VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON

HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO

AUDIT REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants and Government Consultants



Members of Council Village of Arlington PO Box 699 Arlington, Ohio 45814

We have reviewed the *Report of Independent Accountants* of the Village of Arlington, Hancock County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Village of Arlington is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

June 13, 2011



VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON HANCOCK COUNTY

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Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242

Cleveland OH 44113-1306 Office phone - (216) 575-1630

Fax - (216) 436-2411

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Village of Arlington Hancock County 204 North Main Street P.O. Box 699 Arlington, Ohio 45814

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Arlington, Hancock County (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, 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 an opinion 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 2, the accompanying financial statements and notes follow the cash accounting basis. This is 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 basis financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in cash basis financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and major special revenue funds thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting Note 2 describes.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally on inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated May 11, 2011 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. That report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. It does not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. 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.

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. May 11, 2011

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Arlington's (the Village) financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2009, 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 2009 are as follows:

In spite of difficult economic conditions, total net assets of the Village increased by \$47,451. The receipt of estate tax settlements and controlled spending attributed to the increase.

The Village's general receipts are primarily property and income taxes and unrestricted grants. General receipts represent 82 percent of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year.

The water, sanitary sewer, and swimming pool operations are the Village's most significant business-type activities. These activities accounted for 98 percent of all business-type activity revenues and 94 percent of expenditures.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) 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 cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the Village as a Whole

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2009, 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, these changes can be one way of measuring 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, other nonfinancial factors should be considered as well, such as the Village's property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, 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, the Village is divided into two types of activities:

Governmental activities. Most of the Village's basic services are reported here, including police, fire, streets and parks. State and federal grants, charges for services 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's significant business-type activities include the provision of water and sanitary sewer and operations of the Village swimming pool. 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 and not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that the money which 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 non-major 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 Fund, Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund, State Highway Fund, and General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund. For reporting purposes, the Arlington/Wilch Project Fund is included in the "Other Governmental Funds" column due to the temporary nature of the fund. The programs reported in governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements.

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 three major enterprise funds, the Water Operating Fund, Sewer Operating Fund, and Swimming Pool Fund.

The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net assets for 2009 compared to 2008 on cash basis:

Table 1
Net Assets

	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	To	otal
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Assets Cash and Cash						
Equivalents	\$ 398,233	\$ 417,091	\$ 467,921	\$ 401,612	\$866,154	\$818,703
Total Assets	398,233	417,091	467,921	401,612	866,154	818,703
Net Assets						
Restricted for:						
Capital Outlay	11,136	98,284	-	-	11,136	98,284
Debt Service	5,874	2,089	-	-	5,874	2,089
Other Purposes	112,309	153,364	-	-	112,309	153,364
Unrestricted	268,914	163,354	467,921	401,612	736,835	564,966
Total Net Assets	\$ 398,233	\$ 417,091	\$ 467,921	\$ 401,612	\$866,154	\$818,703

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets in 2009 compared to 2008.

Table 2
Changes in Net Assets

		vernmental Activities 2009		vernmental activities 2008		iness Type Activities 2009	Business Type Activities 2008		
Receipts:									
Program Receipts:	•	04040	•	00.004	•		•	00= 100	
Charges for Services and Sales	\$	34,810	\$	29,204	\$	396,625	\$	385,423	
Operating Grants and Contributions		64,405		250		-		-	
Capital Grants and Contributions		4,500		69,230		-			
Total Program Receipts		103,715		98,684		396,625		385,423	
General Receipts:									
Property and Other Local Taxes		95,436		93,059		-		-	
Special Assessments		62,170		60,771					
Income Taxes		160,744		161,369		-		-	
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted									
to Specific Programs		109,132		136,040		-		-	
Sale of Fixed Asset		1,896		-					
Interest		26,589		28,730		-		-	
Extraordinary Item		-		70,805		-		-	
Miscellaneous		5,986		20,462		1,521		14,843	
Total General Receipts	•	461,953		571,236		1,521		14,843	
Total Receipts		565,668		669,920		398,146		400,266	
Disbursements:									
Security of Persons and Property		108,595		160,568		-		-	
Public Health Services		7,501		7,253		-		-	
Leisure Time Activities		8,887		8,411		_		-	
Transportation		71,977		102,935		_		-	
General Government		107,348		99,197		_		_	
Capital Outlay		145,332		121,199		_		_	
Principal Retirement		66,330		75,687		_		_	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		18,739		22,536		_		_	
Other Governmental		6,817		5,514		_		_	
Water Operations		0,017		5,514		213,014		248,538	
Sewer Operations		_		_		58,814		99,868	
Swimming Pool		_		_		50,929		63,927	
Sewage Bond Retirement						28,650		25,400	
Park Operations						22,792		39,281	
Apple Grove Maintenance		_		_		638		3,555	
• •		541,526		603,300		374,837			
Total Disbursements		341,320	-	603,300		314,031		480,569	
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers		24,142		66,620		23,309		(80,303)	
Transfers		(43,000)		33,131		43,000		(33,131)	
Increase in Net Assets		(18,858)		99,751		66,309		(113,434)	
Net Assets, January 1		417,091		317,340		401,612		515,046	
Net Assets, December 31	\$	398,233	\$	417,091	\$	467,921	\$	401,612	

Governmental program receipts represent 18 percent of total governmental receipts and are primarily comprised of charges to surrounding townships for fire services provided under contract and a capital fire equipment grant.

General governmental receipts represent 82 percent of the Village's total governmental receipts, and of this amount, approximately 69 percent are local taxes and special assessments for street repair and street lighting. State and federal grants and entitlements make up 24 percent of the Village's general receipts and include motor vehicle license fees and gas tax money. Interest and other receipts make up the remaining 7 percent.

Disbursements for general government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for the other Village activities. Security of persons and property are the costs of police and fire protection and street lighting. Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads and alleys.

Governmental Activities

The Statement of Activities shows the major services provided by the Village in the first column. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. 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 2009 and 2008 total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

Table 3	3
Governmental A	Activities

	T	otal Cost	Net Cost		Т	otal Cost	Net Cost		
	Of	Services	of Services		Of	Services	of	Services	
		2009		2009		2008	2008		
Security of Persons and Property	\$	108,595	\$	74,434	\$	160,568	\$	131,114	
Public Health Services		7,501		7,501		7,253		7,253	
Leisure Time Activities		8,887		6,126		8,411		8,411	
Transportation		71,977		7,572		102,935		102,935	
General Government		107,348		104,960		99,197		99,197	
Capital Outlay		145,332		145,332		121,199		50,394	
Principal Retirement		66,330		66,330		75,687		75,687	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		18,739		18,739		22,536		22,536	
Other		6,817		6,817		5,514		5,514	
Total Expenses	\$	541,526	\$	437,811	\$	603,300	\$	503,041	

Business-Type Activities

With the exception of Swimming Pool and Park operations, the business-type activities are supported by charges for services. Transfers from the General Fund are necessary to support the Swimming Pool and Park operations.

The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts and other financing sources of \$709,532 and disbursements and other financing uses of \$728,390. Business-type activities funds had receipts and other financing sources of \$441,146 and disbursements and other financing uses of \$374,837.

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.

Final disbursements and other financing uses were budgeted at \$328,725 while actual disbursements and other financing uses were \$289,948. Beginning in 2008, the Village changed the budgeting procedure. Rather than appropriating all available resources, the original budget was based on the Certificate of Estimated Resources submitted to the Hancock County Auditor in July 2008. As needed, funds were appropriated from carry-over balances.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not record its capital assets and infrastructure on the financial statements.

Debt

At December 31, 2009, the Village's outstanding debt included \$155,000 in general obligation bonds issued for swimming pool improvements and construction of the Village hall, and \$1,517,034 in a combination of mortgage revenue bonds, OPWC and OWDA loans issued to finance utility system construction and improvements, and a commercial loan for the fire truck purchased in 2007. For further information regarding the Village's debt, refer to the notes 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. The Village relies heavily on local taxes and has very little industry to support the tax base. The Village of Arlington is a rural village located in southern Hancock County. The Village serves approximately 1,300 citizens and employs two full time and approximately 20-25 seasonal employees. The Village receives the majority of its funding from property and income taxes and charges for services from its utility systems.

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 Donna Corbin, Fiscal Officer, Village of Arlington, 204 N. Main Street, P.O. Box 699, Arlington, Ohio 45814-0699.

Village of Arlington, Hancock County

Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis December 31, 2009

	G	overnmental Activities	ness - Type Activities	Total		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	398,233	\$ 467,921	\$	866,154	
Total Assets	\$	398,233	\$ 467,921	\$	866,154	
Net Assets Restricted for: Capital Projects Debt Service Other Purposes Unrestricted	\$	11,136 5,874 112,309 268,914	\$ - - - 467,921	\$	11,136 5,874 112,309 736,835	
Total Net Assets	\$	398,233	\$ 467,921	\$	866,154	

Village of Arlington, Hancock County Statement of Activities -Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

					Program	Cash Receipts	i		Ne	et (Disburseme	nts) Receipts and Ch	anges	in Net Assets
_	Disb	Cash oursements	for	Charges Services nd Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions			Capital Grants and Contributions		vernmental Activities	Business-Type Activities		Total
Governmental Activities													
Security of Persons and Property	\$	108,595	\$	29,661		-	\$	4,500	\$	(74,434)	-	\$	(74,434)
Public Health Services		7,501		-		-		-		(7,501)	-		(7,501)
Leisure Time Activties		8,887		2,761		-		-		(6,126)	-		(6,126)
Transportation		71,977		-	\$	64,405		-		(7,572)	-		(7,572)
General Government		107,348		2,388		-		-		(104,960)	-		(104,960)
Capital Outlay		145,332		-		-		-		(145,332)	-		(145,332)
Other		6,817		-		-		-		(6,817)	-		(6,817)
Debt Service:										, , ,			,
Principal		66,330		-		-		-		(66,330)	-		(66,330)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		18,739		-		-		-		(18,739)	-		(18,739)
Total Governmental Activities		541,526		34,810		64,405		4,500		(437,811)			(437,811)
·		<u> </u>		,		<u>, </u>		<u> </u>					
Business Type Activities													
Water Operations		213,014		233,982		-		-		-	\$ 20,968		20,968
Sewer Operations		58,814		111,785		-		-		-	52,971		52,971
Swimming Pool		50,929		20,234		-		-		-	(30,695)		(30,695)
Sewage Bond Retirement		28,650		22,083		-		-		-	(6,567)		(6,567)
Park Operations		22,792		7,540		-		-		-	(15,252)		(15,252)
Apple Grove Maintenance		638		1,001		-					363		363
Total Business Type Activities		374,837		396,625		-		-			21,788		21,788
Total -	\$	916,363	\$	431,435	\$	64,405	\$	4,500		(437,811)	21,788		(416,023)
			Genera	al Receipts									
				y and Other Loc	al Taxes					95,436	_		95,436
				Assessments						62,170	_		62,170
				al Income Taxe	ıs.					160,744	_		160,744
				and Entitlement		stricted to Spe	cific Progr	ams		109,132	-		109,132
				Capital Assets						1,896	_		1,896
			Interes							26,589	_		26,589
			Miscella							5,986	1,521		7,507
				eneral Receipts	;					461,953	1,521		463,474
			Transfe) TO						(43,000)	43,000		
					T								- 000 400
			i otai G	eneral Receipts	and Irar	nsters				418,953	44,521		363,160
			Change	e in Net Assets						(18,858)	66,309		47,451
			Net Assets Beginning of Year						417,091	401,612		818,703	
			Net As	sets End of Yea	r					\$398,233	\$467,921	\$	866,154

Village of Arlington, Hancock County Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2009

	(General	Street Construction Maintenance and Repair		State Highway		General Obligation Bond Retirement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Total Assets	\$ \$	268,914 268,914	\$ \$	13,369 13,369	\$ \$	53,179 53,179	\$	5,874 5,874	\$ \$	56,897 56,897	\$	398,233 398,233
Fund Balances Reserved: Reserved for Encumbrances Unreserved:	\$	2,113	\$	1,044	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17	\$	3,174
Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund Special Revenue Funds Debt Service Fund Capital Projects Funds Total Fund Balances		266,801 - - - 268,914	-\$	12,325 - - 13,369	<u> </u>	53,179 - - 53,179	<u> </u>	5,874 - 5,874	-\$	45,744 - 11,136 56,897	-\$	266,801 111,248 5,874 11,136 398,233

Village of Arlington, Hancock County Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	General	Street Construction Maintenance and Repair	State Highway	General Obligation Bond Retirement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts						
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 51,439	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,997	\$ 95,436
Municipal Income Taxes	160,744	-	-	-	-	160,744
Intergovernmental	100,220	59,574	4,830	-	13,413	178,037
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	62,170	62,170
Charges for Services	400	-	-	-	32,422	32,822
Fines, Licenses and Permits	1,988	-	-	-	-	1,988
Earnings on Investments	24,781	259	1,549	-	-	26,589
Miscellaneous		5,068				5,068
Total Receipts	339,572	64,901	6,379		152,002	562,854
Disbursements						
Current:	20.020				70 557	400 505
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services	30,038	-	-	-	78,557	108,595
Leisure Time Activities	7,501	-	-	-	- 8,887	7,501 8,887
	6,433	- 65,175	369	-	0,007	0,00 <i>1</i> 71,977
Transportation	,	65,175	309	-	- 35	,
General Government	107,313	-	-	-		107,348
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	145,332	145,332
Debt Service:				45.000	24 220	00 220
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	45,000	21,330	66,330
Interest and Fiscal Charges				11,215	7,524	18,739
Total Disbursements	151,285	65,175	369	56,215	261,665	534,709
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	188,287	(274)	6,010	(56,215)	(109,663)	28,145
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	-	-	1,896	1,896
Transfers In	39,818	-	-	60,000	13,646	113,464
Transfers Out	(116,646)	-	-	-	(39,818)	(156,464)
Advances In	15,200	-	-	-	15,200	30,400
Advances Out	(15,200)	-	-	-	(15,200)	(30,400)
Other Financing Sources	918	-	-	-	-	918
Other Financing Uses	(6,817)	-				(6,817)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(82,727)			60,000	(24,276)	(47,003)
Net Change in Fund Balances	105,560	(274)	6,010	3,785	(133,939)	(18,858)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	163,354	13,643	47,169	2,089	190,836	417,091
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 268,914	\$ 13,369	\$ 53,179	\$ 5,874	\$ 56,897	\$ 398,233

Village of Arlington, Hancock County
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -Budget Basis
General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	 Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	 Original		Final	 Actual		egative)	
Receipts Property and Other Local Taxes Municipal Income Taxes Intergovernmental Charges for Services Fines, Licenses and Permits Earnings on Investments	\$ 53,500 160,000 58,860 - 2,500 28,000	\$	58,396 160,000 87,424 - 2,500 28,000	\$ 51,439 160,744 100,220 400 1,988 24,781	\$	(6,957) 744 12,796 400 (512) (3,219)	
Total receipts	 302,860		336,320	 339,572		3,252	
Disbursements Current:							
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Transportation General Government Capital Outlay	 31,066 8,000 7,800 127,159 13,500		31,066 8,000 7,800 137,259 3,400	30,038 7,501 6,433 107,313 2,113		1,028 499 1,367 29,946 1,287	
Total Disbursements	 187,525		187,525	153,398		34,127	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	 115,335		148,795	 186,174		37,379	
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In Transfers Out Advances In Advances Out Other Financing Sources Other Financing Uses	 5,000 (113,000) - (10,000) -		- (131,200) - - - 5,000 (10,000)	39,818 (116,646) 15,200 (15,200) 918 (6,817)		39,818 14,554 15,200 (15,200) (4,082) 3,183	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (118,000)		(136,200)	 (82,727)		53,473	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,665)		12,595	103,447		90,852	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	160,588		160,588	160,588		-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	2,766		2,766	 2,766			
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 160,689	\$	175,949	\$ 266,801	\$	90,852	

Village of Arlington, Hancock County Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -Budget Basis Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	 Budgeted Original	udgeted Amounts		Actual		Fina F	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Receipts Intergovernmental Earnings on Investments Miscellaneous	\$ 62,800 1,500 7,700	\$	62,800 1,500 7,700	\$	59,574 259 5,068	\$	(3,226) (1,241) (2,632)
Total receipts	 72,000		72,000		64,901		(7,099)
Disbursements Current: Transportation	 72,946		77,946		66,219		11,727
Total Disbursements	72,946		77,946		66,219		11,727
Excess of Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(946)		(5,946)		(1,318)		4,628
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	12,696		12,696		12,696		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	947		947		947		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 12,697	\$	7,697	\$	12,325	\$	4,628

Village of Arlington, Hancock County

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -Budget Basis State Highway Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	 Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Receipts Intergovernmental Earnings on Investments	\$ 5,800 200	\$	5,800 200	\$	4,830 1,549	\$	(970) 1,349
Total receipts	 6,000		6,000		6,379		379
Disbursements Current: Transportation	 6,000		6,000		369		5,631
Total Disbursements	 6,000		6,000		369		5,631
Net Change in Fund Balance	-		-		6,010		6,010
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 47,169		47,169		47,169		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 47,169	\$	47,169	\$	53,179	\$	6,010

Village of Arlington, Hancock County Statement of Fund Net Assets - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds December 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities						
	Water Operating Fu	Sewer nd Operating Fun	Swimming d Pool Fund	Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 148,00	9 \$ 269,576	\$ 4,380	\$ 45,956	\$ 467,921		
Net Assets Unrestricted	\$ 148,00	9 \$ 269,576	\$ 4,380	\$ 45,956	\$ 467,921		

Village of Arlington, Hancock County
Statement of Cash Receipts,
Disbursements and Changes in Fund Net Assets - Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities									
		Water	Sewer Swimming				Other		Total	
	Ope	rating Fund	Ope	rating Fund	Po	ool Fund	Enter	orise Funds	Enter	prise Funds
Operating Receipts										
Charges for Services	\$	233,982	\$	111,785	\$	20,234	\$	30,624	\$	396,625
Total Operating Receipts		233,982		111,785		20,234		30,624		396,625
Operating Disbursements										
Personal Services		22,690		21,846		17,429		5,873		67,838
Employee Fringe Benefits		4,851		4,676		2,760		649		12,936
Contractual Services		27,756		18,326		8,214		3,047		57,343
Supplies and Materials		49,968		13,966		22,526		3,149		89,609
Other		-		-		-		-		-
Total Operating Disbursements		105,265		58,814		50,929		12,718		227,726
Operating Income (Loss)		128,717		52,971		(30,695)		17,906		168,899
Non-Operating Receipts (Disbursements)										
Capital Outlay		-		-		-		(10,712)		(10,712)
Principal Payments		(84,592)		-		-		(19,000)		(103,592)
Other Financing Sources		-		1,521		-		-		1,521
Other Financing Uses		-		-		-		(9,650)		(9,650)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		(23,157)								(23,157)
Total Non-Operating Receipts(Disbursements)		(107,749)		1,521				(39,362)		(145,590)
Income/(Loss) before Transfers		20,968		54,492		(30,695)		(21,456)		23,309
Transfers In						35,000		8,000		43,000
Change in Net Assets		20,968		54,492		4,305		(13,456)		66,309
Net Assets Beginning of Year		127,041		215,084		75		59,412		401,612
Net Assets End of Year	\$	148,009	\$	269,576	\$	4,380	\$	45,956	\$	467,921

Note 1 – Reporting Entity

The Village of Arlington, Hancock 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. One Council member serves as Council President based on a majority vote of Council. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that were included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading.

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 streets, and park operations. The Hancock County Sheriff is contracted for police services. The Village residents approved a tax levy, which along with charges for services to the various surrounding townships and transfers from the General Fund, support a volunteer Fire Department.

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 of 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 the above criteria, the Village has no component units.

The financial statements exclude the following entities, which perform activities within the Village's boundaries for the benefit of its residents, because the Village is not financially accountable for these entities nor are they fiscally dependent on the Village:

Arlington Local School District
Appleseed Joint Ambulance District

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

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 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. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. 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 non-exchange 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 balance 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. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from non-operating 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 fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as non-operating.

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 non-exchange transactions as governmental funds. The Village's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, State Highway Fund and General Obligation Bond Retirement 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 Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund and the State Highway Fund receive motor vehicle and gasoline license taxes for the upkeep and maintenance of Village streets and alleys. The General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund receives transfers from the General Fund to pay principal and interest payments on bonds issued for the construction of the Village Townhall and replacement of the Village swimming pool. 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 swimming pool 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>Swimming Pool Fund</u> - The Swimming Pool Fund accounts for the operations of the Village swimming pool.

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.

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 expenses and liabilities) 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 certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. 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 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 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 of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

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 (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2009, the Village invested in non-negotiable certificates of deposit.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. In 2009, interest receipts totaling \$26,589 were credited to the General Fund, Street Construction Repair and Maintenance Fund, and the State Highway Fund.

F. Restricted Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of their use. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Village had no restricted assets at December 31, 2009.

G. 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.

H. 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.

I. Inter-fund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for inter-fund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. The Village had no outstanding advances at December 31, 2009.

J. 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 cash basis of accounting.

K. 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 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for post-retirement health care benefits.

L. 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.

M. 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 uses required by the funding source.

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.

N. 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. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances.

O. Inter-fund 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 inter-fund transfers. Inter-fund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating 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.

P. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of management and are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The Village had no extraordinary or special items to report in 2009.

Note 3 - 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, the Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund, and the State Highway Fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis is outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (cash basis). The encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$2,113 for the General Fund and \$1,044 for the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund.

Note 4 - 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:

- 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.

At year end, the Village had no undeposited cash on hand.

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. In 2008, the minimum FDIC coverage was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000. At year end, \$52,428 of the Village's total bank balances of \$894,652 were exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits are 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.

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Village levies a one percent income tax whose proceeds are placed into the General Fund. 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. In the latter case, the Village allows a credit of the lesser of actual taxes paid to another city or one percent of the taxable income. 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 6 - Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the Village. Real property tax receipts received in 2009 represent the collection of 2008 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2008, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2009 represent the collection of 2008 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2009 became a lien on December 31, 2008, were levied after October 1, 2008, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

Tangible personal property tax receipts received in 2009 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2008 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2009 were levied after October 1, 2008, on the true value as of December 31, 2008. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent for inventory. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first 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 will be eliminated by 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 2008-2010, the Village will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The assessed value upon which the 2009 collections were based was \$21,200,740. The tax rate applicable to the 2009 collections was 5.2 mills.

Note 7 - Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The Village insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

The Village belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

Casualty Coverage

PEP retains casualty risks up to \$350,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustment expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$350,000, up to \$2,650,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect additional coverage exceeding \$3,000,000 with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides excess of funds available coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$3,000,000.

Property Coverage

Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stop-loss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable value. If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2007 and 2008 (the latest information available):

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Assets	\$36,374,898	\$35,769,535
Liabilities	(15,256,862)	(15,310,206)
Net Assets (Unrestricted)	<u>\$21,118,036</u>	<u>\$20,459,329</u>

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, the liabilities noted above include approximately \$14.1 million and \$13.8 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets and retained earnings for each year shown above also include approximately \$13.7 million of contributions to be billed to approximately 447 member governments in the future as of December 31, 2009. The amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The Village's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$33,284. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the Village terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership. The Village became a member of PEP in 2005.

Contributions to PEP	
2007	\$16,879
2008	\$18,282
2009	\$16,642

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined PEP. They must provide written notice to PEP 60 days in advance of the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to the pool. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim was incurred or reported prior to the withdrawal.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The employees of the Village are covered by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). The State of Ohio accounts for the activities of the retirement system and the amounts of these funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

OPERS administers three separate pension plans; The Traditional Pension Plan, the Member-Directed Plan, and the Combined Plan. The Traditional plan is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit 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% per year). Under the Member-Directed Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions, plus any investment earnings. The Combined Plan is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to 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 and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Village to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-6701 or (800) 222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory Village for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rates are 10% of covered payroll for employees. For local government employer units the rate was 14% of covered payroll. The Village's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$18,483, \$19,002 and \$17,489, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

Note 9 – Post Employment Benefits

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 healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to 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. 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 health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Village to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by writing OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus OH 43215-4642, or by calling 614-222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Note 9 - Post Employment Benefits (continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory Village requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care benefits.

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 14.00% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.0% of covered payroll for state and local employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OPERS' Post Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administrated in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Board of Trustees 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 was 7.0% from January 1 through March 31, 2009 and 5.5% for the remainder of the year. The OPERS Board of Trustees 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. The Village's contributions for post-employment benefits were \$167,396 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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 for state and local employers 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.

Note 10 - Debt

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2009, was as follows:

	Interest Rate	Principal Outstanding at 12/31/08	Principal Issued	Principal Retired	Principal Outstanding at 12/31/09	Amount Due in One Year	
Sewer System Mortgage Bonds	5.00%	\$ 193,000	\$ -	\$ 19,000	\$ 174,000	\$ 20,000	
OPWC South Main Street Waterline	0.00%	13,699	-	3,425	10,274	3,425	
OWDA Waterline	6.56%	19,479	-	12,849	6,630	12,057	
Town Hall/Swimming Pool GO Bonds	5.63%	200,000	-	45,000	155,000	50,000	
OPWC East Alley Waterline	0.00%	72,484	-	6,590	65,894	6,590	
OWDA Water Plant Construction	2.00%	1,108,248	-	57,310	1,050,938	57,190	
OPWC West Alley Waterline	0.00%	70,702	-	4,419	66,283	4,419	
Fire Truck Loan	4.84%	164,344	-	21,329	143,015	31,563	
		\$ 1,841,956	\$ -	\$ 169,922	\$ 1,672,034	185,244	

Proceeds from the Sewer System Mortgage Bonds were used to finance sewer improvements and pay off notes that were of the bond anticipation type. Property and revenues of the utility system have been pledged for the repayment of this debt.

The loan from the Ohio Public Works Commission for the South Main Street Waterline Project was used to finance waterline replacements. The interest-free loan will be paid back with the regular monthly water charges which are received from residents of the Village.

The Ohio Water Development Village (OWDA) Waterline loan relates to the Waterline Project. The loan is being repaid in semi-annual installments, including interest, over 15 years. The loan is being paid back with the regular monthly water charges which are received from residents of the Village.

The Town Hall/Swimming Pool General Obligation Bonds were issued for the purpose of constructing a new municipal complex and a new swimming pool within the Village. The bonds were issued in 1997 in the amount of \$600,000 to be repaid over 15 years with interest paid semi-annually.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan relates to an East Alley Waterline Replacement Project. The OPWC loaned the Village \$131,791 for this project. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$3,295, with no interest, over 20 years.

The Ohio Water Development Village (OWDA) loan relates to water plant construction. The OWDA approved up to \$1,616,550 in loans to the Village for this project. The loans will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$39,595, including interest, over 25 years. The loan is collateralized by water receipts. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan relates to a West Alley Waterline Replacement Project. The OPWC loaned the Village \$88,378 for this project. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$2,209, with no interest, over 20 years.

In October 2007, the Village secured a commercial loan from Fifth Third Bank in the amount \$200,000 for financing the new fire truck. The loan is repaid through direct withdrawal from the secondary checking account. The required monthly payment is \$2,106 (including principal and interest). The loan is paid from semi-annual property tax receipts specifically for the purpose of fire apparatus.

Amortization of the above debt, including interest, is scheduled as follows:

Year ending December 31:	N	Sewer System fortgage Bonds	Ма	VC South in Street aterline Loan	OWDA aterline Loan	S Po	own Hall/ wimming ol General obligation Bonds	WC East Alley aterline Loan	 /DA Water Plant nstruction Loan	W	WC West Alley aterline Loan	Fi	re Truck Loan
2010	\$	26,700	\$	3,425	\$ 7,063	\$	58,763	\$ 6,590	\$ 79,190	\$	4,419	\$	25,000
2011		26,800		3,425	-		55,988	6,590	79,190		4,419		25,000
2012		26,850		3,424	-		58,163	6,590	79,190		4,419		25,000
2013		26,850		-	-		-	6,590	79,190		4,419		25,000
2014		26,850		-	-		-	6,590	79,190		4,419		25,000
2015-2019		81,500		-	-		-	32,944	395,950		22,095		42,514
2020-2024		-		-	-		-	-	395,950		22,093		-
2025		-		-	-		-	-	39,595		-		-
Total	\$	215,550	\$	10,274	\$ 7,063	\$	172,914	\$ 65,894	\$ 1,227,445	\$	66,283	\$	167,514

Note 11 - Inter-fund Transfers and Advances

During 2009, the following transfers were made:

<u>Transfers from the General Fund to:</u>	
Festival Fund	\$ 8,000
Townhall/Pool Bond Retirement Fund	60,000
Arlington/Wilch Project	5,646
Swimming Pool Fund	35,000
Park Operating Fund	8,000
TOTAL	<u>\$116,646</u>

In accordance with Section 5705.14(D) of the Ohio Revised Code, the amount of \$39,818 was transferred from the Flood Disaster Relief Fund to the General Fund. This amount represents the unexpended balance of a special revenue fund that was established for the purpose of tracking receipts and expenses related to the August 2007 Flood. Since the fund was no longer needed, the remaining balance was returned to the General Fund which had advanced the funds in 2007.

During 2009, the following advances were made and repaid by year end:

Advances from the General Fund to:	
Fire Fund	\$ 5,000
Fire Equipment Fund	5,700
ODNR Fire Grant	4,500
TOTAL	\$15,200

Note 12 - Contingent Liabilities

The Village is not currently involved in any lawsuits.

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Village are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the state government. Grantors may require refunding any disallowed costs. Presently, the Village is not aware of any amounts that may be disallowed by grantors.

Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242

Cleveland OH 44113-1306

Office phone - (216) 575-1630

Fax - (216) 436-2411

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

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

Village of Arlington Hancock County 204 North Main Street P.O. Box 699 Arlington, Ohio 45814

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Arlington, Hancock County, Ohio (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated May 11, 2011, wherein we noted that the Village followed a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Controls 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 auditing 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.

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 combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in more than a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Village's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and timely corrected.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above.

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 grants 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 such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the Village in a separate letter dated May 11, 2011.

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

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc. May 11, 2011

VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain:
2008-VAHC-001	The Village did not record CDBG Funds	Yes	Corrected
2008-VAHC-002	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.39, appropriations exceeded estimated resources	Yes	Corrected
2008-VAHC-003	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.36(A)(4), failure to certify/appropriate the amount of deficiency.	Yes	Corrected



VILLAGE OF ARLINGTON

HANCOCK 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 JUNE 28, 2011