

Board of Trustees and Management
Village of La Grange Park
La Grange Park, Illinois

As part of our audit of the financial statements of Village of La Grange Park (Village) as of and for the year ended April 30, 2017, we wish to communicate the following to you.

Audit Scope and Results

Auditor's Responsibility Under Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America

An audit performed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America is designed to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about the financial statements. In performing auditing procedures, we establish scopes of audit tests in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. Our engagement does not include a detailed audit of every transaction. Our engagement letter more specifically describes our responsibilities.

These standards require communication of significant matters related to the financial statement audit that are relevant to the responsibilities of those charged with governance in overseeing the financial reporting process. Such matters are communicated in the remainder of this letter or have previously been communicated during other phases of the audit. The standards do not require the auditor to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to be communicated with those charged with governance.

An audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities. Our engagement letter more specifically describes your responsibilities.

Qualitative Aspects of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

The Village's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the audited financial statements. However, we call your attention to the following topics:

As disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2017 the Village adopted new accounting guidance required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Alternative Accounting Treatments

We had discussions with management regarding alternative accounting treatments within accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for policies and

practices for material items, including recognition, measurement and disclosure considerations related to the accounting for specific transactions as well as general accounting policies, as follows:

- No matters are reportable.

Management Judgments and Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of financial statement preparation by management, based on its judgments. The following areas involve significant estimates for which we are prepared to discuss management's estimation process and our procedures for testing the reasonableness of those estimates:

- Management's calculations of depreciation expense is based on estimated useful lives for assets. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the depreciation expense in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.
- Pension and other postemployment benefit costs and liabilities, as disclosed in Note 9, are based on actuarial assumptions and are subject to uncertainties of future events.

Financial Statement Disclosures

The following areas involve particularly sensitive financial statement disclosures for which we are prepared to discuss the issues involved and related judgments made in formulating those disclosures:

- Note 4 discloses interfund activity including transfers during the fiscal year 2017.
- Note 5 discloses the long-term debt obligations of the Village, including future maturities.
- Note 9 discloses the activity and liability for pension benefits under the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF) and the Village Police Pension Fund.

Audit Adjustments

During the course of any audit, an auditor may propose adjustments to financial statement amounts. Management evaluates our proposals and records those adjustments which, in its judgment, are required to prevent the financial statements from being materially misstated. Some adjustments proposed were not recorded because their aggregate effect is not currently material; however, they involve areas in which adjustments in the future could be material, individually or in the aggregate.

- No material adjusting entries were proposed during the audit.

Proposed Audit Adjustments Not Recorded

- In the current year, the Village noted that the Net Investment Income as reported by IMRF in their CAFR was different from the Net Investment Income per the actuarial valuation. This difference would have an impact in the Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows for Pensions and Pension expense line items. The Village chose to record the Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows for Pensions and Pension expense based on the actuarial valuation. The proposed entries had the amounts been recorded based on IMRF's CAFR have been attached to this letter.

Auditor's Judgments About the Quality of the Entity's Accounting Principles

During the course of the audit, we made the following observations regarding the Village's application of accounting principles:

- During fiscal year 2017, the Village adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

Disagreements With Management

The following matters involved disagreements which if not satisfactorily resolved would have caused a modified auditor's opinion on the financial statements:

- No matters are reportable.

Consultation With Other Accountants

During our audit we became aware that management had consulted with other accountants about the following auditing or accounting matters:

- No matters are reportable.

Significant Issues Discussed With Management

Prior to Retention

During our discussion with management prior to our engagement, the following issues regarding application of accounting principles or auditing standards were discussed:

- No matters are reportable.

During the Audit Process

During the audit process, the following issues were discussed or were the subject of correspondence with management:

- No matters are reportable.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

Our audit requires cooperative effort between management and the audit team. During our audit, we found significant difficulties in working effectively on the following matters:

- No matters are reportable.

Other Material Written Communications

Listed below are other material written communications between management and us related to the audit:

- Management representation letter (attached).

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Village of La Grange Park as of and for the year ended April 30, 2017, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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 of the Village's financial statements on a timely basis. A deficiency in design exists when a control necessary to meet a control objective is missing or an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, a control objective would not be met. A deficiency in operation exists when a properly designed control does not operate as designed or when the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Village's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

We observed the following matters that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Significant Deficiencies

Entity Level Controls

Comments: We have considered the internal control structure, including the risk of fraud, at the Village in order to determine our audit procedures. The Village does not perform a formal fraud risk assessment and has no formal fraud prevention program. Fraud prevention requires a system of rules that minimize the likelihood of fraud occurring and at the same time maximizes the possibility of detecting any fraudulent activity. A strong fraud prevention program should incorporate the five interrelated components of internal control:

- Control Environment.
- Risk Assessment.
- Control Activities.
- Information and Communication.
- Monitoring.

Recommendations: We recommend that the Village document and adopt a formal fraud prevention program. The program should document the policies, procedures and strategies related to the five components of internal control and all components should be reviewed. The control environment sets the moral tone and is the base on which all of the other aspects of internal control are built. It is necessary that top management be responsible for the internal control and fraud prevention programs of the Village. It is also recommended to adopt a whistle blower policy that will be suitable to the Village operation.

Management's Response: The Village has a system of internal controls in place over each area of financial transactions, and has written documentation detailing those controls, which have been provided to the Village's auditors. Village management recognizes the benefits of performing a formal fraud assessment and implementing formal fraud programs. As with all internal control programs, the costs of the controls must be weighed against the added benefits. Village management has consulted with the Village auditors and is in the process of determining how to best implement these recommendations within the constraints of the Village's financial and staffing resources.

Strategic IT Plan and IT Policy

Comments: In the audit of the fiscal year 2017 Village financial statements, we have considered the processes and controls that were in place related to Information Technology (IT). The Village does not have a strategic IT plan and a comprehensive IT policy that deals with the following areas:

- Regular required password changes.
- Security and access to server room.
- Back-up process and disaster recovery plan.

We noted the following deficiency in the areas of security, back-up process and disaster recovery plan.

- The Village does not require regular password changes to active users.
- The Village servers are located in an unlocked room. It is visible and can be accessed by the regular Village employees and visitors.
- The Village conducts daily back up of Village data and transactions into two servers that mirror each other that are located in the same location. The Village does not have a remote back-up location and does not have a formal and tested disaster recovery plan.

Recommendations: We recommend that the Village confer with its IT consultant to document and adopt a Strategic IT Plan and a comprehensive IT Policy that is suitable to the Village operation. The formal Strategic IT Plan and IT Policy should address the issue of security, back up and operational continuity.

Management Response: Village management recognizes the importance of maintaining the security of the Village's IT systems. As with all internal control programs, the costs of the controls must be weighed against the added benefits. Village management has consulted with the Village auditors and the Village's IT service provider and is in the process of determining how to best implement these recommendations within the constraints of the Village's financial and staffing resources. The Village has recently implemented strong password requirements and a 90-day password change policy for all Village network users.

Other Matters

Although not considered material weaknesses, significant deficiencies or deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, we observed the following matters and offer these comments and suggestions with respect to matters which came to our attention during the course of the audit of the financial statements. Our audit procedures are designed primarily to enable us to form an opinion on the financial statements and, therefore, may not bring to light all weaknesses in policies and procedures that may exist. However, these matters are offered as constructive

suggestions for the consideration of management as part of the ongoing process of modifying and improving financial and administrative practices and procedures. We can discuss these matters further at your convenience and may provide implementation assistance for changes or improvements.

New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (GASB 75)

GASB 75 replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. GASB 75 requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements, in accordance with the following:

- Employers that are responsible only for OPEB liabilities for their own employees and that provide OPEB through a defined benefit OPEB plan administered through a trust that meets specified criteria will report a net OPEB liability (the difference between the total OPEB liability and the assets accumulated in trust to make the benefit payments).
- Employers that participate in a cost-sharing OPEB plan that is administered through a trust that meets specified criteria will report a liability equal to the employer's proportionate share for the collective OPEB liability for all employers participating in the plan.
- Employers that do not provide OPEB through a trust that meets specified criteria will report the total OPEB liability for their own employees.

GASB 75 requires more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information (RSI) about the OPEB liabilities. GASB 75 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017, and requires restatement of any prior years presented, if practical.

While not effective in the short term, we recommend the Village begin assessing the potential impact on the financial statements of both of these statements and begin the process of communicating this impact with those charged with governance and other stakeholders. Similar to the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, the adoption of GASB 75 will require advance coordination with plans and actuaries so that the required information is available.

GASB Statement No. 80, Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units (GASB 80)

GASB 80 amends Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, to add an additional criterion for reporting a component unit through the blending method. If a component unit is a not-for-profit corporation and the primary government is the sole corporate member, the component unit should be blended.

GASB 80 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, with earlier application encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues* (GASB 82)

GASB 82 provides amendments to pension guidance in GASB 67 and 68 based on three issues raised during implementation of those standards. It changes the payroll amount presented in required supplementary information back to covered payroll, being the amount on which contributions to the pension plan are based. It specifies that an actuarial valuation is not in conformity with the pension standards if it includes a deviation from the Actuarial Standards of Practice in the selection of assumptions. GASB 82 also specifies that payments made by employers to satisfy employee contribution requirements should be considered employee contributions and recognized as expense or expenditure in the same manner as other compensation.

GASB 82 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, with the exception of the provision related to a deviation from Actuarial Standards of Practice, which will be effective for fiscal years in which the measurement date is on or after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* (GASB 84)

GASB 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities. It presents separate criteria for evaluating component units, pension and other postemployment benefit arrangements and other fiduciary activities. The focus is on a government controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and identification of the beneficiaries of those assets. Fiduciary activities are reported in one of four types of funds: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds or custodial funds. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust. The agency fund designation will no longer be used. GASB 84 also provides guidance on fiduciary fund statements and timing of recognition of a liability to beneficiaries.

GASB 84 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017* (GASB 85)

GASB 85 addresses practice issues that have arisen during implementation of other GASB standards. Among the topics addressed are blending of component units for a business-type activity that reports in a single column, presentation of goodwill from acquisitions that occurred prior to GASB 69, valuation of money market and certain other investments, and certain issues relating to pensions and other postemployment benefits. These updates either provide clarification, correction or additional guidance on the topics covered.

GASB 85 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged. Governments do have the option to early adopt

by topic, rather than the entire standard, as long as all provisions for that topic are adopted at the same time.

GASB Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues (GASB 86)

GASB 86 eliminates an inconsistency in the literature related to in-substance defeasance of debt. Under previous guidance, debt could only be considered defeased if there was a refunding. GASB 86 now allows defeasance treatment even if the government uses existing assets and does not issue new debt. However, any resulting gain or loss will be recognized in the period of the defeasance. GASB 86 also includes guidance on handling prepaid insurance in any debt extinguishment. Additionally, there is a new requirement for all in-substance defeasances to disclose any ability to substitute risk-free monetary assets with those that are not.

GASB 86 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases (GASB 87)

GASB 87 establishes a single approach to accounting for and reporting leases by state and local governments.

The main rules of GASB 87 with respect to government entities that are lessees require that the lessees:

- Recognize the following: (a) a lease liability and (b) an intangible asset representing the lessee's right to use the leased asset; and
- Report in its financial statements: (a) amortization expense for using the lease asset over the shorter of the term of the lease or the useful life of the underlying asset, (b) interest expense on the lease liability and (c) note disclosures about the lease.

Under GASB 87, government entities that are lessors must:

- Recognize: (a) a lease receivable and (b) a deferred inflow of resources and continue to report the leased asset in its financial statements; and
- Report in its financial statements: (a) lease revenue, recognized over the term of the lease, corresponding with the reduction of the deferred inflow, (b) interest income on the receivable and (c) note disclosures about the lease.

GASB 87 provides exceptions from the single-approach for short-term leases, financial purchases, leases of assets that are investments and certain regulated leases. GASB 87 also addresses accounting for lease terminations and modifications, sale-leaseback transactions, nonlease components embedded in lease contracts (such as service agreements) and leases with related parties.

GASB 87 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with earlier application encouraged.

Vendor Fraud – Business Email Compromise

The latest wave of business fraud takes the form of email impersonation schemes, in which perpetrators attempt to fraudulently induce employees of a business entity to execute a wire transfer. In business email compromise (BEC) schemes fraudsters masquerade as an approved vendor or business partner. For example, a person with authority to initiate or execute a transaction (*e.g.*, a C-level executive) within the victim organization receives an email via their business account purportedly from a vendor requesting a wire transfer to a designated bank account. The innocent looking email fools the employee receiving it because it appears to be coming from a legitimate business relationship. The emails are “spoofed” by adding, removing or changing characters in the email address that make it difficult to distinguish the perpetrator’s email address from the legitimate email address. Unbeknownst to the victims, the wires are typically made to overseas bank accounts (typically in China, South Africa, Turkey and Japan).

The Internet Crime Compliant Center (IC3) reported receiving complaints of similar schemes from every U.S. State and 45 countries. The combined number of victims totaled 2,126 with a combined dollar loss of approximately \$214,970,000. The FBI estimates since January 2015, there has been a 1,300% increase in losses related to BEC scams which total \$3.1 billion during that period. Approximately 56% of all victims are located in the United States and vary in size. It is unknown how victims are selected, but it appears that the fraudsters study their victims prior to initiating the BEC scam.

It is important to note that this type of fraud could occur even when all standard internal controls and protocols are followed by victim organizations and their employees. Therefore, this type of fraud is particularly difficult to prevent. Spam filters and anti-virus software are not designed to protect against clever engineered impersonation. The human element is vitally important. We recommend conducting employee training on BEC for all employees with ability to issue payments. We further recommend, if possible, two person verification for all bank wires and ACH payments.

Management’s written response to the significant deficiencies identified in our audit has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Village Board, others within the organization and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BKD, LLP

Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois
October 4, 2017

PRESIDENT
DR. JAMES L. DISCIPIO

VILLAGE MANAGER
JULIA A. CEDILLO

VILLAGE CLERK
AMANDA G. SEIDEL



TRUSTEES
SCOTT F. MESICK
PATRICIA B. ROCCO
MICHAEL L. SHEEHAN
JAMES P. KUCERA
ROBERT T. LAUTNER
JAMIE M. ZAURA

October 4, 2017

BKD, LLP
Certified Public Accountants
1901 S. Meyers Road
Oakbrook, Illinois 60181

We are providing this letter in connection with your audits of our financial statements as of and for the year ended April 30, 2017. We confirm that we are responsible for the fair presentation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We are also responsible for adopting sound accounting policies, establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, operations and compliance, and preventing and detecting fraud.

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material. Items are considered material, regardless of size, if they involve an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would be changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following:

1. We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of our engagement letter dated January 25, 2017, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
2. We acknowledge our responsibility 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.
3. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.

4. We have reviewed and approved a draft of the financial statements and related notes referred to above, which you prepared in connection with your audit of our financial statements. We acknowledge that we are responsible for the fair presentation of the financial statements and related notes.
5. We have provided you with:
 - (a) Access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters.
 - (b) Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit.
 - (c) Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
 - (d) All minutes of meetings of the governing body held through the date of this letter.
 - (e) All significant contracts and grants.
6. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
7. We have informed you of all current risks of a material amount that are not adequately prevented or detected by entity procedures with respect to:
 - (a) Misappropriation of assets.
 - (b) Misrepresented or misstated assets, liabilities or net position.
8. We believe the effects of the uncorrected financial statement misstatements summarized in the attached schedule are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.
9. We understand the potential penalties for failure to disclose reportable tax transactions to the taxing authorities and have fully disclosed to BKD any and all known reportable tax transactions.
10. We have no knowledge of any known or suspected:
 - (a) Fraudulent financial reporting or misappropriation of assets involving management or employees who have significant roles in internal control.
 - (b) Fraudulent financial reporting or misappropriation of assets involving others that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

11. We have no knowledge of any allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the Village received in communications from employees, customers, regulators, suppliers or others.
12. We have disclosed to you the identity of the entity's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware. Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We understand that the term related party refers to an affiliate; management, and members of their immediate families, component units; and any other party with which the entity may deal if it can significantly influence, or be influenced by, the management or operating policies of the other. The term affiliate refers to a party that directly or indirectly controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with us.
13. Except as reflected in the financial statements, there are no:
 - (a) Plans or intentions that may materially affect carrying values or classifications of assets and liabilities.
 - (b) Material transactions omitted or improperly recorded in the financial statements.
 - (c) Material gain/loss contingencies requiring accrual or disclosure, including those arising from environmental remediation obligations.
 - (d) Events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date through the date of this letter requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.
 - (e) Agreements to purchase assets previously sold.
 - (f) Restrictions on cash balances or compensating balance agreements.
 - (g) Guarantees, whether written or oral, under which the Village is contingently liable.
14. We have disclosed to you all known instances of noncompliance or suspected noncompliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.
15. We have no reason to believe the Village owes any penalties or payments under the Employer Shared Responsibility Provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act nor have we received any correspondence from the IRS or other agencies indicating such payments may be due.

16. We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements. The effects of all known actual or possible litigation and claims have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
17. Adequate provisions and allowances have been accrued for any material losses from:
 - (a) Uncollectible receivables.
 - (b) Reducing obsolete or excess inventories to estimated net realizable value.
 - (c) Sales commitments, including those unable to be fulfilled.
 - (d) Purchase commitments in excess of normal requirements or above prevailing market prices.
18. Except as disclosed in the financial statements, we have:
 - (a) Satisfactory title to all recorded assets, and they are not subject to any liens, pledges or other encumbrances.
 - (b) Complied with all aspects of contractual and grant agreements, for which noncompliance would materially affect the financial statements.
19. We have not been designated as a potentially responsible party (PRP or equivalent status) by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or other cognizant regulatory agency with authority to enforce environmental laws and regulations.
20. We have notified you of any instances of noncompliance with applicable disclosure requirements of the SEC Rule 15c2-12 and applicable state laws.
21. With regard to deposit and investment activities:
 - (a) All deposit, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and investment transactions have been made in accordance with legal and contractual requirements.
 - (b) Disclosures of deposit and investment balances and risks in the financial statements are consistent with our understanding of the applicable laws regarding enforceability of any pledges of collateral.
 - (c) We understand that your audit does not represent an opinion regarding the enforceability of any collateral pledges.

22. With respect to any nonattest services you have provided us during the year, including (*preparation of financial statements*):
- (a) We have designated a qualified management-level individual to be responsible and accountable for overseeing the nonattest services.
 - (b) We have established and monitored the performance of the nonattest services to ensure that they meet our objectives.
 - (c) We have made any and all decisions involving management functions with respect to the nonattest services and accept full responsibility for such decisions.
 - (d) We have evaluated the adequacy of the services performed and any findings that resulted.
23. The financial statements disclose all significant estimates and material concentrations known to us. Significant estimates are estimates at the balance sheet date which could change materially within the next year. Concentrations refer to volumes of business, revenues, available sources of supply, or markets for which events could occur which would significantly disrupt normal finances within the next year. Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.
24. The fair values of financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities, if any, recognized in the financial statements or disclosed in the notes thereto are reasonable estimates based on the methods and assumptions used. The methods and significant assumptions used result in measurements of fair value appropriate for financial statement recognition and disclosure purposes and have been applied consistently from period to period, taking into account any changes in circumstances. The significant assumptions appropriately reflect market participant assumptions.
25. The supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, consisting of management's discussion and analysis, (budgetary comparisons, modified approach to infrastructure and pension information), has been prepared and is measured and presented in conformity with the applicable GASB pronouncements, and we acknowledge our responsibility for the information. The information contained therein is based on all facts, decisions and conditions currently known to us and is measured using the same methods and assumptions as were used in the preparation of the financial statements. We believe the significant assumptions underlying the measurement and/or presentation of the information are reasonable and appropriate. There has been no change from the preceding period in the methods of measurement and presentation.

26. With regard to supplementary information:

- (a) We acknowledge our responsibility for the presentation of the supplementary information in accordance with the applicable criteria.
- (b) We believe the supplementary information is fairly presented, both in form and content, in accordance with the applicable criteria.
- (c) The methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information are unchanged from those used in the prior period.
- (d) We believe the significant assumptions or interpretations underlying the measurement and/or presentation of the supplementary information are reasonable and appropriate.
- (e) If the supplementary information is not presented with the audited financial statements, we acknowledge we will make the audited financial statements readily available to intended users of the supplementary information no later than the date such information and the related auditor's report are issued.



Julia Cedillo, Village Manager



Larry Noller, Director of Finance/ Treasurer

Impact on Net Position

64,470

