

Welcome To

CIRA Compilation and Review Update - 2010

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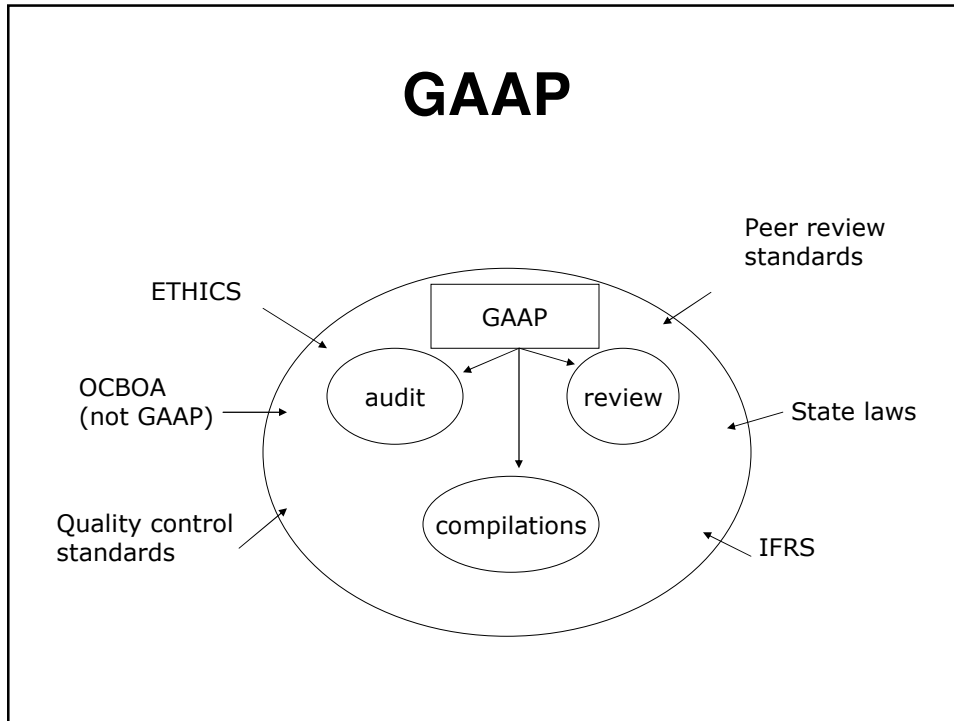
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Background information

- Local CPA firm
- Audits
- Reviews
- Compilations
- Tax preparation
- Consultation

Course Objectives

- Understanding professional standards and industry practices of CIRAs
- SSARS Update for CIRAs



Professional A & A Standards

- Code of Professional Conduct - (Ethics) (ET)
- Accounting Standards (US GAAP or ASC)
- Auditing - United States (AU)
- Accounting and Review Services - SSARS (AR)
- Attestation Engagements (AT)
- Quality Control (QC)
- Peer Review (PR)
- International Standards

Other Professional Standards

- Ethics (as applies) (ET)
- Tax Services (TS)
- Personal Financial Planning (PFP)
- Valuation Services (VS)
- Consulting Services (CS)
- Bylaws (BL)
- Continuing Professional Education (CPE)
- International (as applies)

AICPA Code of Professional Conduct

- ***“The Code of Professional Conduct was adopted by the membership to provide guidance and rules to all members - those in public practice, in industry, in government, and in education - in the performance of their professional responsibilities.” (Intro. to Code)***

CIRA Guide

- Current professional standards apply
- Single most authoritative source of GAAP is the **Accounting Standards Codification** (ASC) from the FASB.
- The ASC replaces the CIRA Guide for GAAP.
- Most authoritative source of Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) is the AICPA's CIRA Guide, **Audits of Common Interest Realty Associations.**

Compilation and Review Standards

**Statements on Standards for
Accounting and Review
Services (SSARS)**

CIRAs and SSARS

- Pertain primarily to Compilation and Review Engagements
- GAAP is applicable to SSARS engagements
- May use other than SSARS Standards for guidance and definition
- Major changes brought on by SSARS 19.

SSARS Standards

- **Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS)**
- In accordance with the SSARS's standards, "*the accountant is required to issue a report whenever he (she) completes a compilation or review of the financial statements of a nonpublic entity in compliance with the provisions of this statement.*"

AR Section 20

- **Defining Professional Requirements in Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services**
- **Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: December, 2007**
- **Source: SSARS No. 16**
- **Note:** SSARS No. 19, issued in December 2009, supersedes this section effective for compilations and reviews of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. SSARS No. 19 has been integrated within section 60, Framework for Performing and Reporting on Compilation and Review Engagements; section 80, Compilation of Financial Statements; and section 90, Review of Financial Statements. This section has been retained until SSARS No. 19 becomes fully effective.

AR Section 50

- **Standards for Accounting and Review Services**
- **Issue date, unless otherwise indicated: May, 2004**
- **Source: SSARS No. 11**
- **Note:** SSARS No. 19, issued in December 2009, supersedes this section effective for compilations and reviews of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. SSARS No. 19 has been integrated within section 60, Framework for Performing and Reporting on Compilation and Review Engagements; section 80, Compilation of Financial Statements; and section 90, Review of Financial Statements. This section has been retained until SSARS No. 19 becomes fully effective.

AR Section 50 (cont)

- **.01**
- An accountant must perform a compilation or review of a nonissuer in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS) issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. SSARS provide a measure of quality and the objectives to be achieved in both a compilation and review. [Paragraph amended by the issuance of SSARS No. 17, December 2008.]
- **.02**
- The SSARS are issued by the AICPA Accounting and Review Services Committee (ARSC) and provide performance and reporting standards for compilations and reviews.

AR Section 50 (cont)

- **.03**
- Rule 202, *Compliance With Standards*, of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct [ET section 202.01], requires an AICPA member who performs compilations or reviews to comply with standards promulgated by the ARSC. The ARSC develops and issues standards in the form of Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services through a due process that includes deliberations in meetings open to the public, public exposure of proposed SSARS, and a formal vote. The SSARS are codified.

Compilation Financial Statements

- Financial statements include:
- Balance sheet
- Statement of income
- Statement of retained earnings
- Statement of cash flows
- Statement of changes in owners' equity
- Statement of assets and liabilities
- Statement of revenue and expenses
- Summary of operations
- Statement of operations by product lines
- Statement of cash receipts and disbursements

Compilation Requirements

- Establish an understanding with the entity about the services to be performed and the report the accountant expects to issue
- Be knowledgeable about the client's industry and have or obtain knowledge of the accounting principles involved
- Obtain a general understanding of the nature of the entity's transactions
- Consider whether it is necessary to perform other accounting services
- Perform additional work if information supplied by the client appears to be incorrect, incomplete, or otherwise unsatisfactory
- Read the compiled financial statements

Submission of Financial Statements

- Critical to SSARS
- When financials are deemed to be submitted – SSARS applies
- When not submitted – not applicable

When are Compilations and Review Required ?

- ***SSARS 8 – Amendment to Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services No. 1, Compilation and Review of Financial Statements***
- Under SSARS 8, two conditions are necessary in order to submit financial statements.

When (cont)

- *Prepare financial statements either manually or with computer software.*
- *Present the financial statements to a client or third party.*
- **SSARS 8 does not define “prepare” and “present.” The accountant must use his or her professional judgment**

SSARS 9 - Omnibus

- Not audited, reviewed, or compiled financial statements
- Reporting on changes in equity and OCI
- Signature on SSARS report
- Management representations
- Supplementary information
- SSARS vs. QCS
- Predecessor/successor communications

Changes by SSARS 10

- Expands guidance on analytical procedures, inquiries, and other procedures
- **Adds inquiries concerning fraud to review engagements**
- **Requires representations regarding fraud**
- Provides guidance for work paper documentation in reviews
- Effective for reviews of periods ending on or after December 15, 2004

Changes by SSARS 11

- Effective on issuance
- Establishes SSARS hierarchy
- Three levels:
 - SSARS
 - Interpretive Publications
 - Other publications

SSARS 12

- Consideration of fraud
 - Compilation
 - Reviews
- Communications
- Updating management representations
- Restricting the use of reports
- Restated prior-period financial statements

SSARS 13

- Compiling specified elements, accounts or items
 - Conditions for engagement
 - Understanding with entity
 - Performance requirements
 - Reporting requirements

SSARS 14

- Compiling pro forma information
 - Conditions for engagement
 - Understanding with entity
 - Performance requirements
 - Reporting requirements

SSARS 15

- **SSARS 15 - *Elimination of Certain References to Statements on Auditing Standards and Incorporation of Appropriate Guidance Into Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services***
- This standard amends SSARS 1 by eliminating references to auditing literature and updating certain guidance to reflect that elimination

SSARS 16

- **SSARS 16 – *Defining Professional Requirements in Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services***
- This standard uses two categories of professional requirement identified by specific terms describing the degree of responsibility the accountant has.
- **Unconditional requirements** – Required when the terms “**must**” or “**is required**” is used.
- **Presumptively mandatory requirements** – Required, but the accountant may depart in rare circumstances if the departure justification is documented and alternatives are shown as sufficient. The word “**should**” is used to indicate presumptively mandatory.

SSARS 17

- **SSARS 17 – *Omnibus Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services – 2008***
- The effective date is for periods ending on or after December 15, 2008, with early application permitted. There are some major changes in the statement:
- The term *nonpublic entity* is replaced by *nonissuer*.
- The definitions of compilation and/or review of financial statements are modified.
- A discussion of the objectives and limitations of a compilation engagement is added.
- An illustrative engagement letter for compilations and reviews is placed in the appendices.

SSARS 17 (CONT)

- The definition of *third parties* is revised.
- The definition of *those charged with governance* and *management* has been added.
- Indicates that in a review engagement, management's representations should be made as of the date of the review report.
- The new SSARS also gives guidance on considering an entity's ability to continue as a part of the compilation and review engagements.
- Guidance on subsequent events consideration is provided.

SSARS 19 – New Standards

SSARS 19

- SSARS 19, ***Compilation and Review Engagements*** was issued on December 30, 2009.
- It is effective for compilations and reviews of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010.
- **Only the new compilation report option of paragraph 2.21 may be implemented immediately.**

Actual Paragraph

- Paragraph 2.21 of SSARS 19, ***Compilation and Review Engagements***
 - ***2.21 When the accountant is issuing a report with respect to a compilation of financial statements for an entity, with respect to which an accountant is not independent, the accountant's report should be modified. The accountant should indicate his or her lack of independence in a final paragraph of the accountant's compilation report. An example of such a disclosure would be:***

Actual Paragraph (cont)

- 2.21 (cont)
 - *I am (We are) not independent with respect to XYZ Company*
- *The accountant is not precluded from disclosing a description about the reason(s) that his or her independence is impaired. The following are examples of descriptions the accountant may use:*

Actual Paragraph (cont)

- 2.21 (cont)
- *a. I am (We are) not independent with respect to XYZ Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, because I (a member of the engagement team) had a direct financial interest in XYZ Company.*

Actual Paragraph (cont)

- 2.21 (cont)
- ***b. I am (we are) not independent with respect to XYZ Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, because an individual of my immediate family (an immediate family member of one of the members of the engagement team) was employed by XYZ Company; or***

Actual Paragraph (cont)

- 2.21
- ***c. I am (we are) not independent with respect to XYZ Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, because I (we) performed certain accounting services (the accountant may include a specific description of those services) that impaired my (our) independence.***

Actual Paragraph (cont)

- 2.21 (cont)
- ***If the accountant elects to disclose a description about the reasons his or her independence is impaired, the accountant should ensure that all reasons are included in the description.***

SSARS 19 (cont)

- Pre SSARS 19, there was a prohibition for disclosing reason for not being independent in compilations.
- SSARS 19 eliminates the prohibition.
- **Review engagements may not be performed when not independent.**

SSARS 19 (cont)

- Disclosure of the reason for independence impairment is optional for compilations issued after December 30, 2009.
- The CPA may still report that they are not independent without a reason as always.

SSARS 19 (cont)

- Professional judgment is needed for the option of paragraph 2.21.
- The CPA should know the users of the compiled financials like:
 - Is the impairment understood?
 - Is the information useful?

SSARS 19 (cont)

- If a reason for impairment is disclosed, the CPA should disclose all of the reasons.
- The reason(s) may be in one paragraph.
- The disclosures are not limited.
 - Should not be misleading.
 - Detail should be appropriate and may be as much as CPA wants to provide.

SSARS 19 (cont)

- Disclosure of reasons for independence impairment may be made in one period and not in another for same client.
- Disclosure of reasons for independence impairment is not required for all compilations of all clients if one client is disclosed.

SSARS 19 (cont)

- Other issues in SSARS 19 (which are not effective until after December 15, 2010) include:
 - Guidance for Review Engagements is separated from Compilations.
 - New Compilation and Review Reports.
 - Obtaining limited assurance in reviews.
 - **Review Evidence** is included now.

SSARS 19 (cont)

- Other issues continued:
 - Tailoring review procedures.
 - Materiality discussions in reviews.
 - An engagement letter would be required in all compilation and review engagements.
 - Documentation requirements.

Exposure Draft

- SSARS 19 as issued differs from the Exposure Draft issued April 28, 2009.
 - Retains Limited Assurance rather than switch to Moderate Assurance
 - Matches some of the concepts in International Standards.
 - No reviews with an independence impairment.

Qs & As (from the AICPA)

- Q1. To what compilation engagements does SSARS 19 apply?

Qs & As (cont)

- A1. SSARS 19 applies to:
 - Compilations of financial statements
 - Other specified elements
 - Accounts
 - Items of a financial statement
 - Pro forma financials

Qs & As (cont)

- Q2. When may I start describing the reasons for lack of independence in my compilation report?

Qs & As (cont)

- A2. You may use the provision in paragraph 2.21 with respect to any compilation report that you issue after December 30, 2009.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q3. May I disclose the reasons for the lack of independence only for December 2009 compilations and subsequent periods, or may I use it for earlier compilations (for example, November 2009 compilations)?

Qs & As (cont)

- A3. You may disclose the reasons for a lack of independence in a November (or earlier) compilation report as long as your report is released (or reissued) after the official issuance of SSARS 19, which is December 30, 2009.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q4. What constitutes “official issuance,” and how will I know that date?

Qs & As (cont)

- A4. Official issuance is the date on which a standard is first made public and, therefore, available for use. A standard is first made available through the AICPA's subscription service. Even if you do not subscribe to an electronic subscription, you can still use the provision once the standard is issued.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q5. May I use the new standard compilation report illustrated in SSARS 19 after the standard is issued?

Qs & As (cont)

- A5. No. The effective date of SSARS 19 is for compilations and reviews of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. Early implementation of the new standard is not permitted, except for the one paragraph (2.21) permitting disclosure of the reasons for a lack of independence in the compilation report.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q6. Does SSARS 19 require me to state the reasons why I'm not independent with respect to a compilation client?

Qs & As (cont)

- A6. No. SSARS 19 permits, but does not require, the accountant to disclose the reasons. You may simply state that you are not independent without disclosing the reasons.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q7. May I disclose the reasons for the lack of independence in one period and then not disclose the reasons in a subsequent period for the same client?

Qs & As (cont)

- A7. Yes. Each period for which a compilation report is issued for a client is treated as a separate compilation. For example, you may decide to disclose the reasons in a compilation report for the period ended March 31, 2010, and then decide not to disclose the reasons in a compilation report on financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2010, or vice versa.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q8. Are there factors that I should consider before deciding to disclose the reasons for the impairment?

Qs & As (cont)

- A8. An accountant should exercise his or her professional judgment in making that decision. The judgment might include consideration of such factors as the number of reasons for independence impairment or the ability of the user of the compiled financial statements to understand the nature of the impairments.

Qs & As (cont)

- A8. (cont) Therefore, if the accountant's independence is impaired for three reasons (for example, ownership, nonattest services, and family relationships) the accountant may decide that describing all three would make the report too lengthy or too confusing.

Qs & As (cont)

- A8. (cont) Consequently, the accountant might decide to stay with the extant language and merely say that he or she is not independent. On the other hand, the accountant who is providing a nonattest service that impairs independence may feel that this information would be beneficial for users to know. Therefore, the accountant may decide to disclose the reason.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q9. Are there any limitations on what the report may say with regard to the independence impairment?

Qs & As (cont)

- A9. No. The ARSC did not prescribe any requirements except that if an election is made to describe, than all the reasons for the impairment must be described. That means that an accountant could write a paragraph three pages long to describe the reasons for the impairment. Although, that length certainly isn't expected, the ARSC anticipates and expects that some accountants will go into far greater detail than will others.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q10. Assuming ;an accountant is not independent for two reasons (for example, a family relationship and ownership) does each reason need to be in a separate paragraph?

Qs & As (cont)

- A10. No. An accountant may combine the reasons into a single paragraph. For example, assuming the accountant held an ownership interest in the client and the accountant's spouse was the CFO of the company, a description paragraph may be drafted, such as the following:

Qs & As (cont)

- A10. (cont)
 - ***I am not independent with respect to XYZ Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, because I am a minority shareholder in XYZ Company and my spouse is an officer of XYZ Company.***

Qs & As (cont)

- Q11. Assuming an accountant's independence is impaired because the accountant maintains a number of controls for the client, does each area of internal control need to be listed by the accountant, or may the accountant merely say that his or her independence is impaired because he or she maintained internal controls?

Qs & As (cont)

- A11. The provision is flexible and allows an accountant to provide as much detail as he or she feels appropriate in the circumstances. Therefore, the accountant may either state the areas of internal control maintained by the accountant or provide a general description of the reason or give no reason at all and merely say that he or she is not independent.

Qs & As (cont)

- A11. (cont) In making this decision, the accountant should make sure that his or her description is not misleading. For example, if the accountant is maintaining only small aspects of internal control over financial reporting, the accountant would not want to describe the reason by saying that he or she is maintaining all controls for the client. Such a statement would be misleading and inaccurate.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q12. May this provision be used for review reports as described in the exposure draft?

Qs & As (cont)

- A12. No. The exposure draft did include a situation where an accountant could design or operate aspects of internal control, not be independent, and perform a review. This provision was not included in the final standard. See paragraph 3.2 of SSARS 19.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q13. Will additional guidance be forthcoming?

Qs & As (cont)

- A13. Yes. The AICPA is developing a new Compilation and Review Guide to be available after the busy season.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q14. What if the end user is not known?

Qs & As (cont)

- A14. The accountant should use his or her professional judgment. If truly not sure, then use the simple “not independent”. There is no right or wrong here. Boilerplate language was intentionally avoided.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q15. Has there been any perceived change in liability issues due to the change in the standard?

Qs & As (cont)

- A15. There is no answer at this time. This will depend on individual states and the related state statutes or rules. If there is a concern here, contact your professional liability insurance carrier or your own legal counsel.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q16. May the accountant have one client with disclosure about the details of the lack of independence and another client without the details?

Qs & As (cont)

- A16. Yes. The accountant may use their professional judgment with regards to the details or using just the simple disclosure. The option for the detail disclosure is client by client.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q17. May SSARS 19 be early implemented?

Qs & As (cont)

- A17. No. Only the provisions of paragraph 2.21 of SSARS 19 relating to disclosure of the reason(s) for impairment of independence may be early implemented.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q18. What if the accountant's report is for say a period ended November 30, 2010, and the report is issued January 2011? Would early implementation be applicable then?

Qs & As (cont)

- A18. Early implementation for SSARS 19 is only applicable for periods ending after December 15, 2010. Therefore, only the provisions of paragraph 2.21 could be early implemented.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q19. What if the independence impairment is for nonattest services. Must the disclosure be for all nonattest services or may a summary only be used?

Qs & As (cont)

- A19. Either way is acceptable for the disclosure. One concern is to not be misleading.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q20. Is a lack of independence note required when there is an omission of all disclosures?

Qs & As (cont)

- A20. The independence disclosure is a reporting issue and is not changed by the omission of all disclosures in a compilation report. The disclosure of the lack of independence is required whether or not other disclosures are omitted. The only option is for detail disclosure of the reason(s) for lack of independence or the simple disclosure.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q21. Is an engagement letter required each year?

Qs & As (cont)

- A21. This is not specifically addressed; however, the use of an annual engagement letter addressing all work and periods covered is recommended. It appears that for engagements with periods ending after December 15, 2010, that SSARS will require an engagement letter.

Qs & As (cont)

- Q22. When is compliance with SSARS 19 required?

Qs & As (cont)

- A22. With the exception of the disclosure option in paragraph 2.21, compliance with SSARS 19 is based on the period ending date and not when the work is done.

Comparison of Old to New Compilation Reporting Requirements

**(Not applicable until periods ending
after December 15, 2010)**

**Comparison of Old to New Reporting Requirements
(Not applicable until periods ending after December 15, 2010)**

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Title	Not required	Accountant's Compilation Report
Addressee	Not required	(Appropriate Salutation)
Introductory Paragraph	I (we) have compiled the accompanying balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, xxxx, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.	I (we) have compiled the accompanying balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, xxxx, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended. I (we) have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or provide any assurance about whether the financial statements are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America.

**Comparison of Old to New Reporting Requirements
(Not applicable until periods ending after December 15, 2010)
(cont)**

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Paragraph outlining management's responsibilities		Management (owners) is (are) responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements.
Paragraph outlining the accountant's responsibilities	None	My (our) responsibility is to conduct the compilation in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The objective of a compilation is to assist management in presenting financial information in the form of financial statements without undertaking to obtain or provide any assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statemen

Comparison of Old to New Reporting Requirements
(Not applicable until periods ending after December 15, 2010)
 (cont)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Conclusion paragraph	A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management (owners). I (we) have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and accordingly, do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them.	The communication is moved to the introductory paragraph.
Paragraph disclosing independence impairment	I am (we are) not independent with respect to ABC Company. (The accountant is precluded from disclosing the reasons for the independence impairment.)	I am (we are) not independent with respect to ABC Company. (The accountant is <u>not</u> precluded from disclosing the reasons for the independence impairment.)

Comparison of Review Reporting
 Old vs. New

Comparison of Old Review Reporting Requirements and New Requirements

(Not effective until periods ending after December 15, 2010)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Title	Not required	Independents Accountant's Review Report
Addressee	Not required	(Appropriate Salutation)
Introductory paragraph In the new report, the scope of the engagement is described (it was included in the second paragraph previously). Management's responsibilities are moved to a separate paragraph.	I (we) have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of ABC Company as of December 31, xxxx, and the related statements of income, retained earnings, and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of management (owners) of ABC Company.	I (we) have reviewed the accompanying balance sheer of ABC Company as of December 31, xxxx, and the related statements of income retained earnings, and cash flow for the year then ended. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's (owners') financial data and making inquiries of company management (owners). A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, I (we) do not express such an opinion.

Comparison of Old Review Reporting Requirements and New Requirements

(Not effective until periods ending after December 15, 2010)

(CONT)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Second paragraph The new report describes management's responsibilities. The scope of the engagement is included in the introductory paragraph.	A review consists principally of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, I (we) do not express such an opinion.	Management (owners) is (are) responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

Comparison of Old Review Reporting Requirements and New Requirements
(Not effective until periods ending after December 15, 2010)

(CONT)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Paragraph describing the accountant's responsibilities		My (our) responsibility is to conduct the review in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require me (us) to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements. I (we) believe that the results of my (our) procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Comparison of Old Review Reporting Requirements and New Requirements
(Not effective until periods ending after December 15, 2010)

(CONT)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Paragraph describing the results of the engagement	Based on my (our) review, I am (we are) not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.	Based on my (our) review, I am (we are) not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Thank you for your attention...