INCORPORATED VILLAGE
OF HEAD OF THE HARBOR

JUSTICE COURT FUNDS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 28, 2026

Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor
St. James, New York

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF HEAD OF THE HARBOR
February 28, 2026

Table of Contents

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Combining Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements, and Cash Balances	3
Note to Financial Statements	4

CULLEN & DANOWSKI, LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor
St. James, New York

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying combining statement of cash receipts, disbursements and cash balances of the Justice Court Funds of the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor ("the Village"), as of and for the year ended February 28, 2026, and the related note to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements of the Justice Court Funds of the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor presents fairly the cash balances at February 28, 2026 and the recorded cash receipts and disbursements and changes in cash balances for the year then ended in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in the note to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to the note to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. These financial statements are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the cash basis of accounting described in the note to the financial statement and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Cullen & Danowski, LLP

Port Jefferson Station, New York
July 27, 2026

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF HEAD OF THE HARBOR
JUSTICE COURT FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND CASH BALANCES
For the Year Ended February 28, 2026

	Judge Toomey
Cash balance - February 28, 2025	$ 2,355
Receipts	118,786
	121,141
Disbursements	119,605
Cash balance - February 28, 2026	$ 1,536

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF HEAD OF THE HARBOR
JUSTICE COURT FUNDS
NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended February 28, 2026

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The transactions of the Justice Court Funds are not considered part of the reporting entity of the Incorporated Village of Head of the Harbor. Consequently, such transactions are not included in the financial statements of the Village.

The books and records of the Justice Court Funds are maintained on the cash basis method of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures are recognized when cash is disbursed. The funds are controlled by the Village Justices to primarily record the receipt of traffic fines imposed and their subsequent disbursement to the New York State Bureau of Justice Court Funds through the Office of the State Comptroller.

For the year ended February 28, 2026, $94,286 was returned and deposited into the General Fund of the Village to offset the costs of operating the Village Court, which costs amounted to $30,236.