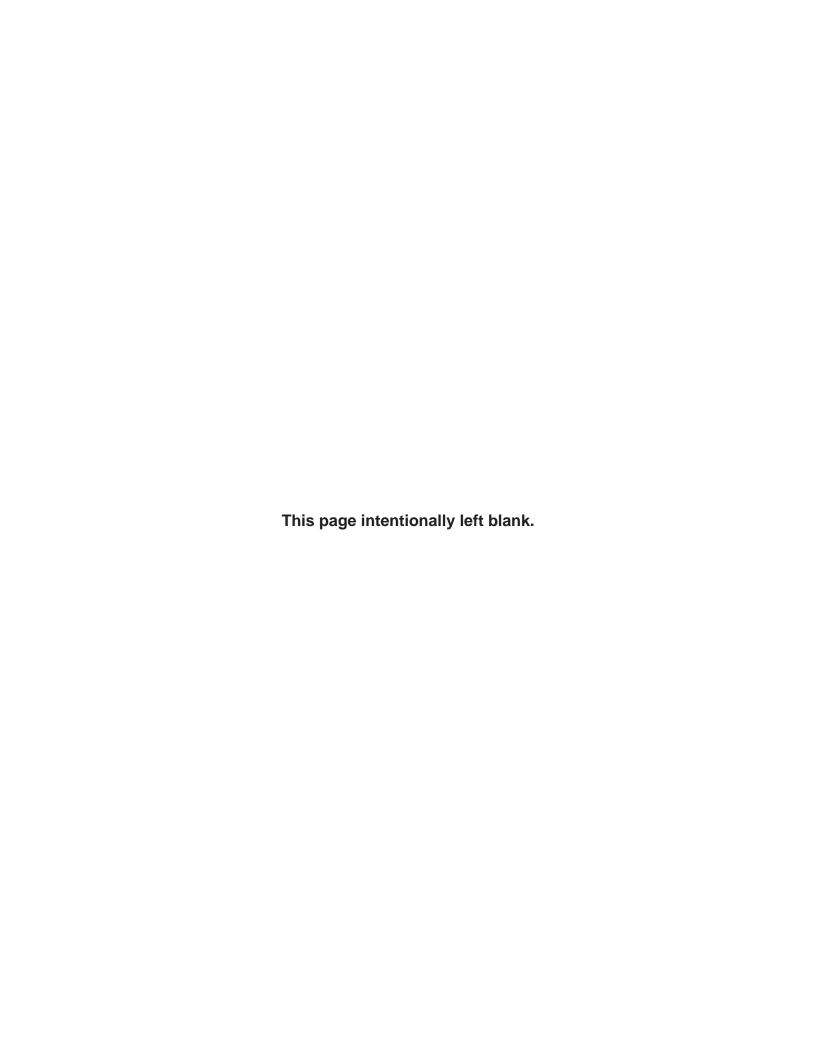


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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Milan Erie County 11 South Main Street, P.O. Box 1450 Milan, Ohio 44846-1450

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milan, Erie County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2, the accompanying financial statements and notes follow the cash accounting basis. This is a comprehensive accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milan, Erie County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in cash financial position, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, Street, and Street Levy funds thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting basis Note 2 describes.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 8, 2013, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

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Village of Milan Erie County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

We conducted our audit to opine on the Village's financial statements taken as a whole. Management's Discussion and Analysis includes tables of net assets, changes in net assets, and governmental activities. These tables provide additional information, but are not part of the basic financial statements. However these tables are management's responsibility, and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. These tables were subject to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. Other than the aforementioned procedures applied to the tables, we applied no procedures to any other information in Management's Discussion and Analysis, and we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

March 8, 2013

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 UNAUDITED

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Milan's (the Village's) financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, within the limitations of the Village's cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Highlights

Key highlights for 2010 are as follows:

- Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$10,872, or one percent, an insignificant change from the prior year.
- The Village's general receipts are primarily property and income taxes. These receipts represent 24 and 27 percent, respectively, of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year.
- The Village increased its income tax from one-half percent to one percent during 2010.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities provide information about the cash activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the modified cash basis of accounting.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 UNAUDITED

Reporting the Village as a Whole

This annual report includes all activities for which the Village is fiscally responsible. These activities, defined as the Village's reporting entity, are operated within separate legal entities that make up the primary government. The primary government consists of the Village.

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2010, within the limitations of cash basis accounting. The statement of net assets presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program and business-type activity. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function or business-type activity draws from the Village's general receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash position is one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, you should also consider other nonfinancial factors as well such as the Village's property tax base, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property and income taxes.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, we divide the Village into two types of activities:

Governmental activities. Most of the Village's basic services are reported here, including police, streets and parks. State grants and income and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

Business-type activity. The Village has three business-type activities, the provision of water, sewer, and electric. Business-type activities are financed by a fee charged to the customers receiving the service.

Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the Village are split into two categories: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds - Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for nonmajor funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's major governmental funds are the General, Street, Street Levy, and Capital Improvement funds. The programs reported in governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 UNAUDITED

Proprietary Funds – When the Village charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. When the services are provided to the general public, the activity is reported as an enterprise fund. The Village has five enterprise funds, the Water, Sewer, Electric, Electric Fund Debt Service and the Guaranteed Utilities funds. When the services are provided to other department of the Village, the service is reported as an internal service fund. The Village has no internal service funds.

The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net assets for 2010 compared to 2009 on a cash basis:

(Table 1) Net Assets

	Government	tal Activities	Business-Type Activities		Total		
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	
Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$861,751	\$872,623	\$1,726,813	\$1,694,298	\$2,588,564	\$2,566,921	
Net Assets							
Restricted for:							
Capital Outlay	178,228	141,259			\$178,228	\$141,259	
Debt Service	1,535				1,535		
Other Purposes	505,941	576,057			505,941	576,057	
Unrestricted	176,047	155,307	1,726,813	_1,694,298_	1,902,860	1,849,605	
Total Net Assets	\$861,751	\$872,623	\$1,726,813	\$1,694,298	\$2,588,564	\$2,566,921	

As mentioned previously, net assets of governmental activities decreased \$10,872 or one percent during 2010. The primary reason contributing to the decreases in cash balances is an increase in Transportation and Capital Outlay expenditures associated with road maintenance projects.

Net assets of business-type activities increased \$32,515 or two percent during 2010. The primary reason contributing to the increase in cash balances is associated with a late-year increase in electric rates.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets on a cash basis in 2010 and 2009 for governmental activities, business-type activities and total primary government.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 UNAUDITED

	Governmental Activities		Acti	Business-Type Activities		otal
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Receipts:						
Program Receipts:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$73,298	\$85,217	\$1,600,599	\$1,196,303	\$1,673,897	\$1,281,520
Operating Grants and Contributions	85,476				85,476	
Capital Grants and Contributions	120,500				120,500	
Total Program Receipts	279,274	85,217	1,600,599	1,196,303	1,879,873	1,281,520
General Receipts:						
Property and Other Local Taxes	213,376	367,440		213,266	213,376	580,706
Income Taxes	242,158	185,521			242,158	185,521
Grants and Entitlements Not Restrict	ed					
to Specific Programs	147,238	134,928			147,238	134,928
Cable Franchise Fees	13,191				13,191	
Interest	4,611	9,602			4,611	9,602
Miscellaneous		375	34,242	2,443	34,242	2,818
Total General Receipts	620,574	697,866	34,242	215,709	654,816	913,575
Total Receipts	899,848	783,083	1,634,841	1,412,012	2,534,689	2,195,095
Disbursements:						
General Government	129,152	186,790			129,152	186,790
Security of Persons and Property	371,822	428,227			371,822	428,227
Transportation	258,582	176,422			258,582	176,422
Capital Outlay	113,352	35,201			113,352	35,201
Principal Retirement	25,563	3,000			25,563	3,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,067	3,180			5,067	3,180
Water			323,829	322,281	323,829	322,281
Sewer			162,023	170,180	162,023	170,180
Electric			1,120,706	946,510	1,120,706	946,510
Other Enterprise			2,950	250,228	2,950	250,228
Total Disbursements	903,538	832,820	1,609,508	1,689,199	2,513,046	2,522,019
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers	(3,690)	(49,737)	25,333	(277,187)	21,643	(326,924)
- ,	(7.400)	(00.005)	7.400	00.005		
Transfers	(7,182)	(39,635)	7,182	39,635	04.040	(000,004)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(10,872)	(89,372)	32,515	(237,552)	21,643	(326,924)
Net Assets, January 1, 2010	872,623	961,995	1,694,298	1,931,850	2,566,921	2,893,845
Net Assets, December 31, 2010	\$861,751	\$872,623	\$1,726,813	\$1,694,298	\$2,588,564	\$2,566,921
1401 /133613, December 31, 2010	ΨΟΟ 1,7 Ο 1	ψ012,023	ψ1,120,013	ψ1,034,230	Ψ2,000,004	ΨΖ,500,321

Program receipts represent 74 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of water, sewer, and electric utility user fees.

General receipts represent 26 percent of the Village's total receipts, and of this amount, over 69 percent are local taxes. State grants and entitlements make up the largest remaining balance of the Village's general receipts (22 percent).

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for the other Village activities. These include the costs of council, and the mayor, the fiscal officer, the village administrator, the mayor's court, as well as internal services such as payroll and purchasing.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 UNAUDITED

Security of Persons and Property is the costs of police protection and Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads.

Governmental Activities

If you look at the Statement of Activities, you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the Village. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are for transportation and security of persons and property, which account for 29 and 41 percent of all governmental disbursements, respectively. General government and capital outlay also represents significant costs, about 14 and 13 percent, respectively. The next three columns of the Statement entitled Program Receipts identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for the service and grants received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The net Receipt (Disbursement) column compares the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "net cost" amount represents the cost of the service which ends up being paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts which are presented at the bottom of the Statement. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

(Table 3)

Governmental Activities

	Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost
	of Services	of Services	of Services	of Services
	2010	2010	2009	2009
General Government	\$129,152	\$55,854	\$186,790	\$101,573
Security of Persons and Property	371,822	371,822	428,227	428,227
Transportation	258,582	173,106	176,422	176,422
Capital Outlay	113,352		35,201	35,201
Principal Retirement	25,563	21,478	3,000	3,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,067	2,004	3,180	3,180
Total Expenses	\$903,538	\$624,264	\$832,820	\$747,603

The dependence upon property and income tax receipts is apparent as over 69 percent of governmental activities are supported through these general receipts.

Business-type Activities

The Village has three major business type activities, the provision of water, sewer, and electric, which are accounted for in the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, and Electric Fund. Charges for services almost completely supported the business type activity disbursements. The Village regularly reviews its water, sewer, and electric rates and makes necessary adjustments to align the revenues with anticipated expenditures.

The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts and other financing sources of \$924,908 and disbursements and other financing uses of \$935,780. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred within the Street Fund. Expenditures for maintenance, construction, and repair of streets resulted in deficit spending in the amount of \$60,429.

Cash in the General Fund increased \$20,740, which can be attributed to a decrease of \$57,439 in security of persons and property expenditures.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 UNAUDITED

Expenditures for maintenance, construction, and repair of streets also resulted in deficit spending in the Street Levy Fund in the amount of \$29,751.

Income Taxes in the amount of \$36,969 were received in the Capital Improvement Fund. There were no expenditures in 2010.

Cash in the amount of \$21,599 increased in the Other Governmental Funds, which can be attributed to Police Pension Fund Transfers In of \$25,000.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The Village's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During 2010, the Village did not amend its General Fund budget. Receipts were budgeted at \$479,009 while actual receipts were \$548,294.

Disbursements and other financing uses were budgeted at \$565,430 while actual disbursements and other financing uses were \$527,554.

The Village employs a conservative approach to budgeting by estimating receipts low and appropriations high.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not currently keep track of its capital assets and infrastructure.

Debt

At December 31, 2010, the Village's outstanding debt included \$628,488 in Ohio Water Development Authority Loans for water system improvements, \$46,000 in bonds for Lockwood Road improvements, \$32,451 in Notes Payable for the Village Offices land purchase, and \$353,225 in JV 5 loans related to a distributive generation project. For further information regarding the Village's debt, refer to Notes 12 and 13 to the basic financial statements.

Current Issues

The challenge for all Villages is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and in some cases shrinking, funding. We rely heavily on local taxes. The Village is constantly looking at ways to cut costs without cutting services.

Contacting the Village's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to reflect the Village's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Mary Bruno, Fiscal Officer, Village of Milan, 11 South Main St., Milan, Ohio 44846.

Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis December 31, 2010

Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	Governmental Activities \$861,751	Business - Type Activities \$1,726,813	Total \$2,588,564
Net Assets Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	\$178,228		\$178,228
Debt Service	1,535		1,535
Other Purposes	505,941		505,941
Unrestricted	176,047	\$1,726,813	1,902,860
Total Net Assets	\$861,751	\$1,726,813	\$2,588,564

Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	-	Program Cash Receipts				
	Cash	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants		
	Disbursements	and Sales	Contributions	and Contributions		
Governmental Activities						
General Government	\$129,152	\$73,298				
Security of Persons and Property	371,822	. ,				
Transportation	258,582		\$85,476			
Capital Outlay	113,352			\$113,352		
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	25,563			4,085		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	5,067			3,063		
Total Governmental Activities	903,538	73,298	85,476	120,500		
Business Type Activity						
Water	323,829	327,597				
Sewer	162,023	205,592				
Electric	1,120,706	1,064,465				
Non-Major	2,950	2,945				
Total Business-Type Activities	1,609,508	1,600,599				
Total	\$2,513,046	\$1,673,897	\$85,476	\$120,500		

General Receipts

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Street Services

Police Pension

Municipal Income Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Capital Outlay

Cable Franchise Fees

Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs

Interest

Miscellaneous

Total General Receipts

Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets Beginning of Year

Net Assets End of Year

Net (Disbursements)	Receipts and	Changes in Net Assets

Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
(\$55,854) (371,822) (173,106)		(\$55,854) (371,822) (173,106)
(21,478) (2,004)		(21,478) (2,004)
(624,264)	3,768 43,569 (56,241) (5) (8,909)	(624,264) 3,768 43,569 (56,241) (5) (8,909)
(624,264)	(8,909)	(633,173)
137,857 66,322 9,197 205,189 36,969 13,191 147,238 4,611	34,242	137,857 66,322 9,197 205,189 36,969 13,191 147,238 4,611 34,242
620,574	34,242	654,816
(7,182)	7,182	
(10,872)	32,515	21,643
872,623	1,694,298	2,566,921
\$861,751	\$1,726,813	\$2,588,564

Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2010

	General	Street	Street Levy	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$176,047	\$261,343	\$166,121	\$133,897	\$124,343	\$861,751
Fund Balances						
Unreserved:						
Undesignated, Reported in:						
General Fund	\$176,047					\$176,047
Special Revenue Funds		\$261,343	\$166,121		\$78,477	505,941
Debt Service Fund					1,535	1,535
Capital Projects Funds				\$133,897	44,331	178,228
Total Fund Balances	\$176,047	\$261,343	\$166,121	\$133,897	\$124,343	\$861,751

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

Receipts	General	Street	Street Levy	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Municipal Income Taxes Property and Other Local Taxes	\$205,189 137,857		\$65,929	\$36,969	\$9.590	\$242,158 213,376
Fines, Licenses and Permits	82,661		, ,		3,828	86,489
Intergovernmental Special Assessments	118,299	\$74,404	27,834		125,529 7,148	346,066 7,148
Interest	4,288	175			148	4,611
Total Receipts	548,294	74,579	93,763	36,969	146,243	899,848
Disbursements Current:						
General Government Security of Persons and Property Transportation	129,152 342,530	135,068	123,514		29,292	129,152 371,822 258,582
Capital Outlay			·		113,352	113,352
Debt Service: Principal Retirement	21,563				4,000	25,563
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,067				3,000	5,067
Total Disbursements	495,312	135,068	123,514		149,644	903,538
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	52,982	(60,489)	(29,751)	36,969	(3,401)	(3,690)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In Transfers Out	(32,242)	60			25,000	25,060 (32,242)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(32,242)	60			25,000	(7,182)
Net Change in Fund Balances	20,740	(60,429)	(29,751)	36,969	21,599	(10,872)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	155,307	321,772	195,872	96,928	102,744	872,623
Fund Balances End of Year	\$176,047	\$261,343	\$166,121	\$133,897	\$124,343	\$861,751

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Receipts	Original	1 IIIai	Actual	(Negative)
Municipal Income Taxes	\$179,264	\$179,264	\$205,189	\$25,925
Property and Other Local Taxes	120,432	120,432	137,857	17,425
Fines, Licenses and Permits	72,216	72,216	82,661	10,445
Intergovernmental	103,351	103,351	118,299	14,948
Interest	3,746	3,746	4,288	542
THO TOOL	0,7 10	0,7 10	1,200	012
Total receipts	479,009	479,009	548,294	69,285
Dishumananta				
Disbursements Current:				
General Government	141,125	141,125	129,152	11,973
Security of Persons and Property	367,550	367,550	342,530	25,020
Debt Service:	367,330	367,550	342,530	25,020
Principal Retirement	21,563	21,563	21,563	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,067	2,067	2,067	
interest and i iscal Charges	2,007	2,007	2,007	
Total Disbursements	532,305	532,305	495,312	36,993
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(53,296)	(53,296)	52,982	106,278
, ,				
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers Out	(33,125)	(33,125)	(32,242)	883
Net Change in Fund Balance	(86,421)	(86,421)	20,740	107,161
E ad Dalama Danimina at Vana	455.007	455.007	455.007	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	155,307	155,307	155,307	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$68,886	\$68,886	\$176,047	\$107,161

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Street Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Receipts Intergovernmental Interest	\$117,000 1,000	\$117,000 1,000	\$74,404 175	(\$42,596) (825)
Total receipts	118,000	118,000	74,579	(43,421)
Disbursements				
Current: Transportation	215,600	215,600	135,068	80,532
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts	(97,600)	(97,600)	(60,489)	37,111
Other Financing Sources Transfers In	25,000	25,000	60	(24,940)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(72,600)	(72,600)	(60,429)	12,171
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	316,172	316,172	316,172	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	5,600	5,600	5,600	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$249,172	\$249,172	\$261,343	\$12,171

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Street Levy Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Receipts				
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$65,822	\$65,822	\$65,929	\$107
Intergovernmental	27,789	27,789	27,834	45
Total receipts	93,611	93,611	93,763	152
Disbursements Current:				
Transportation	150,976	150,976	123,514	27,462
Net Change in Fund Balance	(57,365)	(57,365)	(29,751)	27,614
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	189,848	189,848	189,848	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	6,024	6,024	6,024	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$138,507	\$138,507	\$166,121	\$27,614

Statement of Fund Net Assets - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds December 31, 2010

		Business-Type Activities					
	Water	Sewer	Electric	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$358,336	\$590,960	\$766,247	\$11,270	\$1,726,813		
Net Assets Unrestricted	\$358,336	\$590,960	\$766,247	\$11,270	\$1,726,813		

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Net Assets - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

		В	usiness-Type Activities	5	_
	Water	Sewer	Electric	Other Enterprise Funds	Total
-	vvaler	Sewei	Electric	Enterprise Funds	Enterprise Funds
Operating Receipts					
Charges for Services	\$327,597	\$205,592	\$1,064,465	\$2,945	\$1,600,599
Other Operating Receipts	1,257	100	32,885		34,242
Total Operating Receipts	328,854	205,692	1,097,350	2,945	1,634,841
Operating Disbursements					
Personal Services	88,011	63,207	137,570		288,788
Fringe Benefits	43,852	43,549	49,175		136,576
Contractual Services	36,782	19,679	811,033		867,494
Materials and Supplies Other	44,304	34,575	74,884 7,183	2,950	153,763 10,133
Other			7,103	2,930	10,133
Total Operating Disbursements	212,949	161,010	1,079,845	2,950	1,456,754
Operating Income (Loss)	115,905	44,682	17,505	(5)	178,087
Non-Operating Disbursements					
Capital Outlay	(317)	(1,013)			(1,330)
Principal Payments	(62,214)		(17,736)		(79,950)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(48,349)		(23,125)		(71,474)
Total Non-Operating Disbursements	(110,880)	(1,013)	(40,861)	0	(152,754)
Income (Loss) before Transfers	5,025	43,669	(23,356)	(5)	25,333
Transfers In			7,182		7,182
Change in Net Assets	5,025	43,669	(16,174)	(5)	32,515
Restated Net Assets Beginning of Year	353,311	547,291	782,421	11,275	1,694,298
Net Assets End of Year	\$358,336	\$590,960	\$766,247	\$11,270	\$1,726,813

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

The Village of Milan, Erie County, Ohio (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village is directed by a six-member Council elected at large for four year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term and votes only to break a tie.

A. Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The Village provides general government services, water and sewer utilities, maintenance of Village roads and bridges, park operations, and police services.

B. Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Village is financially accountable. The Village is financially accountable for an organization if the Village appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Village is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Village is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the Village is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide support to, the organization; or the Village is obligated for the debt of the organization. The Village is also financially accountable for any organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Village in that the Village approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. Component units also include legally separate, tax-exempt entities whose resources are for the direct benefit of the Village, are accessible to the Village and are significant in amount to the Village. Based on these criteria, the Village has no component units.

C. Joint Ventures and Public Entity Risk Pool

The Village is a member of JV2 and JV5 which are joint ventures with several other governments to produce electric power. These joint ventures are managed by American Municipal Power (AMP-Ohio). Note 16 to the financial statements provides additional information for these joint ventures. A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Under the cash basis of accounting, the Village does not report assets for equity interests in joint ventures.

The Village participates in a public entity risk pool. Note 9 to the financial statements provides additional information for this entity. This entity is the Ohio Plan Risk Management.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the *modified* cash basis of accounting. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied, to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. The Village does not apply FASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and to its enterprise funds. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of net assets presents the cash and investment balances of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental and business-type activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business-type activity is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The proprietary fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are used to segregate resources that are restricted as to use. The funds of the Village are divided into two categories, governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The Village has four major governmental funds including the General Fund, Street Fund, Street Levy Fund, and Capital Improvement Fund.

- The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.
- The Street Fund receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money for constructing, maintaining, and repairing Village streets.
- The Street Levy Fund receives property tax money for constructing, maintaining, and repairing Village roads and bridges.
- The Capital Improvement Fund receives income tax money for capital acquisitions and projects.

The other governmental funds of the Village account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Village's major enterprise funds are the water, sewer, and electric funds.

<u>Water Fund</u> - The water fund accounts for the provision of water to the residents and commercial users located within the Village.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> - The sewer fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer services to the residents and commercial users within the Village.

<u>Electric Fund</u> - The sewer fund accounts for the provision of electric services to the residents and commercial users within the Village.

C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the Village are described in the appropriate section in this note.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued liabilities and the related expenses) are not recorded in these financial statements.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Village Council. The legal level of control has been established at the fund, department, and object level for all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village Fiscal Officer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Village Council.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Village Council during the year.

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts, respectively.

During 2010, the Village invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, a savings account, and STAR Ohio. The nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost. The Village's savings account is reported at the amount the Village has recorded at December 31, 2010.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool, managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2010.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the General Fund during 2010 was \$4,288 which includes \$3,905 assigned from other Village funds.

F. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventories and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

G. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

H. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's *modified* cash basis of accounting.

I. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 10 and 11, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement healthcare benefits.

J. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset when entering into a capital lease is not the result of a cash transaction, neither an other financing source nor a capital outlay expenditure are reported at inception. Lease payments are reported when paid.

K. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for street improvements, police pension and computerization of the mayor's court.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

L. Fund Balance Reserves

The Village reserves any portion of fund balances which is not available for appropriation or which is legally segregated for a specific future use. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance which is available for appropriation in future periods. There were no fund balance reserves at year end.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Interfund Transactions

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements are reported in the same manner as general receipts.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES

In fiscal year 2010 the Village reclassified the Water, Sewer, and Electric Replacement Funds used to account for transfers from the Water, Sewer, and Electric Funds for replacement projects from standalone funds into the respective Water, Sewer, and Electric Funds as the Village deemed these classifications to be more appropriate for financial reporting purposes.

The restatement of the business-type activities is as follows:

	Water	Sewer	Electric	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds
Fund Balance December 31, 2009	\$302,680	\$355,035	\$530,331	\$506,252	\$1,694,298
Fund Reclassification	50,631	192,256	252,090	(494,977)	
Restated Fund Balance January 1, 2010	\$353,311	\$547,291	\$782,421	\$11,275	\$1,694,298

NOTE 4 – COMPLIANCE

Contrary to Ohio law, appropriations exceeded certified resources in the Electric Fund by \$190,942.

Contrary to the JV5 agreement, the Village did not establish electric fund rates sufficient to meet revenue coverage requirements.

NOTE 5 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund, Street Fund, and Street Levy Fund are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 6 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Monies held by the Village are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Village treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Village treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts.

Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States:
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
- Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions:
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

At year end, the Village had \$200 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$182,217 of the Village's bank balance of \$1,842,910 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Village's name.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured.

Investments

As of December 31, 2010 the Village had \$774,148 invested in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio has a maturity of approximately one month.

STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that the money market fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

NOTE 7 – INCOME TAXES

The Village levies a one-half percent income tax prior to June 30, 2010 and a one percent income tax effective July 1, 2010 whose proceeds are placed into the General and Capital Improvement Funds. The Village levies and collects the tax on all income earned within the Village as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the Village. Employers within the Village are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the Village at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

NOTE 8 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility located in the Village. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 8 – PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year proceeding the tax collection year, the lien date. Public utility tangible personal property is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2010 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2009, are levied after October 1, 2010, and are collected in 2011 with real property taxes. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in calendar year 2010 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of calendar year 2010 taxes levied against local and inter-exchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in calendar year 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009, on the value as of December 31, 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property was eliminated in calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the Village due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2009-2010, the Village was fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$88.45 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and personal property upon which 2010 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Dool Droporty

\$22,960,380
289,870
4,091,640
856,820
\$28,198,710

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the Village. The County Auditor periodically remits to the Village its portion of the taxes collected.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Pool Membership

Prior to 2009, the Village belonged to the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan was legally separate from its member governments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

On January 1, 2009, through an internal reorganization, the Plan created three separate non-profit corporations including:

- Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM) formerly known as the Ohio Risk Management Plan;
- Ohio Plan Healthcare Consortium, Inc. (OPHC) formerly known as the Ohio Healthcare Consortium; and
- Ohio Plan, Inc. mirrors the oversight function previously performed by the Board of Directors.
 The Board of Trustees consists of eleven (11) members that include appointed and elected officials from member organizations.

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages to its members sold through fourteen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio. These coverage programs, referred to as Ohio Plan Risk management ("OPRM"), are developed specific to each member's risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member's exposure to loss, except OPRM retains 40% (17.5% through October 31, 2010 and 15% through October 31, 2009) of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 10% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 761 and 725 members as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The Village participates in this coverage.

The Plan formed the Ohio Plan Healthcare Consortium ("OPHC"), as authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OPHC was established to provide cost effective employee benefit programs for Ohio political sub-divisions and is a self-funded, group purchasing consortium that offers medical, dental, vision and prescription drug coverage as well as life insurance for its members. The OPHC is sold through seventeen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio. Coverage programs are developed specific to each member's healthcare needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria. Variable plan options are available to members. These plans vary primarily by deductibles, coinsurance levels, office visit co-pays and out-of pocket maximums. OPHC had 65 and 60 members as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The Village does not participate in this coverage.

Plan members are responsible to notify the Plan of their intent to renew coverage by their renewal date. If a member chooses not to renew with the Plan, they have no other financial obligation to the Plan, but still need to promptly notify the Plan of any potential claims occurring during their membership period. The former member's covered claims, which occurred during their membership period, remain the responsibility of the Plan.

Settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and include amounts for both OPRRM and OPHC:

	201	0	200)9
	OPRM	OPHC	OPRM	OPHC
Assets	\$12,036,541	\$1,355,131	\$11,176,186	\$1,358,802
Liabilities	(4,845,056)	(1,055,096)	(4,852,485)	(1,253,617)
Members' Equity	\$7,191,485	\$300,035	\$6,323,701	\$105,185

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

You can read the complete audited financial statements for OPRM and OPHC at the Plan's website, www.ohioplan.org.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – The Village participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the Traditional Pension Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed Plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions and currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14 percent of covered payroll for state and local employer units and 18.1 percent of covered payroll for law and public safety employer units. Member contribution rates, as set in the Ohio Revised Code, are not to exceed 10 percent. For the year ended December 31, 2010, members in state and local classifications contributed 10 percent of covered payroll while public safety and law enforcement members contributed 10.5 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively. While members in the state and local divisions may participate in all three plans, law enforcement and public safety divisions exist only within the Traditional Pension Plan. For 2010, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans.

The Village's 2010 contribution rate was 14.0 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the Village's contribution was 17.87 percent of covered payroll. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits is net of post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contribution allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 5.5 percent from January 1 through February 28, 2010, and 5 percent from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 4.73 percent from January 1 through February 28, 2010, and 4.23 percent from March 1 through December 31, 2010. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined.

The Village's required contributions for pension obligations to the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$62,475, \$53,427, and \$64,125, respectively. 92.35 percent has been contributed for 2010 and 100 percent for 2009 and 2008.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code requires plan members to contribute 10.0 percent of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers.

The OP&F Pension Fund is authorized by the Ohio Revised Code to allocate a portion of the employer contributions to retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions used to fund pension benefits was 12.75 percent of covered payroll. The Village's contributions to OP&F for police pension were \$17,535 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$26,797 for the year ended December 31, 2009, and \$26,084 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The full amount has been contributed for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan—a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan—a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan—a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan for qualifying members of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage. The plan includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement.

In order to qualify for post-employment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide health care benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report which may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy – The post-employment health care plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2010, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of covered payroll, and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 17.87 percent. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14 percent of covered payroll for state and local employer units and 18.1 percent of covered payroll for law and public safety employer units.

Each year, the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of post-employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 5.5 percent from January 1 through February 28, 2010, and 5 percent from March 1 through December 31, 2010. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 4.73 percent from January 1 through February 28, 2010, and 4.23 percent from March 1 through December 31, 2010.

The OPERS Retirement Board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment health care plan.

The Village's contributions allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$14,857, \$47,176, and \$45,804, respectively. 92.35 percent has been contributed for 2010 and 100 percent for 2009 and 2008.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, was effective January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased on January 1 of each year from 2006 to 2008. Rates for law and public safety employers increased over a six year period beginning on January 1, 2006, with a final rate increase on January 1, 2011. These rate increases allowed additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Plan Description – The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined post-employment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long-term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 11 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required by Ohio Revised Code to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.5 percent of covered payroll for police employers. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. One for health care benefits under an IRS Code Section 115 trust and one for Medicare Part B reimbursements administrated as an Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account, both of which are within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the employer contribution allocated to the health care plan was 6.75 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The Village's contributions to OP&F which were allocated to fund post-employment health care benefits for police were \$9,283 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$26,797 for the year ended December 31, 2009, and \$26,084 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The full amount has been contributed for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

NOTE 12 - NOTES PAYABLE

A summary of the note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2010, follows:

		Balance			T	Balance
	Interest Rate	12/31/09	Additions	Deletions	T	12/31/10
Governmental Activities					Γ	
2002 Land Purchase Note	4.50%	\$54,014		\$21,563	I	\$32,451
2002 Land Purchase Note	4.50%	\$54,014		\$21,563	L	\$32

In 2002 the Village entered into an agreement for the purchase of property for the construction of a building to house all Village offices. The note will be repaid in monthly installments, including interest, over 10 years.

The following is a summary of the Village's future annual debt service requirements:

	Land Purchase Note				
Year	Principal	Interest			
2011	\$22,636	\$994			
2012	9,815	110			
Toals	\$32,451	\$1,104			

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 13 - DEBT

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, was as follows:

		Amount			Amount	Amounts
		Outstanding			Outstanding	Due in
	Interest Rate	12/31/09	Additions	Deletions	12/31/10	One Year
Governmental Activities						
Lockwood Road Project Bond						
1999 Issue						
Original Amount \$75,000	6%	\$50,000		\$4,000	\$46,000	\$4,000
Business-type Activities						
1992 OWDA Loan						
Original Amount \$1,061,767	7.03%	690,702		62,214	628,488	66,587
1993 OMEGA JV5 Loan	2-5%	370,961		17,736	353,225	18,260
Original Amount \$437,946						
Total Business-type Activities		\$1,061,663		\$79,950	\$981,713	\$84,847

The Lockwood Road Project Bond relates to a road improvement project. The bond will be repaid in semiannual installments over 20 years. The Village levies special assessments to pay the annual debt service.

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan relates to a water system improvement project. The loan will be repaid in semiannual installments, including interest, over 25 years. The loan is secured by water receipts. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

The OMEGA JV5 loan relates to the purchase of Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA-JV5). OMEGA-JV5 is a distributive generation project.

The following is a summary of the Village's future annual debt service requirements:

Lockwood	l k	Road	۲	'roject
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	Bor	nd	OWDA Loan		OMEGA JV5 Loan	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2011	\$4,000	\$2,760	\$66,587	\$43,994	\$18,260	\$22,584
2012	4,000	2,520	71,268	39,333	18,861	21,992
2013	4,000	2,280	76,279	34,344	19,812	21,050
2014	5,000	2,040	81,641	29,005	20,783	20,057
2015	5,000	1,740	87,380	23,290	21,850	19,022
2016-2020	24,000	3,780	245,333	31,458	127,373	77,547
2021-2024					126,286	37,149
Total	\$46,000	\$15,120	\$628,488	\$201,424	\$353,225	\$219,401

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 13 - DEBT (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides that net general obligation debt of the Village, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed 5.5 percent of the tax valuation of the Village. The Revised Code further provides that total voted and unvoted net debt of the Village less the same exempt debt shall never exceed amount equal to 10.5 percent of its tax valuation. The effects of the debt limitations at December 31, 2010, were an overall debt margin of \$2,960,865 and an unvoted debt margin of \$1,550,929.

NOTE 14 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During 2010 the following transfers were made:

	Transfers From
Transfers To	General
Major Governmental Fund Street Fund	\$60
Other Governmental Funds Police Pension Fund	25,000
Major Business-Type Fund Electric Fund	7,182
Total	\$32,242

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTE 15 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Village is defendant in several lawsuits. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of these suits, they believe the resolution of these matters will not materially adversely affect the Village's financial condition.

NOTE 16 – JOINT VENTURES

A. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 2 (OMEGA JV2)

The Village is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of .55% and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 16 – JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV2 Agreement.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net assets will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 2001, AMP issued \$50,260,000 of 20 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV2. The net proceeds of the bond issue of \$45,904,712 were contributed to OMEGA JV2. The Village's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$175,767 at December 31, 2010. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2010 are:

Municipality	Percent	Kw	Municipality	Percent	Kw
	Ownership	Entitlement		Ownership	Entitlement
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpelier	2.98%	4,000	Pemberville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Springs					
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	0.79%	<u>1,066</u>	Custar	0.00%	4
	<u>95.20%</u>	127,640		4.80%	<u>6,441</u>
			Grand Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>134,081</u>

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 16 – JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5)

The Village is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of .39 %, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near the Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2010 the Village has not met its debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

The Village's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$42,131 at December 31, 2010. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 17 – SEGMENT INFORMATION FOR ENTERPRISE FUND

Included in the services provided by the Village financed primarily by user charges are water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment and electric utility services. The key financial information for the electric utility services for the year ended December 31, 2010 is indicated below.

		Other	Total
	Electric	Enterprise	Enterprise
	Fund	Funds	Funds
As of December 31, 2010:			
Operating Cash Receipts	1,097,350	537,491	1,634,841
Operating Cash Disbursements	1,079,845	376,909	1,456,754
Operating Income	17,505	160,582	178,087
Capital Outlay		1,330	1,330
Debt Service	40,861	110,563	151,424
Transfers In	7,182		7,182
Fund Cash Balance at 12/31/10	766,247	960,566	1,726,813
Net Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(16,174)	48,689	32,515

NOTE 18 – SUBSEQUENT EVENUT

American Municipal Power Generating Station Project

The Village is a participant in the American Municipal Power Generating Station Project (the "AMPGS Project"). The Village executed a take-or-pay contract on November 1, 2007 in order to participate in the AMPGS Project.

History of the AMPGS Project

In November 2009, the participants of the AMP Generating Station Project (the "AMPGS Project") voted to terminate the development of the pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The AMPGS Project was to be a 1,000 MW base load, clean-coal technology plant scheduled to go on-line in 2014. This pulverized coal plant was estimated to be a \$3 billion project, but the project's estimated capital costs increased by 37% and the engineer, procure and construct ("EPC") contractor could not guarantee that the costs would not continue to escalate. At the termination date, minimal construction had been performed on the AMPGS Project at the Meigs County site.

At the same time, the participants voted to pursue conversion of the project to a Natural Gas Combined Cycle Plant (the "NGCC Plant") to be developed under a lump-sum-turn-key fixed-price contract that would be open to interested AMP members. The NGCC Plant was planned to be developed on the Meigs County site previously planned for the AMPGS project. In February 2011, development of the NGCC Plant was suspended due to the availability of purchasing the AMP Fremont Energy Center ("AFEC") at a favorable price. AMP intends to develop this site for the construction of a generating asset; however, at December 31, 2011, the type of generating asset has not been determined.

As mentioned above, the AMPGS project participants signed "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants of the project are obligated to pay all costs incurred for the project. To date it has not been determined what those total final costs are for the project participants.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Continued)

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENUT (Continued)

As a result of these decisions to date, the AMPGS Project costs have been reclassified out of construction work-in-progress and into plant held for future use or regulatory assets in the combined balance sheet. AMP has reclassified \$34,881,075 of costs to plant held for future use as these costs were determined to be associated with the undeveloped Meigs County site regardless of the determination of which type of generating asset will be developed on the site. The remaining costs previously incurred were determined to be impaired but reclassified as a regulatory asset which is fully recoverable from the AMPGS Project participants as part of their unconditional obligation under the "take or pay" contract. At December 31, 2011 AMP has a regulatory asset of \$86,548,349 for the recovery of these abandoned construction costs. AMP is currently working with the AMPGS project participants to establish a formal plan for the recovery on a participant by participant basis.

AMP has consistently communicated with the AMPGS participants as to the risks and uncertainties with respect to the outstanding potential liability the Village has as a result of the cancellation of the AMPGS Project. Meetings with AMPGS Project participants have been held as necessary to communicate any updates to both costs being incurred and ongoing litigation. At the request of the participants, on November 18, 2011 and December 13, 2011 AMP sent memos to AMPGS participants providing the participant's information identifying their potential AMPGS stranded cost liability and providing options for payment of those stranded costs, if the participant so chose. These memos were not invoices, but provided the participants with information which they could utilize in determining if they wanted to pay down a portion or all of the identified maximum exposure. AMP is holding the AMPGS Project stranded costs on its revolving credit facility and is accruing interest in addition to legal fees being incurred in its case with the EPC contractor. AMP would hold any payments received as a deposit in order to cease interest accruals on that portion paid.

Based on an allocation to the Village of 1,259 kW and the allocation methodology, both approved as the same by the AMP Board of Trustees, as of December 31, 2011 the Village has a potential stranded cost obligation of \$205,916 for the AMPGS Project. The Village does not have any payments on deposit with AMP at December 31, 2011.

Recording of Stranded Costs

The Village has not recorded stranded costs for the AMPGS Project.

The Village has not requested an invoice from AMP for the potential stranded costs identified in the memos AMP sent in November and December of 2011. The Village is not intending to request an invoice from AMP until such time as the litigation with the EPC contractor is finalized.

Had the Village chosen to expense the potential stranded costs the Village believes it would not have violated its debt covenant obligation with Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA) Joint Venture 5.

In making its determination as to how to proceed with the accounting treatment for the potential AMPGS Project liability, the Village has relied upon its Village Solicitor, information provided by AMP and its legal counsel with respect to the data, as well as the Village's audit team and Village management.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Village of Milan Erie County 11 South Main Street, P.O. Box 1450 Milan, Ohio 44846-1450

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Milan, Erie County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 8, 2013, wherein we noted the Village uses a comprehensive accounting basis other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of opining on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. Therefore, we cannot assure that we have identified all deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, that we consider material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and timely corrected. We consider findings 2010-001, 2010-003, and 2010-005 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be material weaknesses.

Village of Milan
Erie County
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Village's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2010-002 through 2010-004.

We also noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated March 8, 2013.

The Village's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the Village's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management, the audit committee, the Village Council, and others within the Village. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

March 8, 2013

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2010

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

FINDING NUMBER 2010-001

Material Weakness - Recording Grant Activity

The Village was the beneficiary of \$113,352 of Ohio Public Work Commission (OPWC) grant monies sent directly to the vendors by OPWC. The Fiscal Officer did not record the receipts and disbursements of this activity. Auditor of State Bulletins 2000-008 and 2002-004 prescribe recording these transactions as receipts and disbursements in a capital project fund when the Village applies for a project and has administrative responsibilities. The accompanying financial statements were adjusted to reflect these amounts in the OPWC Issue II Capital Projects Fund.

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the Fiscal Officer and Village Council and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements and accompanying notes is complete and accurate.

To ensure the Village's financial statements and notes to the statements are complete and accurate, the Village should adopt policies and procedures, including a final review of the statements and notes by the Fiscal Officer and Council, to identify and correct errors and omissions. The Fiscal Officer can review Auditor of State Bulletins 2000-008 and 2002-004 for accounting guidance for certain on-behalf-of grants or improvement projects.

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2010-002

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Revised Code, § 5705.39, provides in part that the total appropriations from each fund shall not exceed the total of the estimated revenue available for expenditure therefrom, as certified by the budget commission.

As of December 31, 2010 the Electric Fund's appropriations exceeded certified resources by \$190,942.

The Electric Fund had revenues that were sufficient so as to allow the Fiscal Officer to obtain an amended certificate to cover approved appropriations. The failure to limit appropriations to amounts certified could allow for deficit spending practices, resulting in deficit fund balances.

The Fiscal Officer should monitor appropriations as compared to estimated resources and submit amendments to the County Budget Commission or reduce appropriations if sufficient revenues are not available.

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

Village of Milan Erie County Schedule of Findings Page 2

FINDING NUMBER 2010-003

Noncompliance Citation / Material Weakness

Ohio Revised Code § 5705.10(D) states in part all revenues derived from a source other than the general property tax and which the law prescribes shall be used for a particular purpose, shall be paid into a special fund for such purpose.

The Fiscal Officer posted rollbacks, real estate, permissive motor vehicle license, and electric company income tax monies to improper funds. The following table identifies the amounts recorded in error:

Fund Type/Fund	Amount
Major Funds:	
General Fund	(\$10,052)
Street Fund	(4,676)
Street Levy Fund	7,942
Capital Improvement Fund	293
Electric Fund	(95)
Non-Major Funds:	
State Highway Fund	(379)
Permissive Tax Fund	5,055
Police Pension Fund	1,912

The accompanying financial statements and Village accounting records have been adjusted to reflect these changes.

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the Fiscal Officer and the Village Council and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements and accompanying notes is complete and accurate.

To ensure the Village's financial statements and notes to the financial statements are complete and accurate, the Village should adopt policies and procedures, including a final review of the statements and notes by the Fiscal Officer and the Village Council, to identify and correct errors and omissions, as well as recording correct budgetary information. Also, the Fiscal Officer can refer to the Ohio Village Officer's Handbook available from the following web address for guidance on the posting of transactions: http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/services/lgs/publications/LocalGovernmentManualsHandbooks/Village%20 Officers%20Handbook%202012.pdf

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

Village of Milan Erie County Schedule of Findings Page 3

FINDING NUMBER 2010-004

Noncompliance Citation

Joint Venture Agreement Among the Municipalities Listed Regarding Ohio Municipal Electric Aggregation Agency Joint Venture 5 Belleville Hydroelectric Project dated January 1, 1993, Section 17 (A) requires each participant to fix, charge, and collect rates, fees, and charges, and from time to time as often as shall be necessary revise such rates, fees, and charges, for electric power and energy and other services, facilities and commodities sold, furnished, supplied or otherwise provided by its municipal electric system at least sufficient in each year to provide revenues equal to:

- (1) In the case of a Financing Participant, the greater of:
 - (a) the sum of (i) the 0&M Expenses, including its share of Operating Expenses under this Joint Venture Agreement and (ii) 110% of the sum of the debt service on any outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations of the Participant and its share of Bond Debt Service Payments, payable in such Year; or
 - (b) the sum of (i) the O&M Expenses, including its share of Operating Expenses under this Joint Venture Agreement, (ii) its share of Bond Debt Service Payments, (iii) debt service on outstanding electric system revenue obligations of the participant, and (iv) all other amounts payable from such revenues including, without limitation, debt service on general obligator, or other tax supported debt incurred for purposes of the Participant's municipal electric utility system, and its share of Other Bond Payments and Other Required Payments, payable in such year.

The Village did not set rates sufficient to meet the revenue coverage requirements of this section. The failure to meet the revenue coverage requirements could result in the Village being considered in default of the project agreement, resulting in project termination. The Village should periodically review and assess its electric charges in order to establish collections in accordance with this agreement.

Officials' Response:

The rates billed to customers include a component for purchase power cost (PPC), which represents a formula used to determine the total cost of power purchased by the Village. The Village charges consumers for the total cost of the power purchased. A former Village employee made errors in calculating this component resulting in the rates charged to customers being less than the true rate that should have been billed for a period greater than 12 months. This resulted in revenues not being sufficient to meet the revenue coverage covenant included in the agreement. Upon noticing this error management of the Village corrected the formula to correct the deficiencies in customer billings.

FINDING NUMBER 2010-005

Material Weakness - Financial Reporting

Sound financial reporting is the responsibility of the Fiscal Officer and Village Council and is essential to ensure the information provided to readers of the financial statements is complete and accurate. Material audit adjustments and reclassifications ranging in amount from \$6,396 to \$685,685 were recorded to the financial statements. In addition, errors were noted in the classification of certain receipt and disbursement transactions ranging in amount from \$160 to \$34,431. These amounts have been posted to our Summary of Unadjusted Differences and the financial statements do not reflect these amounts. Additionally, various adjustments/revisions were required to correct incomplete and/or inaccurate disclosures in the notes to the financial statements originally submitted for audit.

Village of Milan Erie County Schedule of Findings Page 4

FINDING NUMBER 2010-005 (Continued)

To ensure the Village's financial statements are complete and accurate the Fiscal Officer should review the coding of accounts included in the Village Officer's Handbook at: http://www.ohioauditor.gov/services/lgs/publications/LocalGovernmentManualsHandbooks/Village%20Officers%20Handbook%202012.pdf

The Fiscal Officer should also utilize the Other Comprehensive Basis of Accounting (OCBOA) financial statements and notes available at:

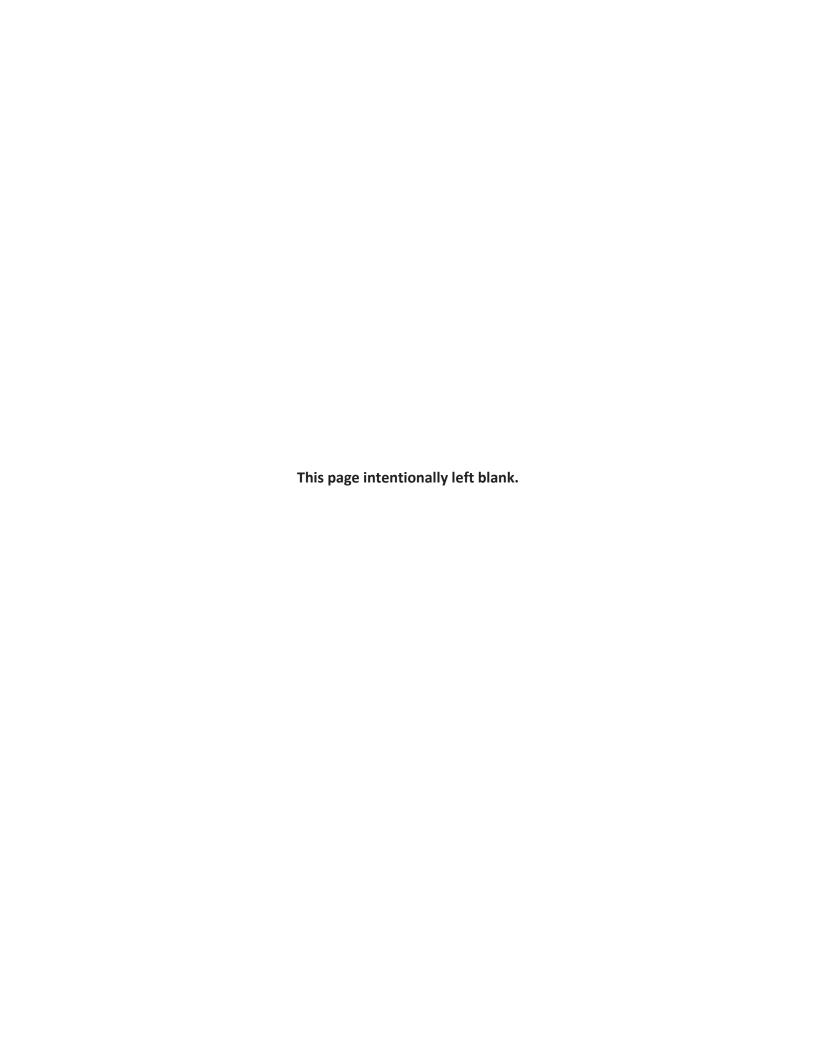
http://www.ohioauditor.gov/services/lgs/AICPAInterpretation/default.htm

Officials' Response:

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2010

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i> :
2009-001	Financial Reporting recommendation for financial statement errors.	No	Not corrected. Reissued as Finding 2010-005 in this report.





VILLAGE OF MILAN

ERIE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED MARCH 26, 2013