costs however; this new program is an option the Village may consider.
- In October 2010, the New York State Comptroller's office issued an advisory to all New York State municipalities participating in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, that for fiscal years commencing in 2011, the contribution rates for participating municipalities is expected to increase as a result of economic conditions and losses in the asset value of the plan. Accordingly, municipalities, including the Village, will be required to budget and expend increased funds in future budget years for retirement benefits for its employees.

CONTACTING THE VILLAGE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the Village's citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to demonstrate the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

Incorporated Village of Bayville
Village Hall
34 School Street
Bayville, New York 11709
(516) 628-1439

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
MAY 31, 2013

ASSETS

Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 727,197
Receivables:	
Tax sale certificates	28,388
Water rents receivable	73,874
Current taxes receivable	62,950
State aid receivable	202,540
Accounts receivable	67,577
Due from fiduciary funds	3,828
Due from other governments	75,000
Prepaid expenses	<u>94,695</u>
Total current assets	1,336,049
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,040,315	<u>10,176,587</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 11,512,636</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:	
Payables:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 193,284
Accrued interest payable	45,214
Due to other governments	33,334
Note payable:	
Bond anticipation	1,067,511
Unfunded accrued pension liability	461,636
Long-term liabilities, due within one year:	
Bonds payable	365,000
Installment purchase debt payable	2,322
Judgment and claims payable	<u>10,000</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>2,178,301</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long-term liabilities, due after one year:	
Bonds payable	3,635,000
Installment purchase debt payable	3,123
Other post-employment benefits	1,975,461
Compensated absences	<u>215,985</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>5,829,569</u>
Total liabilities	<u>8,007,870</u>

DEFERRED INFLOWS

Rents received in advance	15,519
Event fees received in advance	<u>23,848</u>
Total deferred inflows	<u>39,367</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>8,047,237</u>

NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets	5,105,953
Unrestricted	<u>(1,640,554)</u>
Total net position	<u>3,465,399</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	<u><u>\$ 11,512,636</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges For Services	Operating Grants	
Functions and programs:				
General government support	\$ 1,678,320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,678,320)
Public safety	1,246,889	-	-	(1,246,889)
Transportation	709,236	-	-	(709,236)
Culture and recreation	1,109,830	233,566	-	(876,264)
Home and community services	2,177,855	691,416	536,135	(950,304)
Debt service - interest	221,714	-	-	(221,714)
Total functions and programs	\$ 7,143,844	\$ 924,982	\$ 536,135	(5,682,727)
General revenues:				
Real property taxes				4,237,466
Other tax items				285,402
Use of money and property				414,244
Licenses and permits				89,390
Fines and forfeitures				21,598
Sale of property and compensation for loss				100,726
Miscellaneous				147,395
State sources				173,264
Total general revenues				5,469,485
Change in net position				(213,242)
Total net position, beginning of year				3,678,641
Total net position, end of year				\$ 3,465,399

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
MAY 31, 2013

	Special Revenue Funds					Total Governmental Funds
	General	Water	Recreation	Special Grant	Capital Projects	
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ (23,333)	\$ 76,127	\$ 75,468	\$ 5,679	\$ 593,256	\$ 727,197
Tax sale certificates	28,388	-	-	-	-	28,388
Water rents receivable	-	73,874	-	-	-	73,874
Current taxes receivable	62,950	-	-	-	-	62,950
State aid receivable	159,878	-	-	-	42,662	202,540
Accounts receivable	17,465	-	50,112	-	-	67,577
Due from other funds	205,300	-	-	-	-	205,300
Due from fiduciary funds	3,828	-	-	-	-	3,828
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	75,000	75,000
Prepaid expenses	58,241	24,324	12,130	-	-	94,695
Total assets	<u>\$ 512,717</u>	<u>\$ 174,325</u>	<u>\$ 137,710</u>	<u>\$ 5,679</u>	<u>\$ 710,918</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,349</u>
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 107,370	\$ 23,308	\$ 36,731	\$ -	\$ 25,875	\$ 193,284
Bond anticipation notes payable	-	-	-	-	1,067,511	1,067,511
Due to other funds	-	159,131	46,169	-	-	205,300
Due to other governments	3,900	-	-	5,679	23,755	33,334
Total liabilities	<u>111,270</u>	<u>182,439</u>	<u>82,900</u>	<u>5,679</u>	<u>1,117,141</u>	<u>1,499,429</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS						
Rents received in advance	15,519	-	-	-	-	15,519
Event fees received in advance	23,848	-	-	-	-	23,848
Total deferred inflows	<u>39,367</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,367</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>150,637</u>	<u>182,439</u>	<u>82,900</u>	<u>5,679</u>	<u>1,117,141</u>	<u>1,538,796</u>
FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)						
Fund balance:						
Nonspendable	58,241	24,324	12,130	-	-	94,695
Assigned	33,440	-	-	-	-	33,440
Unassigned	270,399	(32,438)	42,680	-	(406,223)	(125,582)
Total fund balance (deficit)	<u>362,080</u>	<u>(8,114)</u>	<u>54,810</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(406,223)</u>	<u>2,553</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balance (deficit)	<u>\$ 512,717</u>	<u>\$ 174,325</u>	<u>\$ 137,710</u>	<u>\$ 5,679</u>	<u>\$ 710,918</u>	<u>\$ 1,541,349</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this balance sheet.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
MAY 31, 2013

Total fund balance - governmental funds \$ 2,553

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different due to the following:

Capital assets less accumulated depreciation are included in the Statement of Net Position:

Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable	\$	5,713,291	
Depreciable		13,503,611	
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(9,040,315)</u>	10,176,587

Long-term liabilities applicable to the Village's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported in the fund financial statements. However, these liabilities are included in the Statement of Net Position:

Bonds payable, inclusive of premiums	(4,000,000)	
Other post-employment benefits	(1,975,461)	
Unfunded accrued pension liability	(461,636)	
Installment purchase debt payable	(5,445)	
Judgments and claims payable	(10,000)	
Compensated absences	<u>(215,985)</u>	(6,668,527)

Interest payable applicable to the Village's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported in the fund financial statements. However, these liabilities are included in the Statement of Net Position. (45,214)

Net position - governmental activities \$ 3,465,399

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

	Special Revenue Funds				Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Water	Recreation	Special Grant		
REVENUES						
Real property taxes	\$ 4,237,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,237,466
Other tax items	34,965	-	-	-	-	34,965
Non-property tax items	250,437	-	-	-	-	250,437
Departmental income	22,758	668,658	233,566	-	-	924,982
Use of money and property	414,244	-	-	-	-	414,244
Licenses and permits	89,390	-	-	-	-	89,390
Fines and forfeitures	21,598	-	-	-	-	21,598
Sale of property and compensation for loss	18,550	64	82,112	-	-	100,726
Miscellaneous	16,231	-	-	-	126,882	143,113
State sources	173,264	-	-	-	327,707	500,971
Federal sources	167,225	-	-	41,203	-	208,428
Total revenues	5,446,128	668,722	315,678	41,203	454,589	6,926,320
EXPENDITURES						
General government support	1,074,956	26,146	-	-	-	1,101,102
Public safety	837,290	-	-	-	-	837,290
Transportation	419,113	-	-	-	-	419,113
Culture and recreation	605,832	-	165,687	-	-	771,519
Home and community services	690,515	427,661	-	41,203	366,418	1,525,797
Employee benefits	1,039,723	92,771	-	-	-	1,132,494
Debt service - Principal	230,439	75,555	43,445	-	-	349,439
Interest	157,109	44,646	25,672	-	-	227,427
Total expenditures	5,054,977	666,779	234,804	41,203	366,418	6,364,181
Excess of revenues over expenditures	391,151	1,943	80,874	-	88,171	562,139
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Premium on renewal of bond anticipation note	-	-	-	-	4,282	4,282
Payment of bond anticipation note principal	(275,000)	-	-	-	275,000	-
Interfund transfers in	7,269	-	10,000	-	-	17,269
Interfund transfers out	(10,000)	-	-	-	(7,269)	(17,269)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(277,731)	-	10,000	-	272,013	4,282
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	113,420	1,943	90,874	-	360,184	566,421
Fund balance (deficit), beginning of year	248,660	(10,057)	(36,064)	-	(766,407)	(563,868)
Fund balance (deficit), end of year	\$ 362,080	\$ (8,114)	\$ 54,810	\$ -	\$ (406,223)	\$ 2,553

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds \$ 566,421

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlay in the current period is:

Capital outlay	\$ 104,502	
Depreciation expense	<u>(634,122)</u>	(529,620)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position.

Repayment of bond principal	345,000	
Repayment of installment purchase debt principal	<u>4,439</u>	349,439

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:

Other post-employment benefits	(316,179)	
Judgments and claims payable	6,100	
Compensated absences	(21,738)	
Unfunded accrued pension liability	(273,378)	
Accrued interest costs	<u>5,713</u>	<u>(599,482)</u>

Net Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities \$ (213,242)

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
MAY 31, 2013

	Expendable Trusts	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 350	\$ 71,286
Service award program assets	-	472,296
Total assets	\$ 350	\$ 543,582
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	2,166
Service award program liabilities	-	472,296
Due to governmental funds	-	3,828
Justice Court	-	1,675
Agency liabilities	-	63,617
Total liabilities	-	\$ 543,582
NET POSITION		
Restricted for:		
Expendable trusts	350	
Total net position	350	
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 350	

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

	<u>Expendable Trusts</u>
ADDITIONS	
Gifts and donations	<u>\$ 500</u>
Total additions	<u>500</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Home and community services	<u>225</u>
Total deductions	<u>225</u>
Change in net position	275
Net position, beginning of year	<u>75</u>
Net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ 350</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this statement.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

(1) Summary of significant accounting policies

The fund financial statements of the Incorporated Village of Bayville (the "Village") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("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 of Bayville, which was incorporated in 1919, is governed by the General Municipal Law, Village Law, other general laws of the State of New York and various local laws. The Village Board of Trustees is the legislative body responsible for overall operations. The Mayor serves as chief executive officer and the Village Administrator serves as chief fiscal officer.

The Village provides water service, refuse disposal, street maintenance and lighting, snow removal and recreational activities for its residents.

All governmental activities and functions performed for the Incorporated Village of Bayville are its direct responsibility. No other governmental organizations have been included or excluded from the reporting entity.

The financial reporting entity of the Village consists of (a) the primary government which is the Incorporated Village of Bayville, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete as set forth in GASB.

B. Basis of presentation

1. Village-wide financial statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the Village's governmental activities. These financial statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, State aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the Village's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

2. Fund financial statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Village's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate financial statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The Village records its transactions in the fund types described below.

- a. Governmental Funds - are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus of the governmental funds is upon the determination of financial position and changes in financial position (the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources). The following are the Village's governmental fund types:

General Fund - the principal operating fund which includes all operations not required to be recorded in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds - used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The following Special Revenue Funds are utilized:

- i. Water Fund - used to account for water operations not required to be accounted for on an enterprise basis.
- ii. Recreation Fund - used to account for the expenditure of all fees received specifically to maintain the recreational facilities of the Village.
- iii. Special Grant Fund - used to account for funds received as Community Development Block Grants pursuant to the Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383.

Capital Projects Fund - used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction or resurfacing of major capital facilities and equipment.

- b. Fiduciary Funds - used to account for assets held by the local government in a trustee or custodial capacity: The Village accounts for the Justice Court as an agency fund.

Agency Funds - used to account for money (and/or property) received and held in the capacity of trustee, custodian or agent.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds - accounts for all other trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations or other governments. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the Village of representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

C. Basis of accounting/Measurement focus

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures/expenses and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the 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.

Modified accrual basis - the fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Village considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within a reasonable period of time after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, installment purchase debt, judgments and claims, other post-employment benefits and compensated absences which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Material revenues that are accrued include real property taxes, State and federal aid, sales tax and certain user charges. If expenditures are the prime factor for determining eligibility, revenues from State and federal grants are accrued when the expenditure is made and the resources are available.

Accrual basis - the Village-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Village gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Fixed assets and long-term liabilities related to these activities are recorded within the funds.

D. Property taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually no later than June 1, and become delinquent on July 2. Taxes are collected during the period from June 1 to the fourth Tuesday of July of the subsequent year, when they become a lien.

In accordance with Real Property Tax Law, Section 1454, all unpaid taxes on the fourth Tuesday of July of the subsequent year, are enforced by tax sale. In all cases where no bid is made on a parcel of land offered for sale for an amount sufficient to pay tax, interest and charges, the premises are deemed to have been sold to and purchased by the Village.

E. Interfund transactions

Interfund transactions have been eliminated from the Village-wide financial statements. In the fund financial statements, interfund transactions include:

1. Interfund revenues

Interfund revenues represent amounts charged for services or facilities provided by one fund to another fund. The amounts paid by the fund receiving the benefits of the service or the facilities are reflected as an expenditure of the fund receiving the service.

2. Transfers

Interfund transfers represent payments to/from other funds for reimbursement of costs paid by one fund for another fund or funding for capital projects.

F. Cash and cash equivalents/investments

Cash consists of funds deposited in demand accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit with maturities of less than three months from the date acquired by the Village. Investments are stated at cost, which approximates market.

G. Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from federal, State and other governments or entities for services provided by the Village. Receivables are recorded and revenues are recognized as earned or as specific program expenditures are incurred.

H. Restricted assets

Certain assets are classified as restricted assets because their use is restricted by contractual agreements and regulations.

I. Capital assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost or estimated historical costs, based on appraisals conducted by independent third-party professionals. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital assets accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the Village-wide financial statements are as follows:

	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>	<u>Depreciation Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	\$ 5,000	Straight line	50 years
Non-building improvements	\$ 5,000	Straight line	20 years
Furniture, fixtures, machinery and equipment	\$ 5,000	Straight line	5-50 years
Infrastructure systems:			
Roads, curbs and sidewalks	\$ 5,000	Straight line	25-30 years
Water Mains	\$ 5,000	Straight line	50 years
Drainage	\$ 5,000	Straight line	50 years

J. Deferred outflows

Deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to future periods. Discounts related to the issuance of long-term debt and any loss on the early retirement of refunded debt are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the later issue, and are presented net of accumulated amortization, in the Village-wide financial statements as deferred outflows of resources. Bond issuance costs are not amortized. In the fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are recognized during the current period as expenditures.

K. Deferred inflows

Deferred inflows of resources are defined as an acquisition of net position by the government that is applicable to future periods. Deferred inflows are reported when potential revenues do not meet both the measureable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows also arise when the Village receives resources before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the Village has legal claim to the resources, the deferred inflow is removed and revenues are recorded.

L. Long-term obligations

The liabilities for long-term obligations consisting of general obligation bonds payable, compensated absences, judgments and claims payable and other post-employment benefits are recognized in the Village-wide financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, long-term obligations are not reported as liabilities. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when paid.

M. Compensated absences

Employees accrue vacation leave based primarily on the number of years employed up to a maximum rate of 30 days a year. Upon separation from service, employees are paid up to 30 days.

Employees accrue sick leave at the rate of 8 days per year and may accumulate such credits up to a total of 96 days. Employees who terminate are paid up to 72 days, at the employees existing regular rate of pay.

Vested vacation and sick leave is recorded in governmental funds as a fund liability and expenditures, if payable from current resources. The liability for compensated absences increased by \$21,738 during the year to \$215,985.

N. Post-employment benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Village provides health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors. Substantially all of the Village's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Village. Health care benefits and survivors benefits are provided through an insurance company whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The Village recognizes the cost of providing benefits by recording its share of insurance premiums as expenditures in the year paid. During the year ended May 31, 2013, \$84,704 was paid on behalf of nine retirees for insurance premiums and \$13,866 for Medicare Part B reimbursements, and was recorded as an expenditure in the General Fund.

O. Net position

In the Village-wide financial statements there can be three classes of net position:

1. Net investment in capital assets - consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds or deferred inflows of resources at the end of the reporting period, the portion of the debt or deferred inflows of resources attributable to the unspent amount should not be included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Instead, that portion of the debt or deferred inflows of resources should be included in the same net position component (restricted or unrestricted) as the unspent amount.
2. Restricted - consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Generally, a liability relates to restricted assets if the asset results from a resource flow that also results in the recognition of a liability or if the liability will be liquidated with the restricted assets reported.
3. Unrestricted - is the amount of net position, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

Fund financial statements

In the fund financial statements there can be five classifications of fund balance:

1. Nonspendable - includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes prepaid expenses recorded in the Village's various funds in the amount of \$94,695.

2. Restricted - Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Village has no restricted fund balances as of May 31, 2013.
3. Committed - Includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority, i.e. the Board. The Village has no committed fund balances as of May 31, 2013.
4. Assigned - Includes amounts that are constrained by the Village's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, should be reported as assigned fund balance, except for tax stabilization arrangements.
5. Unassigned - includes all other General Fund net assets (fund balance) that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the Village.

Fund balances for all governmental funds as of May 31, 2013 were distributed as follows:

	General	Water	Recreation	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable					
Prepaid expenses	\$ 58,241	\$ 24,324	\$ 12,130	\$ -	\$ 94,695
Total nonspendable	58,241	24,324	12,130	-	94,695
Assigned					
Encumbrances	33,440	-	-	-	33,440
Total assigned	33,440	-	-	-	33,440
Unassigned	270,399	(32,438)	42,680	(406,223)	(125,582)
Total	<u>\$ 362,080</u>	<u>\$ (8,114)</u>	<u>\$ 54,810</u>	<u>\$ (406,223)</u>	<u>\$ 2,553</u>

Order of Use of Fund Balance:

The Village's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, nonspendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund balance amounts for funds other than the General Fund are classified as restricted fund balance. In the General Fund, committed fund balance is determined next and then assigned. The remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

P. Insurance

The Village assumes the liability for most risk including, but not limited to, property damage and personal injury liability. The Village maintains insurance policies in amounts and on terms generally standard for municipalities to insure against these liabilities. These insurance policies limit the overall exposure to Village assets by providing a third party insurer to assume the risk and liabilities relating to claims.

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.

Q. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

(2) **Explanation of certain differences between governmental fund financial statements and Village-wide financial statements**

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the fund financial statements and the Village-wide financial statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

A. Total fund balances of governmental funds vs. net position of governmental activities

Total fund balances of the Village's governmental funds differ from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental funds Balance Sheet.

B. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Deficit) vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Deficit) and the Statement of Activities fall into one of three broad categories. The categories are shown below:

1. Long-term revenue/expense differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available", whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities.

2. Capital related differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds from the sale of capital assets reported on fund financial statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the Statement of Activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the fund financial statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.

3. Long-term debt transaction differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the fund financial statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

(3) Stewardship, compliance and accountability

Budgetary data

1. Budget policies

- a. No later than March 31, the Village Administrator submits a tentative budget to the Village Board of Trustees for the fiscal year commencing the following June 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 May 1, the Village Board of Trustees adopts the budget.
- c. All modifications of the budget must be approved by the Village Board of Trustees.

2. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded for budgetary control purposes to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed in the governmental funds. Appropriations for all governmental funds except the Capital Projects Fund lapse at year-end. However, encumbrances reserved against fund balances are re-appropriated in the ensuing year. Encumbrances are reported as assigned fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Expenditures for such commitments are recorded in the period in which the liability is incurred.

3. 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.

4. Deficit fund balance

Individual funds with total fund deficits as of May 31, 2013 were as follows:

	<u>Fund Deficit Unassigned</u>	<u>Total Fund Balance (Deficit)</u>
Water Fund	\$ (32,438)	\$ (8,114)
Capital Projects Fund	(406,223)	(406,223)

The Water Fund deficit is due to planned use of fund balance in the current year and will be eliminated in the upcoming year as the Village plans to conduct a meter upgrade/replacement program to insure bills reflect the most current usage as of the billing dates.

The Capital Projects Fund deficit is due to differences in timing between project expenditures and encumbrances and the recognition of corresponding permanent financing sources. This deficit will be eliminated in the future when the Village issues permanent financing for these projects.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents - custodial risk, concentration of credit, interest rate and foreign currency risks

The Village's investment policies are governed by State statutes. In addition, the Village has its own written investment policy. Village monies must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Village Administrator is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. 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 deposits and certificates of deposit at 105 percent 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 villages.

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 105 percent of the cost of the repurchase agreement.

For purposes of reporting cash flow, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and near their maturity.

Custodial credit risk - deposit/investments: Custodial credit risk for deposits exists when, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government may be unable to recover deposits, or recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside agency. Custodial credit risk for investments exists when, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

GASB 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 with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or
- Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the Village's name

Deposits and investments at year-end were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Village's custodial banks in the Village's name. All deposits, including certificates of deposit, are carried at cost plus accrued interest. They consisted of:

Fund	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount	
General	\$ 35,247	\$ (23,333)	Insured (FDIC) and collateral held by Village's custodial bank.
Water	79,339	76,127	Insured (FDIC) and collateral held by Village's custodial bank.
Recreation	86,025	75,468	Insured (FDIC) and collateral held by Village's custodial bank.
Special Grant	5,679	5,679	Insured (FDIC) and collateral held by Village's custodial bank.
Capital Projects	593,256	593,256	Insured (FDIC) and collateral held by Village's custodial bank.
Fiduciary Funds	86,001	71,636	Insured (FDIC) and collateral held by Village's custodial bank.
	<u>\$ 885,547</u>	<u>\$ 798,833</u>	

Credit risk: State law limits investments to those authorized by State statutes. The Village has a written investment policy.

Interest-rate risk: Interest-rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates substantially increase, thereby affording potential purchasers more favorable rates on essentially equivalent securities. Accordingly, such investments would have to be held to maturity to avoid potential loss.

Concentration of credit risk: Credit risk can arise as a result of failure to adequately diversify investments. Concentration risk disclosure is required for positions of 5 percent or more in securities of a single issuer.

As of May 31, 2013, the Village did not have any investments subject to credit risk, interest-rate risk, or concentration of credit risk.

(5) **Interfund balances and activity**

Interfund receivable and payable balances as of May 31, 2013 represent primarily payment of capital expenditures that will be reimbursed subsequent to year end. Interfund transfer balances as of May 31, 2013 represent budgeted transfers from the General Fund to fund Capital Fund projects. Balances at year end are stated as follows:

	<u>Interfund</u>		<u>Interfund</u>	
	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
General Fund	\$ 209,128	\$ -	\$ 7,269	\$ 10,000
Water Fund	-	159,131	-	-
Recreation Fund	-	46,169	10,000	-
Special Grant Fund	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	7,269
Fiduciary Funds	-	3,828	-	-
	<u>\$ 209,128</u>	<u>\$ 209,128</u>	<u>\$ 17,269</u>	<u>\$ 17,269</u>

(6) **Capital assets**

A summary of changes in capital fixed assets follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements/ Reclassifications</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 5,713,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,713,291
Total nondepreciable assets	<u>5,713,291</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,713,291</u>
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,825,488	-	-	1,825,488
Buildings and building improvements	10,155,732	-	-	10,155,732
Furniture and equipment	1,417,889	104,502	-	1,522,391
Total depreciable assets	<u>13,399,109</u>	<u>104,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,503,611</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	1,146,817	182,549	-	1,329,366
Buildings and building improvements	5,948,046	338,524	-	6,286,570
Furniture and equipment	1,311,330	113,049	-	1,424,379
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>8,406,193</u>	<u>634,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,040,315</u>
Total depreciated assets, net	<u>\$ 10,706,207</u>	<u>\$ (529,620)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,176,587</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government support	\$ 166,938
Public safety	96,216
Transportation	137,325
Culture and recreation	47,676
Home and community services	<u>185,967</u>
	<u>\$ 634,122</u>

(7) Short-term debt

Liabilities for bond anticipation notes ("BANs") and tax anticipation notes ("TANs") are generally accounted for in the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund. The notes or renewal thereof may not extend more than two years beyond the original date of issue unless a portion is redeemed within two years and within each 12 month period thereafter.

State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term obligations within five years after the original issue date. However, BANs issued for assessable improvement projects may be renewed for periods equivalent to the maximum life of the permanent financing, provided that stipulated annual reductions of principal are made.

Short-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
BAN matures 3/20/14 at 1.25%	<u>\$ 2,333,117</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,265,606</u>	<u>\$ 1,067,511</u>

(8) Long-term debt

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable	\$ 4,345,000	\$ -	\$ 345,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 365,000
Other post-employment benefits	1,659,282	414,749	98,570	1,975,461	-
Installment purchase debt payable	9,884	-	4,439	5,445	2,322
Judgments and claims payable	16,100	-	6,100	10,000	-
Compensated absences	<u>194,247</u>	<u>21,738</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>215,985</u>	<u>-</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 6,224,513</u>	<u>\$ 436,487</u>	<u>\$ 454,109</u>	<u>\$ 6,206,891</u>	<u>\$ 367,322</u>

Outstanding indebtedness aggregated \$5,072,956. This amount was subject to the constitutional debt limit and represented approximately 5.9% of its debt limit.

Serial bonds - The Village borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment or construct buildings and improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities, which are full faith and credit debt of the local government, are recorded in the Schedule of Non-current Governmental Liabilities.

The following is a summary of maturity of long-term bond indebtedness:

<u>Description of Issue</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Outstanding at 5/31/13</u>
Serial Bonds	11/99	11/19	5.5% - 5.625%	\$ 1,500,000
Serial Bonds	12/03	12/23	3.0% - 5.0%	2,500,000
				<u>\$ 4,000,000</u>

The following table summarizes the Village's future debt service requirements:

<u>Fiscal year Ended May 31,</u>	<u>Serial Bonds Principal</u>	<u>Installment Purchase Debt Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2014	\$ 365,000	\$ 2,322	\$ 176,403
2015	380,000	1,722	159,639
2016	400,000	1,401	142,097
2017	425,000	-	123,419
2018	440,000	-	103,549
2019-2023	1,715,000	-	242,349
2024	275,000	-	11,688
	<u>\$ 4,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,445</u>	<u>\$ 959,144</u>

Interest on long-term debt for the year was comprised of:

Interest paid	\$ 227,427
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(50,927)
Plus interest accrued in the current year	<u>45,214</u>
Interest paid	<u>\$ 221,714</u>

Other long-term debt - in addition to the above long-term debt, the Village had the following non-current liabilities:

Other post-employment benefits - represents the amortized portion of the annual required contribution for the Village's cost of health benefits for retirees.

Installment purchase debt payable - represents the remaining installments due on the purchase of equipment.

Judgment and claims payable - represents the remaining monies due on judgments given on the Village.

Compensated absences - represents the value of earned and unused portion of the liability for compensated absences.

(9) Pension plans

General information

The Village participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") and the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan. These are cost-sharing, multiple-employer, retirement systems (collectively the "Systems"). The Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits, which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability.

Provisions and administration

The Systems provide retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("NYSRSSL") governs obligations of employers and employees to contribute, and benefits to employees. 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.

Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the 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 transactions of the business of the Systems and for the custody and control of their funds.

Funding policy

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined ERS after July 27, 1976 and prior to January 1, 2010, employees contribute 3% to 3.5% of their salary. With the exception of ERS tier V and VI employees, employees in the System more than ten years are no longer required to contribute. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, 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 employers to the pension accumulation fund. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were:

2013	\$	234,045
2012		200,650
2011		156,655

Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 of the State of New York was enacted which made the following changes to the Systems: (a) requires minimum contributions by employers of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance would make a lower contribution possible and (b) changes the cycle of annual billing such that the contribution for a given fiscal year will be based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1st (i.e. billings due February 2013 would be based on the pension value as of March 31, 2012).

(10) Length of Service Awards Program (“LOSAP” or “program”)

The Village's financial statements are presented for the year ended May 31, 2013. However, the information contained in this note is based on information for the Length of Service Awards Program for the plan year ending on June 30, 2013, which is the most recent plan year for which complete information is available.

Program description

The Village established a defined benefit LOSAP for the active volunteer firefighters of the Bayville Fire Company #1, Inc. The program took effect on July 1, 1994. The program was established pursuant to Article 11A of the General Municipal Law. The program provides municipally-funded pension-like benefits to facilitate the recruitment and retention of active volunteer firefighters. The Village is the Sponsor of the program.

Participation, vesting and service credit

Active volunteer firefighters who have reached the age of 18 and who have completed 1 year of firefighting service are eligible to participate in the program. Participants acquire a nonforfeitable right to a service award after being credited with 5 years of firefighting service or upon attaining the program's entitlement age. The program's entitlement age is 65. In general, an active volunteer firefighter is credited with a year of firefighting service for each calendar year after the establishment of the program in which he or she accumulates fifty points. Points are granted for the performance of certain activities in accordance with a system established by the sponsor on the basis of a statutory list of activities and point values. A participant may also receive credit for 5 years of firefighting service rendered prior to the establishment of the program.

Benefits -

A participant's benefit under the program is the actuarial equivalent of a monthly payment for life equal to \$20 multiplied by the person's total number of years of firefighting service. The number of years of firefighting service used to compute the benefit cannot exceed forty. Except in the case of disability or death, benefits are payable when a participant reaches entitlement age. The program provides statutorily mandated death and disability benefits.

Fiduciary investment and control -

Service credit is determined by the governing board of the Sponsor, based on information certified to the governing board by each fire company having members who participate in the program. Each fire company must maintain all required records on forms prescribed by the governing board.

The governing board of the Sponsor has retained and designated Volunteer Firemen's Insurance Services, Inc. ("VFIS"), a division of Glatfelter Insurance Group, to assist in the administration of the program. The designated program administrator's functions include Installation Assistance including: Specimen Adoption Agreement; Specimen Master Plan; Insurance Applications; Participant Enrollment Forms; Explanation of Benefits; Benefit Certificates and Administrative Assistance; Reminder letter to sponsor with Census for current anniversary date provided annually; Participant's benefit calculation at the time of termination or retirement for verification by the Plan Sponsor; Member Census and Premium Analysis Report provided annually; Valuation and recommended deposit provided annually; Summary of required contribution; Actuarial review; and Recommended Program enhancement as appropriate. Disbursements of program assets for the payment of benefits or administrative expenses must be approved. The following is an explanation of the process for approving disbursements:

Payment of benefits -

Entitlement benefits - VFIS prepares and submits to the Sponsor a Verification of Benefits Statement and an Annuity Enrollment Form for participants active at entitlement age and for vested participants upon termination from the Program. Following review for accuracy, the Sponsor signs and returns the paperwork to VFIS authorizing VFIS to disburse entitlement benefits.

Death benefits - Upon notification from the Sponsor of a participant death, VFIS prepares a Verification of Benefits Statement and a Lump Sum Death Benefit Form. Following review for accuracy, the Sponsor signs and returns the paperwork accompanied by a death certificate to VFIS authorizing VFIS to disburse a death benefit.

Disability benefits - Upon notification from the Sponsor of a participant total and permanent disability, VFIS prepares a Verification of Benefits Statement, a Physician Statement Form, and a Lump Sum Disability Benefit Form. Following review for accuracy, the Sponsor signs and returns the paperwork authorizing VFIS to disburse a disability benefit.

Payment of administrative expenses -

Per the executed Service Fee Agreement, the Sponsor agrees to payment as contracted.

Program assets are required to be held in trust by LOSAP legislation, for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries or for the purpose of defraying the reasonable expenses of the operation and administration of the program. Program assets are held in compliance with GML Article 11A 217(j).

Authority to invest program assets is vested in the Hartford Life Insurance Company. Subject to restrictions in the program document, program assets are invested in accordance with a statutory "prudent person" rule.

The Sponsor is required to retain an actuary to determine the amount of the Sponsor's contributions to the plan. The actuary retained by the Sponsor for this purpose is VFIS through Glatfelter Insurance Group. Portions of the following information are derived from a report prepared by the actuary dated August 30, 2013.

Program financial condition -

Actuarial present value of vested benefits	<u>\$ 1,124,191</u>
Net assets available for benefit	<u>\$ 662,555</u>

Prior service costs -

Prior service costs are being amortized over 20 years at a discount rate of 4.75%.

Receipts and disbursements -

Program net assets, beginning of year		\$ 472,296
Changes during the year:		
Plan contributions	\$ 198,356	
Investment income earned	31,362	
Plan benefit withdrawals	(31,779)	
Termination refunds	<u>(7,680)</u>	<u>190,259</u>
Program net assets, end of year		<u>\$ 662,555</u>

Contributions

Amount of sponsor's contribution recommended by actuary	<u>\$ 207,753</u>
Amount of sponsor's actual contribution	<u>\$ 198,356</u>

Funding methodology and actuarial assumptions:

Normal costs -

The actuarial valuation methodology used by the actuary to determine the Sponsor's contribution is entry age normal frozen initial liability. The assumptions used by the actuary to determine the Sponsor's contribution and the actuarial present value of benefits are:

Assumed rate of return on investment 4.75%

Mortality Tables used for:

Pre-retirement	1984 Unisex Pensioners
Post-retirement	1984 Unisex Pensioners
Death (Actives)	None

(11) Post-employment benefits

Plan description and annual OPEB cost

The Village provides post-employment (health insurance, life insurance, etc.) coverage to retired employees in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts. The benefit levels, employee contributions and employer contributions are governed by the Village's contractual agreements.

The Village has implemented GASB Statement 45. This required the Village to calculate and record a net other post-employment benefit obligation at year-end. The net other post-employment benefit obligation is basically the cumulative difference between the actuarially required contribution and the actual contributions made.

Currently, 9 retired employees receive health benefits from the Village. Retirees contribute 0% for coverage.

The Village recognizes the cost of providing health insurance annually as expenditures in the General Fund of the fund financial statements as payments are made. For the year ended May 31, 2013, the Village recognized \$98,570 for its share of insurance premiums and Medicare Part B reimbursements for currently enrolled retirees.

The Village has obtained an actuarial valuation report as of June 1, 2012 which indicates that the total liability for other post-employment benefits is \$4,837,912

The Village's annual (OPEB) cost (expense) for its plan is calculated based on the *annual required contribution of the employer (ARC)*, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Village's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Village's net OPEB obligation:

	<u>For the Year Ended May 31, 2013</u>
Annual required contribution	\$ 463,158
Adjustment to required contributions	(48,409)
Contributions made	<u>(98,570)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	316,179
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>1,659,282</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 1,975,461</u></u>

The Village's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
5/31/2013	\$ 463,158	21.28%	\$ 1,975,461
5/31/2012	699,724	13.95%	1,659,282
5/31/2011	617,911	13.89%	1,057,152

Funded status and funding progress

As of June 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 0% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$4,837,912 and the actuarial value of assets was \$0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$4,837,912. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$1,201,191, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 402.76%. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial methods and assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the June 1, 2012 actuarial valuation, the projected unit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 3.75% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is a blended rate of the expected long-term investment returns on plan assets and on the employer's own investments calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 9% initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 4.75% after 7 years. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a 30 year period. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at May 31, 2013 was 26 years.

(12) Commitments and contingencies

A. Government grants

The Village receives grants which are subject to audit by agencies of the State and federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowances and a request for a return of funds to the State and federal governments. Based on past experience, the Village administration believes disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

B. Litigation

On an ongoing basis, the Village is a party to litigation including tax certiorari proceedings. Such proceedings will occasionally result in settlements, whereby the Village will be required to rebate certain real property taxes. Such rebates are recognized when realized. Based on past experience, the Village administration believes the ultimate resolution of current legal actions, if any, would be immaterial.

C. Property tax cap

In June 2011, the New York State Legislature enacted Chapter 97, Laws of 2011 Real Property Tax Cap and Mandate Relief Provisions. For fiscal years beginning in 2012 through at least June 15, 2016, growth in the property tax levy (the total amount to be raised through property taxes charged on a municipality's taxable assessed value of property) will be capped at 2% or the rate of inflation (but not less than 1 percent), whichever is less, with some exceptions. The governing body can exceed the tax levy limit by a passing 60% vote, which is enforced by local law.

(13) Changes in accounting standards

The Village has adopted all current statements of GASB that are applicable. The following are changes in accounting standards that were implemented in the current fiscal year:

GASB has issued Statement 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities (effective December 15, 2012), which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards, that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The provisions of this Statement did not materially affect the Village for the year ended May 31, 2013.

GASB has issued Statement 66, Technical Corrections - 2012 (effective December 15, 2012), which amended Statements 10 and 62 and is designed to improve the accounting and financial reporting for governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from the issuance of two pronouncements, Statements 54 and 62. The provisions of this Statement did not materially affect the Village for the year ended May 31, 2013.

(14) Subsequent events

The Village has evaluated subsequent events occurring after the Statement of Net Position through the date of August 30, 2013 which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued noting no matters requiring disclosure.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) - BUDGET TO ACTUAL
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

	Special Revenue Funds											
	General Fund			Water			Recreation			Special Grant		
	Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues and Other Sources												
Real property taxes	\$ 4,262,135	\$ 4,237,466	\$ (24,669)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other tax items	30,392	34,965	4,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-property tax items	242,000	250,437	8,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental income	23,700	22,758	(942)	680,000	668,658	(11,342)	210,000	233,566	23,566	-	-	-
Use of money and property	405,000	414,244	9,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	60,000	89,390	29,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	19,000	21,598	2,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	18,550	18,550	-	64	64	-	82,112	82,112	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	5,500	16,231	10,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State sources	120,875	173,264	52,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal sources	-	167,225	167,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,085	41,203	(66,882)
Total revenues	5,168,602	5,446,128	277,526	680,000	668,722	(11,278)	210,000	315,678	105,678	108,085	41,203	(66,882)
Other sources:												
Appropriated fund balance	20,041	-	(20,041)	262	-	(262)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund transfers	-	7,269	7,269	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other sources	5,188,643	5,453,397	264,754	680,262	668,722	(11,540)	220,000	325,678	105,678	108,085	41,203	(66,882)
Expenditures and Other Uses												
General government support	1,004,740	1,074,956	(70,216)	26,314	26,146	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	694,324	837,290	(142,966)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	410,783	419,113	(8,330)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	616,471	605,832	10,639	-	-	-	150,000	165,687	(15,687)	-	-	-
Home and community services	671,365	690,515	(19,150)	427,708	427,661	47	-	-	-	108,085	41,203	66,882
Employee benefits	1,093,588	1,039,723	53,865	105,240	92,771	12,469	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service -												
Principal	230,439	230,439	-	76,000	75,555	445	44,000	43,445	555	-	-	-
Interest	181,933	157,109	24,824	45,000	44,646	354	26,000	25,672	328	-	-	-
Total expenditures	4,903,643	5,054,977	(151,334)	680,262	666,779	13,483	220,000	234,804	(14,804)	108,085	41,203	66,882
Other uses:												
Payment of bond anticipation note principal	275,000	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund transfers	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures and other uses	5,188,643	5,339,977	(151,334)	680,262	666,779	13,483	220,000	234,804	(14,804)	108,085	41,203	66,882
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	113,420	\$ 113,420	\$ -	1,943	\$ 1,943	\$ -	90,874	\$ 90,874	\$ -	-	\$ -
Fund balance (deficit), beginning of year		248,660			(10,057)			(38,843)				
Fund balance (deficit), end of year		\$ 362,080			\$ (8,114)			\$ 52,031		\$ -		

The accompanying notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this schedule.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR THE RETIREE HEALTH PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
6/1/2012	\$ -	\$ 4,837,912	\$ 4,837,912	0.0%	\$ 1,201,191	402.76%
6/1/2011	-	6,862,278	6,862,278	0.0%	1,253,115	547.62%
6/1/2010	-	5,779,272	5,779,272	0.0%	1,193,443	484.25%

The accompanying notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this schedule.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS, ONGOING PROJECTS
AND CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
MAY 31, 2013

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>Cumulative Expenditures</u>	<u>Variance-Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Water quality #2	07-4	\$ 100,000	\$ 78,742	\$ 21,258
Bayville Village street scape	09-2	1,025,000	994,049	30,951
Pump	11-1	84,985	84,985	-
Tractor	11-2	19,517	19,517	-
		<u>\$ 1,229,502</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,293</u>	<u>\$ 52,209</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this schedule.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
SCHEDULE OF NON-CURRENT GOVERNMENTAL LIABILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

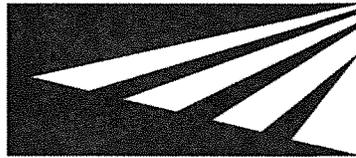
	<u>Date of Original Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding June 1, 2012</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Outstanding May 31, 2013</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Interest Paid 2012-2013</u>
Serial bonds:								
Public improvement	Nov-99	\$ 1,670,000	5.50-5.625	\$ -	\$ 170,000	\$ 1,500,000	5.50	\$ 86,477
Public improvement	Dec-03	<u>2,675,000</u>	3.00-5.00	<u>-</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	3.25	<u>104,658</u>
		<u>\$ 4,345,000</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 345,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000,000</u>		<u>\$ 191,135</u>
Installment purchase debt:								
Mailing system	Jun-07	\$ 1,322	15.14	\$ -	\$ 1,322	\$ -	15.14	\$ 17
Copier	Oct-08	<u>3,758</u>	26.00	<u>-</u>	<u>3,007</u>	<u>751</u>	26.00	<u>753</u>
Mailing system	Sep-11	<u>4,804</u>	9.38	<u>-</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>4,694</u>	9.38	<u>525</u>
		<u>\$ 9,884</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,439</u>	<u>\$ 5,445</u>		<u>\$ 1,295</u>
Bond anticipation notes:								
Vehicle and equipment	Mar-12	<u>\$ 2,333,117</u>	1.50	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,265,606</u>	<u>\$ 1,067,511</u>	1.50	<u>\$ 34,997</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
should be read in conjunction with this schedule.

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF BAYVILLE
SCHEDULE OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
JUSTICE COURT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2013

	<u>Anthony Perri</u>	<u>John Kennedy</u>
Balances, June 1, 2012	\$ 1,335	\$ 705
Receipts:		
Vehicle violations, parking, fines and Village ordinances	17,430	2,860
New York State surcharge	<u>1,700</u>	<u>140</u>
Accountability	19,130	3,000
Disbursements	<u>18,790</u>	<u>3,705</u>
Balances, May 31, 2013	<u>\$ 1,675</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements should be read in conjunction with this schedule.



NawrockiSmith

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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 Board of Trustees of
the Incorporated Village of Bayville:

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Incorporated Village of Bayville (the "Village"), as of and for the year ended May 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 30, 2013.

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 opinion 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 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 to 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.

NawrockiSmith

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village'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 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

This report is intended solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not 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.

Melville, New York
August 30, 2013

Nawrocki Smith LLP