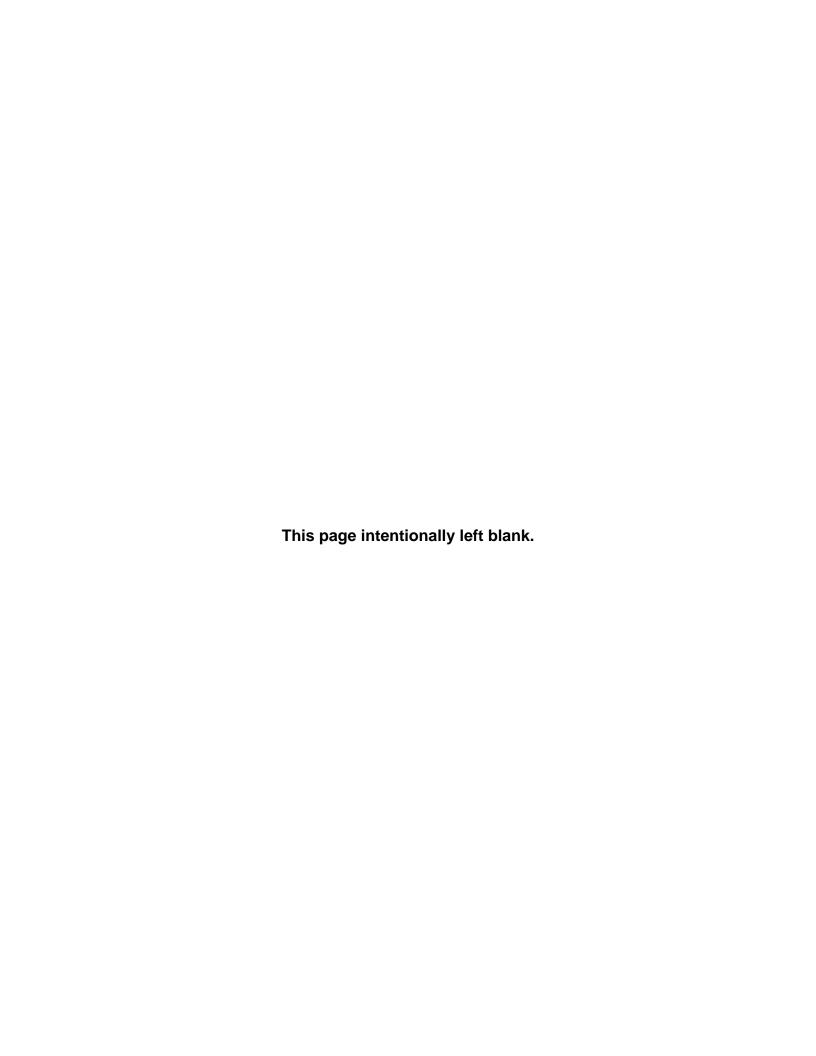




TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Accountants' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets – Cash Basis	9
Statement of Activities – Cash Basis	10
Fund Financial Statements:	
Statement of Assets and Fund Balances – Cash Basis - Governmental Funds	11
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances – Cash Basis - Governmental Funds	12
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis - General Fund	13
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis – Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund	14
Statement of Fund Net Assets – Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds	15
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds	16
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	17
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	22
Schedule of Findings	35
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	37



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Pandora Putnam County P.O. Box 193 Pandora, Ohio 45877-0193

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 Pandora, Putnam 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 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 Pandora, Putnam County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in cash financial position, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Funds thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting basis Note 2 describes.

Village of Pandora
Putnam County
Independent Accountants' Report
Page 2

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 27, 2012, 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.

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

November 27, 2012

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

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Pandora, Putnam County, Ohio (the Village) 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 increased by \$67,061, a significant change from the
 prior year. This is due to a significant decrease in expenses of \$239,392. In 2009 the
 majority of the Village's share of the sewer separation project was paid. Even though the
 revenue decreased by \$40,488, the decrease in expenditures more than compensated
 for this decrease.
- Net assets increased in the business-type activities by \$21,389 for 2010. The reason for this increase is due to the fact a decrease in operating and non-operating expenses for 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 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.

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

Reporting the Village as a Whole

The 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 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 non-financial factors 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, we divide the Village 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 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. One is for the provision of water, the second one is for the provision of removing wastewater and the third is for providing a community center, with the primary use being recreation as an additional facility for school activities. 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 statement in separate columns. The information for non-major funds (funds whose activity or balances are

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

not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's major governmental funds are: General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Phase VI Sewer Separation Project Fund, and the Income Tax 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 enterprise funds consisting of the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, and the Community Center Fund.

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

Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities					To	otal
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$335,599	\$268,538	\$352,435	\$331,046	\$688,034	\$599,584
Net Assets						
Restricted for:						
Capital Outlay	156,721	54,084			156,721	54,084
Other Purposes	31,512	42,516			31,512	42,516
Unrestricted	147,366	171,938	352,435	331,046	499,801	502,984
Total Net Assets	\$335,599	\$268,538	\$352,435	\$331,046	\$688,034	\$599,584

As mentioned previously, net assets of governmental activities increased by \$67,061. The net assets in business-type activities increased by \$21,389. The primary reasons for contributing to the increases are as follows:

- The increase in net assets of governmental activities of \$67,061 which is due to a significant decrease in expenditures of \$239,392 from 2009. The main reason for this decrease is due to the fact the majority of the village's share of the sewer separation project was paid in 2009.
- The increase of \$21,389 in the business-type activity funds is due to the fact there was a
 decrease in both operating and non-operating expenses.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets in years 2010 and 2009 on a cash basis:

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

(Table 2)
Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2010	Governmental Activities 2009	Business Type Activities 2010	Business Type Activities 2009	Total 2010	Total 2009
Receipts:						
Program Receipts:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$21,959	\$19,012	\$356,560	\$375,776	\$378,519	\$394,788
Operating Grants and Contributions	60,466	561,635			60,466	561,635
Total Program Receipts	82,425	580,647	356,560	375,776	438,985	956,423
General Receipts:						
Property and Other Local Taxes	32,348	31,291			32,348	31,291
Income Taxes	327,660	391,002			327,660	391,002
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted						
to Specific Programs	191,592	114,480			191,592	114,480
Cable Franchise Fees	4,930	4,032			4,930	4,032
Gifts and Contributions	1,587	1,387			1,587	1,387
Interest	6,543	15,234			6,543	15,234
Loan Proceeds	546,346	96,542			546,346	96,542
Miscellaneous	2,060	1,364			2,060	1,364
Total General Receipts	1,113,066	655,332			1,113,066	655,332
Total Receipts	1,195,491	1,235,979	356,560	375,776	1,552,051	1,611,755
Disbursements:						
General Government	180,140	115,837			180,140	115,837
Security of Persons and Property	165,860	165,719			165,860	165,719
Public Health Services	7,383	7,239			7,383	7,239
Leisure Time Activities	4,939	4,472			4,939	4,472
Basic Utilities	16,658	12,769			16,658	12,769
Transportation	90,157	68,002			90,157	68,002
Capital Outlay	652,641	993,784			652,641	993,784
Principal Retirement	9,546				9,546	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,106				1,106	
Water			97,793	122,717	97,793	122,717
Sewer			218,900	217,493	218,900	217,493
Community Center			18,478	27,350	18,478	27,350
Total Disbursements	1,128,430	1,367,822	335,171	367,560	1,463,601	1,735,382
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	67,061	(131,843)	21,389	8,216	88,450	(123,627)
Net Assets, January 1	268,538	400,381	331,046	322,830	599,584	723,211
Net Assets, December 31	\$335,599	\$268,538	\$352,435	\$331,046	\$688,034	\$599,584

Program receipts represent only 28 percent of total receipts in 2010 and 59 percent of total receipts in 2009 and are primarily comprised of receipts for services charged for the provision of water and the removal of wastewater to our customers.

General receipts represent 72 percent in 2010 and 41 percent in 2009 of the Village's total receipts, and of this amount, over 29 percent for 2010 are income taxes. Other receipts are very insignificant and somewhat unpredictable revenue sources.

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

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, Village Administrator, and Fiscal Officer, as well as internal services such as payroll and purchasing.

Security of Persons and Property are the costs of police and fire protection; Public Health Services are refuse collection and cemetery maintenance; Leisure Time Activities are the costs of maintaining the parks and playing fields; and Transportation is the cost of maintaining the streets.

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 capital outlay and security of persons and property, which account for \$818,501 or 73 percent of all government disbursements, respectively. General government also represents about 16 percent. 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 below.

(Table 3)					
	Governmental	Activities			
	Total Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost	Net Cost	
	Of Services	Of Services	of Services	of Services	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	
General Government	\$180,140	\$115,837	\$158,181	\$113,337	
Security of Persons and Property	165,860	165,719	165,860	149,207	
Public Health Services	7,383	7,239	7,383	7,239	
Leisure Time Activities	4,939	4,472	4,939	4,472	
Basic Utilities	16,658	12,769	16,658	12,769	
Transportation	90,157	68,002	29,691	6,367	
Capital Outlay	652,641	993,784	652,641	493,784	
Principal Retirement	9,546		9,546		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,106		1,106		
Total Expenses	\$1,128,430	\$1,367,822	\$1,046,005	\$787,175	

The dependence upon property and income tax receipts is apparent as approximately 93 percent of governmental activities are supported through these general receipts.

Business-type Activities

The Village has two major business type activities, the provision of water and sewer, which are accounted for in the Water Operating Fund and the Sewer Operating Fund. The decrease in expenses is due to the fact both capital and operating expenditures decreased from 2009.

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

The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts and other financing sources of \$1,204,491 and disbursements and other financing uses of \$1,137,430. The greatest change is due to the fact a decrease in revenue; more specifically income tax revenue. As to the decrease in expenditures, this is due to the fact the majority of the sewer separation project was paid in 2009.

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 receipts and other financing sources were budgeted at \$481,648 while actual receipts and other financing sources were \$465,529. Final disbursements and other financing uses were budgeted at \$653,585, while actual disbursements and other financing uses were \$490,101. The actual receipts were not able to meet actual disbursements.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not currently keep track of its capital assets and infrastructure in the accompanying financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements.

Debt

At December 31, 2010, the Village's outstanding debt included a \$946,312 Ohio Water Development Authority loan, and \$648,138 Ohio Public Works Commission Loans, and a loan for a building purchase in the amount of \$40,454. For further information regarding the Village's debt, refer to Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

Current Issues

The challenge for all governments 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 and have very little industry to support the tax base.

In 2010 the Village completed the final sewer separation phase. The construction bid was \$1,720,000. The project was approximately 70 percent completed by December 31, 2009. The Village received a Small Government Grant of \$500,000 and was approved for an Ohio Public Works Commission loan up to \$770,000. The Village also purchased commercial real estate in January of 2010 for the purchase price of \$100,000, of which \$50,000 will be paid with local funds and the remaining \$50,000 will be financed through Ft. Jennings State bank for a term of five years, with an interest rate of 2.52%.

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 Lana S. Burry, Fiscal Officer, Village of Pandora, P.O. Box 193, Pandora, Ohio 45877-0193.

Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis Decenber 31, 2010

A	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$335,599	\$352,435	\$688,034
Net Assets			
Restricted for: Capital Projects	\$156,721		\$156,721
Other Purposes	31,512		31,512
Unrestricted	147,366	\$352,435	499,801
Total Net Assets	\$335,599	\$352,435	\$688,034

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

		Program Cash Receipts		Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Assets			
	Cash Disbursements	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Governmental Activities							
General Government	\$180,140	\$21,959		(\$158,181)		(\$158,181)	
Security of Persons and Property	165,860			(165,860)		(165,860)	
Public Health Services	7,383			(7,383)		(7,383)	
Leisure Time Activities	4,939			(4,939)		(4,939)	
Basic Utility Services	16,658			(16,658)		(16,658)	
Transportation	90,157		\$60,466	(29,691)		(29,691)	
Capital Outlay	652,641			(652,641)		(652,641)	
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	9,546			(9,546)		(9,546)	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,106			(1,106)		(1,106)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,128,430	21,959	60,466	(1,046,005)		(1,046,005)	
Business Type Activity							
Water	97,793	104,377			\$6,584	6,584	
Sewer	218,900	229,722			10,822	108,859	
Community Center	18,478	22,461	_		3,983	5,959	
Total Business Type Activities	335,171	356,560			21,389	121,402	
Total	\$1,463,601	\$378,519	\$60,466	(1,046,005)	21,389	(1,088,284)	
		General Receipts					
		Property Taxes Levied	for General Purposes	32,348		32,348	
		Municipal Income Taxe	es	327,660		327,660	
		Cable Franchise Fees		4,930		4,930	
		Intergovernmental		191,592		191,592	
		Loan Proceeds		546,346		546,346	
		Gifts,Contributions,and	d Grants	1,587		1,587	
		Interest		6,543		6,543	
		Miscellaneous		2,060		2,060	
		Total General Receipts	S	1,113,066		1,113,066	
		Change in Net Assets		67,061	21,389	88,450	
		Net Assets Beginning	of Year	268,538	331,046	599,584	
		Net Assets End of Yea	ar	\$335,599	\$352,435	\$688,034	

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

	General	Street Construction Maintence and Repair Fund	Income Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$147,366	\$6,889	\$152,471	\$28,873	\$335,599
Fund Balances Unreserved: Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund Special Revenue Funds Capital Projects Funds	\$147,366	\$6,889	\$152.471	\$24,623 4,250	\$147,366 31,512 156,721
Total Fund Balances	\$147,366	\$6,889	\$152,471	\$28,873	\$335,599

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

	General	Street Construction Maintenance and Repair Fund	Sewer Separation Phase IV Fund	Income Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts	Concra			- T unu	T drido	1 undo
Municipal Income Taxes	\$163,830			\$163,830		\$327,660
Property and Other Local Taxes	32,348					32,348
Charges for Services	9,849			8,426	\$482	18,757
Fines, Licenses and Permits	3,117				85	3,202
Intergovernmental	191,592	\$55,932			4,534	252,058
Cable Franchise Fees	4,930					4,930
Gifts, Contributions, Grant	1,587					1,587
Interest	6,528	14			1	6,543
Miscellaneous	1,748	311			1	2,060
Total Receipts	415,529	56,257		172,256	5,103	649,145
Disbursements						
Current:						
General Government	163,066			17,074		180,140
Security of Persons and Property	165,860					165,860
Public Health Services	7,383				4.000	7,383
Leisure Time Activities	40.050				4,939	4,939
Basic Utility Services	16,658	74 777			200	16,658
Transportation	17,982	71,777	£400.040	FC 70F	398	90,157
Capital Outlay Debt Service:	99,500		\$496,346	56,795		652,641
Principal Retirement	9,546					9,546
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,106					1,106
interest and Fiscal Charges	1,100					1,100
Total Disbursements	481,101	71,777	496,346	73,869	5,337	1,128,430
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(65,572)	(15,520)	(496,346)	98,387	(234)	(479,285)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Loan Proceeds	50,000		496,346			546,346
Transfers In		5,000			4,000	9,000
Transfers Out	(9,000)	<u> </u>				(9,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	41,000	5,000	\$496,346		4,000	546,346
Net Change in Fund Balances	(24,572)	(10,520)		98,387	3,766	67,061
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	171,938	17,409		54,084	25,107	268,538
Fund Balances End of Year	\$147,366	\$6,889		\$152,471	\$28,873	\$335,599

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

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Receipts	¢400,000	£400,000	# 400 000	(¢4.470)
Municipal Income Taxes	\$130,000	\$168,000	\$163,830	(\$4,170)
Property and Other Local Taxes	31,928 9,849	33,228 9,849	32,348	(880)
Charges for Services Fines, Licenses and Permits	9,649 3,220	9,649 3,270	9,849 3,117	(153)
Intergovernmental	3,220 104,740	191,049	191,592	543
Cable Franchise Fees	4,930	4,930	4,930	343
Gifts, Contributions, Grant	1,587	1,587	1,587	
Interest	14,000	18,353	6,528	(11,825)
Miscellaneous	383	1,382	1,748	366
Miscellarieous	363	1,302	1,740	
Total Receipts	300,637	431,648	415,529	(16,119)
Disbursements				
Current:				
General Government	139,630	174,533	163,066	11,467
Security of Persons and Property	176,000	304,734	165,860	138,874
Public Health Services	7,300	10,166	7,383	2,783
Basic Utility Services	20,000	20,000	16,658	3,342
Transportation	16,500	25,000	17,982	7,018
Capital Outlay	99,500	99,500	99,500	
Debt Service:	0.546	0.546	0.546	
Principal Retirement	9,546	9,546	9,546	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,098	1,106	1,106	
Total Disbursements	469,574	644,585	481,101	163,484
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts	(168,937)	(212,937)	(65,572)	147,365
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers Out	(3,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	
Loan Proceeds		50,000	50,000	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,000)	41,000	41,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(171,937)	(171,937)	(24,572)	147,365
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	171,938	171,938	171,938	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$1	\$1	\$147,366	\$147,365

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, 2010

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Receipts				
Intergovernmental	\$56,825	\$51,825	\$55,932	\$4,107
Interest	75	75	14	(61)
Miscellaneous	100	100	311	211
Total Receipts	57,000	52,000	56,257	4,257
Disbursements				
Current:				
Transportation	74,409	74,409	71,777	2,632
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts	(17,409)	(22,409)	(15,520)	6,889
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers In		5,000	5,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(17,409)	(17,409)	(10,520)	6,889
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	\$17,409	\$17,409	17,409	
Fund Balance End of Year			\$6,889	\$6,889

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

	Вι			
	Water	Sewer	Community	
	Operating	Operating	Center	Total
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Enterprise Funds
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$40,086	\$295,690	\$16,659	\$352,435
Net Assets Unrestricted	\$40,086	\$295,690	\$16,659	\$352,435

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

	Business-Type Activities			
	Water	Sewer	Community	
	Operating	Operating	Center	Total
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Enterprise Funds
Operating Receipts				
Charges for Services	\$103,733	\$229,451	\$22,461	\$355,645
Other Operating Receipts	644	271	ΨΖΖ,401	φ333,043 915
Other Operating Receipts	044	2/1		915
Total Operating Receipts	104,377	229,722	22,461	356,560
Operating Disbursements				
Personal Services	47,140	62,562		109,702
Contractual Services	23,477	44,406	13,210	81,093
Materials and Supplies	18,575	4,702	3,292	26,569
Other	8,601	9,193	-, -	17,794
	<u> </u>			
Total Operating Disbursements	97,793	120,863	16,502	235,158
Operating Income	6,584	108,859	5,959	121,402
Non-Operating Disbursements				
Capital Outlay		(15,124)	(1,976)	(17,100)
Principal Payments		(82,419)		(82,419)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		(494)		(494)
Total Non-Operating Disbursements		(98,037)	(1,976)	(100,013)
Change in Net Assets	6,584	10,822	3,983	21,389
Net Assets Beginning of Year	33,502	284,868	12,676	331,046
Net Assets End of Year	\$40,086	\$295,690	\$16,659	\$352,435

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

Note 1 – Reporting Entity

The Village of Pandora, Putnam 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.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government and ensures 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, park operations and police services. The Village appropriates general fund money to 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 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. Public Entity Risk Pools

The Village participates in a public entity risk pool. Note 7 to the financial statements provide additional information for this entity. This organization is the Public Entities Pool of Ohio.

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.

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 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 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. 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 fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

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.

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

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund, Sewer Separation Project - Phase IV Fund, and Income Tax 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 receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money for constructing, maintaining, and repairing Village streets.

The Sewer Separation Project-Phase IV Fund is used for the tracking of grant and loan proceeds for this sewer project as well as expensing the same to the general contractor for said project. The monies `are paid directly to the contractor by the state of Ohio through the Small Government and OwDA programs.

The Income Tax Fund is financed from local taxes. The majority of disbursements are for capital projects such as the purchase of equipment and other infrastructure.

The other governmental funds of the Village account for 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 and Sewer 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.

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.

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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, function, 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. 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 2010, the Village invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposits. The nonnegotiable certificates of deposits are reported at cost.

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 \$6,528, which includes \$3,078 assigned from other Village funds.

F. Inventory and Prepaid Items

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

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

I. Accumulated Leave

Upon retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for up to 30 days of unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's cash basis of accounting.

J. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for 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.

K. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's cash basis of 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.

L. 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 capital expenditures and the payment of debt.

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.

M. 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. The Village had no fund balance reserves at December 31, 2010.

N. Interfund Transactions

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

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

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 - 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 and Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund are 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). There were no encumbrances outstanding at year end.

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;

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

Note 4- Deposits and Investments (Continued)

- 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;
- 5. 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 (STAROhio).

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.

Deposits

At year end, the Village had \$100 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

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, \$439,847 of the Village's bank balance of \$692,755 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 no investments.

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

Note 5 – Income Taxes

The Village levies a 1.5 percent income tax whose proceeds are placed into the General Fund and the Income Tax 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. 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 2010 represent the collection of 2009 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2010 were levied after October 1, 2009, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2009, 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 2010 represent the collection of 2009 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2009 became a lien on December 31, 2008, were levied after October 1, 2009, and are collected in 2010 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 revenues received in calendar year 2010 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2010 taxes levied against local and inter-exchange telephone companies. Tangible personal property tax on business inventory, manufacturing machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is no longer levied and collected. The October 2009 tangible personal property tax settlement was the last property tax settlement for general personal property taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received from telephone companies in 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.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$4.00 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2010 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Dool Droporty

Real Property	
Residential	\$14,403,640
Agriculture	79,400
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	2,911,220
Public Utility Property	
Personal	487,540
Tangible Personal Property	11,510
Total Assessed Value	\$17,893,310

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

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. American Risk Pooling Consultants, Inc. (ARPCO), a division of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (York), functions as the administrator of PEP and provides underwriting, claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for PEP. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by ARPCO. 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 and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2010, PEP retained \$350,000 for casualty claims and \$150,000 for property claims.

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

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, 2010 and 2009.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Assets	\$34,952,010	\$36,374,898
Liabilities	(14,320,812)	(15,256,862)
Net Assets	<u>\$20,631,198</u>	<u>\$21,118,036</u>

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$12.9 million and \$14.1 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$12.4 million and \$13.7 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 454 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2010, the Village's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$21,000.

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.

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

Note 7 - Risk Management (Continued)

Contributions to PEP		
<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
\$22,759	\$21,178	

After one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining PEP, if the member notifies PEP in writing 60 days prior to 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 PEP. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

Note 8 - 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.

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

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

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 \$24,082, \$25,741, and \$24,595, respectively; 88.37 percent has been contributed for 2010 and 100 percent for 2009 and 2008.

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 and 24.0 percent for firefighters.

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 for police officers. The Village's contributions to OP&F for police pension for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$16,815, \$14,658 and \$14,827 respectively; 92.85 percent has been contributed for 2010 and 100 percent for 2009 and 2008

Note 9- 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.

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

Note 9- Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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.

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 \$8,744, \$10,802, and \$12,298, respectively; 88.56 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.

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

Note 9- Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

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.

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 and 24.0 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively. 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 \$5,821 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$5,073 for the year ended December 31, 2009, and \$5,132 for the year ended December 31, 2008. 92.85 percent has been contributed for police for 2010. The full amount has been contributed for 2009 and 2008.

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

Note 10 - Debt

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

	Balance		Balance			
	Interest	December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
	Rate	2009	Proceeds	Reductions	2010	One Year
Obje Water Development Authority Lean (#1007)	6 250/	¢10 021		(¢10 021)		
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan (#1007)	6.25%	\$10,831		(\$10,831)		
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan (#CM109)		63,750		(8,500)	\$55,250	\$8,500
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan (#4138)		1,009,400		(63,088)	946,312	63,087
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan (#CT58M)		96,542	\$496,346		592,888	19,763
Building Purchase Loan (#69531)	2.52%		50,000	(9,546)	40,454	9,745
Total	-	\$1,180,523	\$546,346	(\$91,965)	\$1,634,904	\$101,095

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan #1007 relates to a water and sewer plant expansion project. The OWDA in 1969 approved up to \$165,178 in loans to the Village for this project. The loan was repaid during 2010.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loan relates to a storm and sanitary sewer separation project. The OPWC approved a \$170,000 zero percent loan to the Village for this project, in 1996. The loan is being repaid in semiannual installments of \$4,250 over 20 years.

OWDA loan #4138 for sewer separation was approved by the OWDA for the Village at zero percent in the amount of \$1,336,930, with repayments to begin July 1, 2006. The loan will be repaid in semiannual installments over 20 years.

On March 27, 2009, loan #CT58M for sewer separation was approved by the OPWC for the Village in the amount up to \$770,155, with repayments to begin July 1, 2011. The construction is in progress but the loan has not been officially closed and a final amortization schedule is unavailable. The loan will be repaid in semiannual installments over 30 years.

The Building Purchase Loan of \$50,000 was signed on January 5, 2010. The term is for five years with an interest rate of 2.52%, and monthly payments of \$888. The purpose of this loan was for the purchase of village administrator office and maintenance building.

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

Note 10 - Debt (Continued)

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

	OWDA Loan	OPWC Loans	Building Pure	chase Loan
Year	Principal	Principal	Principal	Interest
2011	\$63,087	\$28,263	\$9,745	\$908
2012	63,087	28,263	9,994	660
2013	63,087	28,263	10,249	405
2014	63,087	28,263	10,466	144
2015	63,087	28,263		
2016-2020	315,435	111,565		
2021-2025	315,442	98,815		
2026-2030		98,815		
2031-2035		98,815		
2036-2040		98,813		
Totals	\$946,312	\$648,138	\$40,454	\$2,117

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

On August 7, 2012 the Village entered a bank loan with the First National Bank of Pandora in the amount of \$100,000, for a term of five years, with an annual interest rate of 3.3%. This debt was used for cost associated with storm damage.

This page intentionally left blank.

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

Village of Pandora Putnam County P.O. Box 193 Pandora, Ohio 45877-0193

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 Pandora, Putnam 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 November 27, 2012, 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 a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, that we consider a material weakness.

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 finding 2010-001 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a material weakness.

Village of Pandora
Putnam 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We also noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated November 27, 2012.

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

Dave Yost Auditor of State

November 27, 2012

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

Monitoring Financial Statements

Accurate financial reporting is the responsibility of the Fiscal Officer and is essential to ensure the information provided to the readers of the financial statements accurately reflects the Village's activity.

The 2010 financial statements contained material errors, such as the following:

- Intergovernmental receipts of the Street Construction, Maintenance Repair Fund and State Highway Fund totaling \$60,466 were recorded as general receipts of Governmental Activities on the Statement of Activities instead of program cash receipts.
- Fines, Licenses, and Permit receipts totaling \$3,202 were recorded as general receipts of Governmental Activities on the Statement of Activities instead of program cash receipts.

Adjusting entries were posted to the financial statements to reflect these corrections.

To ensure the Village's financial statements and notes to the statements are complete and accurate, the Village Council should adopt policies and procedures, including a final review of the financial statements, management discussion and analysis, and notes to the financial statements to identify and correct errors and omissions.

Officials' Response:

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

This page intentionally left blank.

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	Finding has not been corrected and is repeated in this report as item 2010-001.





VILLAGE OF PANDORA

PUTNAM 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 DECEMBER 18, 2012