



Village of Victory

Records and Reports

2025M-94 | April 2026

Contents

- Audit Results 1**
 - Audit Summary 1

- Records and Reports: Findings and Recommendations 3**
 - Finding 1 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not maintain accurate accounting records. 3
 - Recommendations 5
 - Finding 2 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not prepare accurate and complete bank reconciliations. 5
 - Recommendations 5
 - Finding 3 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not provide the Board with adequate monthly reports. 6
 - Recommendations 7
 - Finding 4 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not file the AFRs in a timely manner. 7
 - Recommendation. 8
 - Finding 5 – The Board did not perform an annual audit of the Clerk-Treasurer’s accounting records. 8
 - Recommendations 8

- Appendix A: Profile, Criteria and Resources. 9**

- Appendix B: Response From Village Officials 12**

- Appendix C: Audit Methodology and Standards. 13**

Audit Results

Village of Victory



Audit Objective	Audit Period
Did the Village of Victory (Village) Clerk-Treasurer maintain accurate, complete and timely accounting records and reports?	June 1, 2023 – February 28, 2025. We expanded the audit period back to May 31, 2019, and forward to September 10, 2025, to review the Annual Financial Report (AFR) filing status.
Understanding the Audit Area	
<p>A village clerk-treasurer, as chief fiscal officer, must maintain accurate, complete and timely accounting records and reports for informed decision-making, legal compliance and accountability. These records are essential for a village board and officials when monitoring a village's financial health, making sound fiscal decisions, ensuring that the village complies with various laws and maintaining the public's trust.</p> <p>For the 2024-25 fiscal year, the Village's general fund and sewer fund appropriations were \$559,419 and \$114,366, respectively.</p>	

Audit Summary

The Clerk-Treasurer did not maintain accurate and complete accounting records, provide the Board with adequate monthly financial reports and file the AFRs in a timely manner (Figure 1). As a result, the Board's ability to properly and effectively monitor and manage the Village's financial operations was limited and Village residents and other interested parties were prevented from being informed of the Village's financial position.

Because the Clerk-Treasurer did not properly maintain accurate accounting records, the monthly financial reports provided to the Board were not complete as they did not contain reconciled cash balances and an accurate budget status report. The Clerk-Treasurer also did not properly prepare bank reconciliations because she did not reconcile the adjusted bank balances to book balances recorded in the central accounting system. In addition, the budget status reports did not contain all pertinent information such as amounts budgeted for real property tax revenue and all budget amendments approved by the Board or show the original budgeted amounts for revenues and appropriations.

Furthermore, the Clerk-Treasurer filed the fiscal years 2018-19 through 2024-25 AFRs late with the New York State Office of the State Comptroller (OSC), including the 2021-22 through 2024-25 AFRs, which were filed after completion of fieldwork. As of September 10, 2025, AFRs were filed between 41 and 1,322 days late (Figure 1).

The Board did not adequately monitor the Village’s finances because it did not verify the accuracy of the monthly reports it received and did not annually audit the Clerk-Treasurer’s records to ensure the financial records were accurate, complete and maintained in a timely manner. Had the Board periodically monitored the Village’s finances and conducted the required annual audit, the Board may have identified the deficiencies noted in this report.

The report includes 10 recommendations that, if implemented, will improve the Village’s financial records and reports to ensure they are accurate, complete and prepared in a timely manner. With this information, the Board, Village officials and other stakeholders can make informed decisions. Village officials generally agreed with our recommendations and indicated they planned to initiate corrective action.

We conducted this audit pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the State Constitution and the State Comptroller’s authority as set forth in Article 3 of the New York State General Municipal Law (GML). Our methodology and standards are included in Appendix C.

The Board has the responsibility to initiate corrective action. A written corrective action plan (CAP) that addresses the findings and recommendations in this report should be prepared and provided to our office within 90 days, pursuant to Section 35 of GML. For more information on preparing and filing your CAP, please refer to our brochure, *Responding to an OSC Audit Report*, which you received with the draft audit report. We encourage the Board to make the CAP available for public review in the Clerk-Treasurer’s office.

Figure 1: AFRs Filed Late as of September 10, 2025

Fiscal Year	Date Filed	Days Late
2018-19	11/02/2020	460
2019-20	03/14/2024	1,322
2020-21	10/28/2024	1,185
2021-22 ^a	07/14/2025	1,079
2022-23 ^a	07/31/2025	731
2023-24 ^a	08/19/2025	384
2024-25 ^a	09/10/2025	41
a) Filed after the end of audit fieldwork.		

Records and Reports: Findings and Recommendations

A village clerk-treasurer should maintain financial records that provide an accurate and complete accounting of the adopted budget and all financial transactions. For each village fund, there should be accurate and complete documentation of the budgetary control accounts, assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenditures. It is the village board's responsibility to provide financial oversight and to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the clerk-treasurer's records and reports. Without reliable accounting records and reports, the village board's ability to make informed financial decisions is limited. The village board is also required to conduct an annual audit, or have a village officer, employee or an independent public accountant audit the clerk-treasurer's annual report and the supporting records.

More details on the criteria used in this report, as well as resources we make available to local officials that can help officials improve operations (Figure 4), are included in Appendix A.

Finding 1 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not maintain accurate accounting records.

The Clerk-Treasurer did not properly close the accounting records as of fiscal year 2019-20, allowing the recorded balances for revenues and expenditures to accumulate past the year-end in the central accounting system. According to the Clerk-Treasurer, she did not properly close the accounting records because she fell behind after the Board discontinued appropriating funds for accounting services to assist the Clerk-Treasurer in closing the accounting records. Because the Clerk-Treasurer did not close these accounts to determine the Village's year-end fund balance, the Board could not determine the Village's financial condition or determine whether funds were available to appropriate for future operations.

We determined that recorded assets, liabilities, revenues, expenditures and fund balance accounts were not accurately maintained, and bank reconciliations were not performed in a timely manner to assist in identifying such errors.

For fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25, as of February 28, 2025, we compared the recorded balance sheet balances (assets, liabilities and fund balance) and the balances of the statement of revenues and expenditures in the central accounting system to available support including bank statements, cancelled check images and vouchers and determined there were variances in each fund (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Recorded to Supported Balance Sheet Account Comparison

Fiscal Year	Fund	Account	Amount Recorded	Supported Balance	Over/(Under) Stated
2023-24	General	Assets	\$617,155	\$230,082	\$387,073
		Liabilities	\$29,327	\$5,197	\$24,130
		Fund Balance	\$175,680	\$224,885	(\$49,205)
	Sewer	Assets	\$222,395	\$190,878	\$31,517
		Liabilities	\$1,403	\$0	\$1,403
		Fund Balance	\$255,979	\$190,878	\$65,101
	Community Development	Assets	\$3,643	\$0	\$3,643
		Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Fund Balance	\$155,019	\$0	\$155,019
2024-25 ^a	General	Assets	\$679,406	\$256,100	\$423,306
		Liabilities	\$27,789	\$4,662	\$23,127
		Fund Balance	\$651,617	\$251,438	\$400,179
	Sewer	Assets	\$186,605	\$154,660	\$31,945
		Liabilities	\$768	\$0	\$768
		Fund Balance	\$185,837	\$154,660	\$31,177
	Community Development	Assets	\$3,643	\$0	\$3,643
		Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Fund Balance	\$3,643	\$0	\$3,643

(a) As of February 28, 2025

Variations within the statement of revenues and expenditures were not significant and were discussed with officials. The balance sheet variances occurred due to recording errors, missing financial transactions and inaccurate account balances from prior fiscal years that were carried forward. For example, in the 2023-24 fiscal year, a general fund cash account balance was overstated by \$34,372 because the Clerk-Treasurer did not enter all financial transactions and the transactions recorded had errors. A timely reconciliation of the adjusted bank balance to the balance recorded in the central accounting system might have identified these discrepancies. Fund balance in the accounting records was not updated to accurately reflect the Village's financial position, resulting in inaccurate and unbalanced accounting records.

Due to the Clerk-Treasurer not properly fulfilling her responsibilities, the Village's accounting records were not reliable because they were inaccurate, incomplete and did not include timely financial information during the fiscal year. Further, these discrepancies, if not corrected, will carry over into the fiscal year 2024-25 ending balances for the general, sewer and community development funds. Without reliable accounting records, the Board's ability to manage the Village's financial condition and make sound financial decisions is limited.

Recommendations

The Clerk-Treasurer should:

1. Maintain accurate and complete accounting records that are prepared in a timely manner.
2. Adjust the accounting records to properly include the correct account balances.

Finding 2 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not prepare accurate and complete bank reconciliations.

The Clerk-Treasurer did not properly prepare bank reconciliations, and the Board did not review bank reconciliations, bank statements or cancelled check images. While the Clerk-Treasurer prepared adjusted bank balances for bank accounts with frequent activity, she did not reconcile the adjusted bank balances to book balances recorded in the central accounting system, which is necessary to identify any discrepancies that occurred. Instead, she reviewed individual transactions recorded in the central accounting system for accuracy.

We prepared 32 bank reconciliations for the eight bank accounts open during our four sample months. The total adjusted bank balances did not agree with the recorded cash balances at month-end for 12 of the 24 book balances (50 percent). The discrepancies ranged from the recorded general fund cash balance exceeding the adjusted bank balance by \$6,531, to the recorded general fund cash balance exceeding the adjusted bank balance by \$416,011.

Because the Clerk-Treasurer did not ensure the bank account balances were properly reconciled to the recorded cash balances in the central accounting system, identifying and correcting discrepancies and errors did not occur in a timely manner. If officials had independently reviewed bank reconciliations and ensured they were prepared in a timely manner, errors and unrecorded transactions may have been identified and corrected.

Recommendations

3. The Clerk-Treasurer should prepare accurate and complete monthly bank reconciliations for all bank accounts and provide bank reconciliations and bank statements to the Board for review.
4. The Board should review and approve bank reconciliations.

Finding 3 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not provide the Board with adequate monthly reports.

The Clerk-Treasurer did not provide the Board with adequate monthly financial reports that would allow it to effectively monitor the Village's financial operations. The Clerk-Treasurer provided the Board with a Treasurer's report which contained cash balances and budget-status reports. While two Board members told us that they thought the Treasurer's reports they received were adequate, they had not taken any fiscal oversight training for their oversight duties and on what financial information they should receive to fulfill those duties. The Clerk-Treasurer explained she did not provide the Board with additional financial reports because any supporting documentation is kept on file and can be requested if needed.

Cash Balances – We reviewed six months of Treasurer's reports provided to the Board within the audit period and determined the reports did not contain accurate and complete financial information. For example, of the six Treasurer's reports reviewed, four did not contain adjusted cash balances. Of the two Treasurer's reports containing adjusted cash balances, one was inaccurate and had an overstatement of the adjusted cash balance totaling \$2,803. Without the adjusted cash balances, the Board would be unaware of the true cash balances that are available.

Budget-Status Reports – In addition, while revenue and appropriation accounts were generally properly recorded and reported, the budget-status reports included the adjusted budget, but did not include the original budgeted amounts for revenues and appropriations. Further, our review of the accounting records indicated that the Clerk-Treasurer did not enter a balanced budget or Board-authorized budget amendments into the central accounting system, resulting in incomplete and inaccurate budget-status reports provided to the Board.

Specifically, for fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25, the estimated general fund real property tax revenue of \$243,394 and \$261,224, respectively, were not recorded in the central accounting system. The Board did not question the omission or require the Clerk-Treasurer to enter all pertinent budgeting information. In addition, the Clerk-Treasurer did not enter budget amendments in the central accounting system accurately and in a timely manner. For example:

- Seven budget amendments totaling \$97,271 were not properly recorded. Specifically, the Clerk-Treasurer mistakenly amended the budget by decreasing anticipated revenues, rather than increasing them by the anticipated increase in revenues necessary to fund the planned increase in expenditures. Therefore, she recorded only one side of the entry.
- Three Board-approved budget amendments totaling \$21,160 were not recorded.
- One budget adjustment, totaling \$9,040, was charged against a contingency account and a personal services account. However, funds in the contingency account were unavailable due to unrecorded prior Board-approved budget amendments causing the contingency account to be overexpended by \$4,741. Further, the budget adjustment was not approved by the Board and was recorded on December 5, 2024, after the close of the 2023-24 fiscal year.

The Clerk-Treasurer could not provide us with a reasonable explanation as to why she did not properly enter the budget detail and amendments in the central accounting system. Further, these recording errors were allowed to occur and remain undetected and uncorrected due to a lack of independent review by the Board or a designee. The Clerk-Treasurer also told us that she was unaware that budget amendments should be made prior to appropriation accounts being overexpended or before the completion of the fiscal year.

Without the original budget to compare to the adjusted budget, the Board would not be able to determine whether Board-authorized budget amendments were properly recorded in the central accounting system in a timely manner. Further, without an accurately adjusted budget, the Board is not fully aware of the Village’s financial position and cannot make informed decisions for future budgeting to properly identify resource allocations.

Recommendations

5. The Clerk-Treasurer should enter all budgetary information including Board-approved budget amendments in the central accounting system in a timely manner.
6. The Clerk-Treasurer should prepare and provide the Board with complete monthly financial reports which include reconciled cash balances and budget status reports for each fund.
7. The Board should ensure the Clerk-Treasurer prepares and provides accurate and complete monthly financial reports.

Finding 4 – The Clerk-Treasurer did not file the AFRs in a timely manner.

The Clerk-Treasurer filed the fiscal years 2018-19 through 2024-25 AFRs late with the New York State Office of the State Comptroller (OSC), including the 2021-22 through 2024-25 AFRs, which were filed after completion of fieldwork. As of September 10, 2025, AFRs were filed between 41 and 1,322 days late (Figure 3). The Clerk-Treasurer is required by GML, Section 30 to file the AFR with OSC within 60 days following the close of the fiscal year and may be approved for a 60-day extension.

The Clerk-Treasurer stated the Village had previously hired a certified public accountant (CPA) to assist her

Figure 3: AFRs Filed Late as of September 10, 2025

Fiscal Year	Date Filed	Days Late
2018-19	11/02/2020	460
2019-20	03/14/2024	1,322
2020-21	10/28/2024	1,185
2021-22 ^a	07/14/2025	1,079
2022-23 ^a	07/31/2025	731
2023-24 ^a	08/19/2025	384
2024-25 ^a	09/10/2025	41

a) Filed after the end of audit fieldwork.

in filing the Village's AFRs up until the 2018-19 fiscal year. The Board discontinued appropriating funds for a CPA to assist the Clerk-Treasurer in the subsequent fiscal year. As a result, she fell behind on filing as she had not filed an AFR without the CPA's assistance and was unsure of the process. By not filing the AFR in a timely manner, the Clerk-Treasurer prevented the Board, Village residents and other interested parties from knowing the Village's financial position at a point in time and having a complete summary of the financial operations for the fiscal year. Prior to the start of fieldwork, the Board adopted a formal plan to hire an accounting consultant to file the remaining delinquent AFRs.

Recommendation

8. The Clerk-Treasurer should file subsequent AFRs with OSC within 60 days after the close of each fiscal year as required by GML Section 30.

Finding 5 – The Board did not perform an annual audit of the Clerk-Treasurer's accounting records.

The Clerk-Treasurer did not provide an annual accounting to the Board, and the Board did not audit, or contract with an independent public accountant to audit the Clerk-Treasurer's accounting records for the 2023-24 fiscal year. The Clerk-Treasurer and the Board told us they were not aware of the annual audit requirements. Without a proper annual audit, the Board's ability to provide adequate oversight of financial operations is diminished. Had the Board conducted the annual audits, the deficiencies found during the audit could have been identified and corrected sooner.

Recommendations

The Board should:

9. Annually audit or cause to be audited the Clerk-Treasurer's records and reports, as required by NYS Village Law 4-408(e).
10. Attend applicable and beneficial training sessions to enable members to better understand and perform their financial duties.

Appendix A: Profile, Criteria and Resources

Profile

The Village is located in the Town of Saratoga in Saratoga County and governed by the elected Board which includes a Mayor and two Trustees. The Mayor is the chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for the overall management and oversight of Village operations. The Board-appointed Clerk-Treasurer is the chief financial officer who is responsible for receiving, disbursing and retaining custody of Village money; maintaining accounting records; providing financial reports to the Board; and filing the Village's AFR. The Village employed a new Deputy Clerk-Treasurer within the 2024-25 fiscal year who assisted the Clerk-Treasurer in the collecting, recording and depositing of cash receipts. Further, the Board gained two newly elected officials, a new Mayor and Trustee, who took office on April 1, 2025, prior to the end of the 2024-25 fiscal year ending May 31, 2025. The Deputy Clerk-Treasurer was appointed as the replacement for the former Clerk-Treasurer for the 2025-26 fiscal year.

The Village has three operating funds: general, sewer and community development. The general fund is primarily funded by real property tax and sales tax revenues. The sewer fund is primarily funded with sewer rents. The community development fund is used to account for federal and State grants such as the Community Development Block Grant.

Criteria – Records and Reports

All financial transactions should be recorded accurately and in a timely manner for use in managing village operations and making financial decisions. NYS Village Law Section 4-408 requires a clerk-treasurer to keep an accurate and complete account of the disbursement and collection of all money using proper accounting procedures. The accounting records should document the assets, liabilities, fund balance and results of operations (revenues and expenditures) for each village fund.

Bank reconciliations should be prepared monthly and any differences between the adjusted bank balances and general ledger cash accounts should be researched and explained. Additionally, bank reconciliations serve as an internal verification of cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Officials should ensure bank reconciliations are prepared, independently reviewed and approved monthly.

The village board should be provided with reconciled cash balances for each fund and comparisons of actual revenues and expenditures to amounts estimated in the annual budget (budget status reports). It is crucial the village board receives regular financial reports from the village clerk-treasurer to fulfill its responsibility of monitoring financial operations (i.e., providing oversight of the maintenance of accounting records). Generally, corrective action is easier to initiate when the need is identified early. Interim reports should provide the board with timely information on such issues as: financial position, results of operations and budget status.

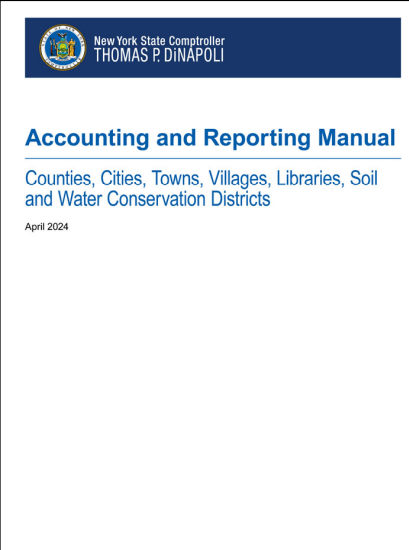
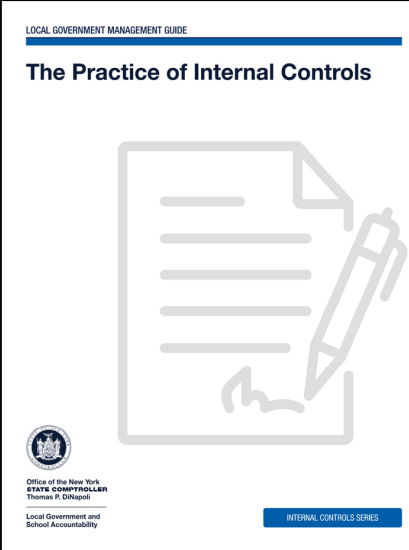
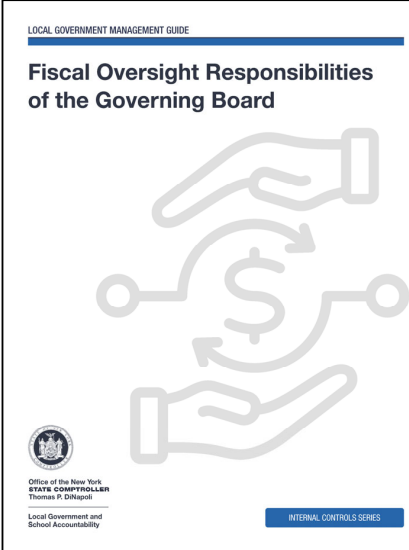
In NYS, general statutory law requires political subdivisions to establish appropriations as a means of providing control over amounts that may be expended. In addition, revenues other than real property

taxes must be estimated as a means of determining the amount of real property taxes to be levied. OSC requires budgets for funds classified as general, special revenue, capital projects, debt service and proprietary. The books of accounts must establish budgetary control at the level of detail contained in the original budget and as modified by the village board during the fiscal year. A village should control expenditures for each budget line that it has established. The village clerk-treasurer should also identify and present any necessary budget amendments for village board review and approval prior to exceeding any appropriation and record such adjustments to the central accounting system after village board approval in an accurate and timely manner.

NYS GML Section 30 requires the village clerk-treasurer to complete and submit the AFR to OSC within 60 days of the end of the village's fiscal-year end or request an extension which, if granted, would extend the deadline an additional 60 days. The AFR provides the village board, OSC, village residents and other interested parties with a transparent tool to monitor and evaluate financial operations.

Unless a CPA or public accountant has been hired to audit the village clerk-treasurer's records within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year, a village board shall audit, or cause to be audited by a village officer or village employee, the village clerk-treasurer's statement showing in detail all revenues and expenditures during the previous fiscal year and the outstanding indebtedness of the village as of the end of the fiscal year and all supporting documentation per NYS Village Law 4-408(e). The annual audit helps the village board fulfill its overall fiscal oversight responsibilities by providing it with an opportunity to assess the reliability of the books, records and supporting documents. It also serves to identify conditions that need improvement and provides useful information to help a village board oversee the village's financial operations.

Additional Records and Reports Resources

Figure 4: OSC Publications		
<i>Accounting and Reporting Manuals – Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Libraries, Soil and Water Conservation Districts</i>	<i>Practice of Internal Controls</i>	<i>Fiscal Oversight Responsibilities of the Governing Board</i>
 <p>New York State Comptroller THOMAS P. DINAPOLI</p> <p>Accounting and Reporting Manual</p> <p>Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Libraries, Soil and Water Conservation Districts</p> <p>April 2024</p>	 <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT GUIDE</p> <p>The Practice of Internal Controls</p> <p>Office of the New York STATE COMPTROLLER Thomas P. DiNapoli</p> <p>Local Government and School Accountability</p> <p>INTERNAL CONTROLS SERIES</p>	 <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT GUIDE</p> <p>Fiscal Oversight Responsibilities of the Governing Board</p> <p>Office of the New York STATE COMPTROLLER Thomas P. DiNapoli</p> <p>Local Government and School Accountability</p> <p>INTERNAL CONTROLS SERIES</p>
<p>https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/local-government/publications/pdf/arm.pdf</p>	<p>https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/local-government/publications/pdf/the-practice-of-internal-controls.pdf</p>	<p>https://www.osc.ny.gov/files/local-government/publications/pdf/fiscal-oversight-responsibilities-of-the-governing-board.pdf</p>

In addition, our website can be used to search for audits, resources, publications and training for officials: <https://www.osc.ny.gov/local-government>.

Appendix B: Response From Village Officials

Village of Victory

23 Pine St. Victory Mills, NY 12884

February 17, 2026

Although I do not agree with the layout or wording of the audit document, I want to assure our residents that all recommendations made have been fully implemented. In fact, these corrective measures have been in place for several months.

As part of our continued commitment to improvement and accountability, the Village has enhanced documentation procedures for monthly Board meetings and implemented updated business policies to strengthen internal controls and operational efficiency.

Our Village financial accountant formally responded to the audit and noted that there were unique circumstances affecting workflow and managerial responsibilities during the audit period, stating:

“There were a host of idiosyncratic circumstances that interfered with the workflow in your office during the period audited. The extra managerial duties of the Village Clerk/Treasurer are also not part of the equation.”

This response has been carefully reviewed and considered as part of our corrective actions to ensure that all improvements support both compliance and effective administration.

We remain dedicated to providing the residents of the Village of Victory with transparent, responsible, and efficient government as we move forward.

Thank you,

Corey Helwig

Corey Helwig
Mayor, Village of Victory

Appendix C: Audit Methodology and Standards

We obtained an understanding of internal controls that we deemed significant within the context of the audit objective and assessed those controls. Information related to the scope of our work on internal controls, as well as the work performed in our audit procedures to achieve the audit objective and obtain valid audit evidence, included the following:

- We interviewed Village officials and reviewed various financial records and reports and Board meeting minutes to gain an understanding of the Clerk-Treasurer's procedures for maintaining accounting records, preparing bank reconciliations and providing financial reports to the Board and the Board's oversight of the Clerk-Treasurer's duties including the annual audit process.
- We used our professional judgment to select a sample of the 14 highest-dollar asset and liability accounts in the accounting records for the general and sewer funds as of fiscal year-end May 31, 2024 and February 28, 2025, the end of the audit period, to determine whether they were properly recorded and supported.
- We used our professional judgment to select a sample of the seven highest-dollar revenue accounts and nine highest-dollar expenditure accounts recorded in the accounting records for the general fund and sewer fund as of fiscal year-end May 31, 2024 to determine whether they were recorded to the proper fund and supported.
- We used our professional judgment to select a sample of the seven highest-dollar revenue accounts and seven expenditure accounts recorded in the accounting records for the general fund and sewer fund as of February 28, 2025, the end of the audit period, to determine whether they were supported and recorded in the proper fund.
- We used our professional judgment to select four months during the audit period to review and perform bank reconciliations. We selected May 2024 and February 2025 to perform bank reconciliations for the fiscal year-end and at the end of our audit period. We also used our professional judgment to select a sample of two additional months, October 2023 and November 2024, to include months from each fiscal year during our audit period. We reviewed whether monthly bank reconciliations were prepared, agreed with the general ledger cash balances and were independently reviewed. This review consisted of eight bank and investment accounts for each of the four sample months.
- Using our professional judgment, we selected six financial reports (29 percent) provided to the Board to determine whether monthly reports were provided, what was provided and whether the information presented was accurate. We selected the monthly reports presented to the Board for the months of July 2023, June 2024 and January 2025 for the beginning and ending of the 2023-24 fiscal year and close to the end of our audit period. We also used our professional judgment to select three additional months (December 2023, March 2024, and September 2024) to include months from each fiscal year during our audit period.
- We used our professional judgment to select the following samples based on the accounts with the highest budgeted amounts to determine whether the 2023-24 Board-adopted budget was properly recorded in the central accounting system:

-
- Five (29 percent) of the budgeted revenue accounts totaling \$409,312 for the general fund.
 - Five (14 percent) of the budgeted appropriation accounts totaling \$216,305 for the general fund.
 - Three (100 percent) budgeted revenue accounts totaling \$109,400 for the sewer fund.
 - Five (71 percent) of the budgeted appropriation accounts totaling \$106,500 for the sewer fund.
 - We used our professional judgment to select the following samples based on the accounts with the highest budgeted amounts to determine whether the 2024-25 Board-adopted budget was properly recorded in the central accounting system:
 - Five (25 percent) of the budgeted revenue accounts totaling \$475,952 for the general fund.
 - Five (13 percent) of the budgeted appropriation accounts totaling \$265,309 for the general fund.
 - Four (100 percent) budgeted revenue accounts totaling \$114,366 for the sewer fund.
 - Five (71 percent) of the budgeted appropriation accounts totaling \$114,366 for the sewer fund.
 - We reviewed all budget amendments approved by the Board and all budget amendments recorded in the central accounting system during the audit period to determine the amount of the budget amendments, appropriation accounts affected and whether budget amendments were appropriate, approved by the Board and properly recorded in the central accounting system in a timely manner.
 - We interviewed the Clerk-Treasurer to determine whether the 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 AFRs were filed and, if not filed, the reason. We reviewed the OSC online reporting system to determine the Village's AFR filing status.
 - We interviewed Village officials and reviewed Board meeting minutes to determine whether the Board has audited or obtained an audit of the Clerk-Treasurer's records and reports for the 2023-24 fiscal year.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective.

Unless otherwise indicated in this report, samples for testing were selected based on professional judgment, as it was not the intent to project the results onto the entire population. Where applicable, information is presented concerning the value and/or relevant population size and the sample selected for examination.

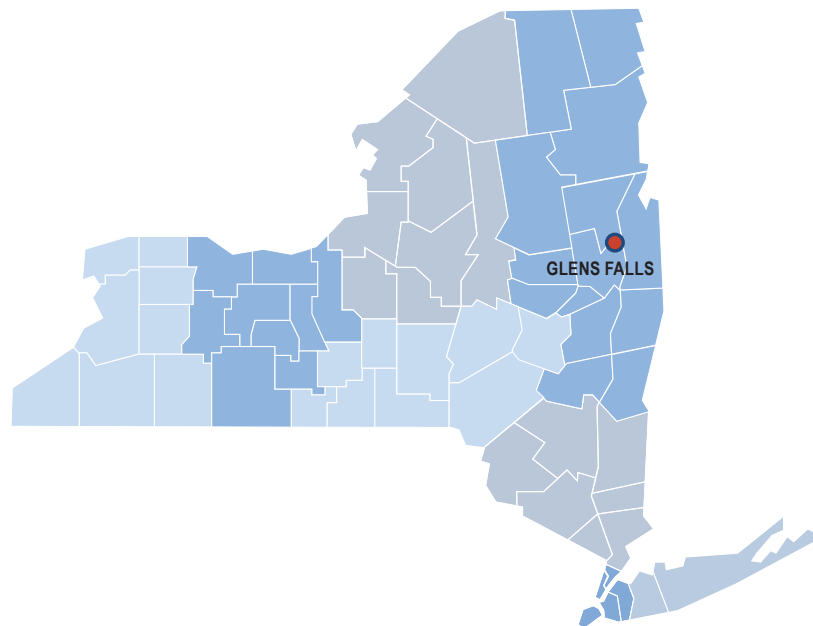
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