### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO HURON COUNTY

#### AUDIT REPORT AND BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007



### Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Members of City Council City of Bellevue 300 Seneca Industrial Parkway Bellevue, Ohio 44811

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the City of Bellevue, Huron County, prepared by James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007. 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 City of Bellevue is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

August 11, 2008



### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO HURON COUNTY

### AUDIT REPORT AND BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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#### JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Members of City Council City of Bellevue, Ohio The Honorable Mary Taylor Auditor of State State of Ohio

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 City of Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Bellevue, Ohio'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 *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 opinions.

We were unable to obtain sufficient evidential matter supporting amounts reported as capital assets, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, and related net asset restrictions in the governmental activities and business-type activities.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to examine amounts reported as capital assets, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, and related net asset restrictions, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Bellevue, Huron County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Street Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 19, 2008, on our consideration of the City of Bellevue, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion 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 and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 10 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of 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.

James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

June 19, 2008

The discussion and analysis of the City of Bellevue's (the City) financial performance provides an overall view of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2007. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

#### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2007 are as follows:

- The City's net assets decreased \$488,441 as a result of this year's operations. The net assets of our governmental activities decreased \$267,437 or 2.06 percent, and net assets for our business-type decreased by \$221,004 or 1.27 percent.
- During the year, the City had expenses for governmental activities in the amount of \$6,451,647, which was covered by program and general revenues of \$6,184,210. Business-type activities applied program revenues of \$3,757,080 to \$3,978,084 of expenses in 2007, thus a loss of \$221,004.

#### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the City as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The *Statement of Net Assets* and *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the City, the general fund is by far the most significant fund.

#### Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2007?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *liabilities* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the City's *net assets* and changes in those assets. This change in net assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the City as a whole, the *financial position* of the City has improved or diminished. The causes of this may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the City's property tax base, current property laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including Legislative and Executive, Judicial, Security of Persons and Property, Public Health and Welfare, Transportation, Community Environment, Basic Utilities, and Leisure Time Activities.
- Business-Type Activities These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The water fund and wastewater pollution fund are reported as business-type activities.

#### Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

#### Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general and street funds.

Governmental Funds Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted into cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance City programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

**Proprietary Funds** Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match.

#### The City as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2007 compared to 2006:

Table 1 - Net Assets

Table 1 - Net Assets						
Business-						
Governmental Type						
Activities	Activities					
2007	2007	<u>Total 2007</u>	<u>Total 2006</u>			
\$ 7,497,648	\$ 3,442,505	\$10,940,153	\$10,674,599			
8,533,472	23,509,033	32,042,505	32,728,556			
\$16,031,120	<u>\$26,951,538</u>	\$42,982,658	\$43,403,155			
\$ 1,222,791	\$ 443,381	\$ 1,666,172	\$ 1,238,214			
2,081,477	9,337,499	11,418,976	11,778,990			
3,304,268	9,780,880	13,085,148	13,017,204			
7,108,472	14,411,065	21,519,537	21,844,872			
1,843,255	0	1,843,255	1,916,760			
3,775,125	2,759,593	6,534,718	6,624,319			
<u>\$12,726,852</u>	<u>\$17,170,658</u>	<u>\$29,897,510</u>	<u>\$30,385,951</u>			
	Governmenta	Business-           Governmental Activities         Type Activities           2007         2007           \$ 7,497,648         \$ 3,442,505           8,533,472         23,509,033           \$16,031,120         \$26,951,538           \$ 1,222,791         \$ 443,381           2,081,477         9,337,499           3,304,268         9,780,880           7,108,472         14,411,065           1,843,255         0           3,775,125         2,759,593	Business-           Governmental Activities         Type Activities         Activities         Total 2007           \$ 7,497,648         \$ 3,442,505         \$10,940,153         \$3,533,472         23,509,033         32,042,505           \$16,031,120         \$26,951,538         \$42,982,658           \$ 1,222,791         \$ 443,381         \$ 1,666,172           2,081,477         9,337,499         11,418,976           3,304,268         9,780,880         13,085,148           7,108,472         14,411,065         21,519,537           1,843,255         0         1,843,255           3,775,125         2,759,593         6,534,718			

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for the year 2007.

**Table 2 - Changes in Net Assets** 

Table 2 - Changes in Net Assets						
		Business-		_		
	Government	al Type				
	Activities	Activities				
	2007	2007	Total 2007	<u>Total 2006</u>		
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 237,712	\$3,757,080	\$3,994,792	\$4,177,399		
Operating Grants	443,346	0	443,346	391,486		
Capital Grants	0	0	0	100,425		
General Revenue:						
Municipal Income Taxes	3,367,352	0	3,367,352	3,309,209		
Property Taxes	921,334	0	921,334	830,958		
Grants and Entitlements	505,657	0	505,657	728,182		
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	365,667	0	365,667	373,994		
Other	343,142	0	343,142	384,240		
<b>Total Revenues</b>	6,184,210	3,757,080	9,941,290	10,295,893		
Program Expenses						
General Government:						
Legislative and Executive	1,679,684	0	1,679,684	1,599,899		
Judicial	260,093	0	260,093	243,871		
Security of Persons and Property	2,703,166	0	2,703,166	2,590,809		
Public Health and Welfare	167,701	0	167,701	175,187		
Transportation	828,024	0	828,024	550,298		
Community Environment	290,969	0	290,969	229,838		
Basic Utilities	27,833	0	27,833	102,006		
Leisure Time Activities	409,534	0	409,534	339,317		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	84,643	0	84,643	88,509		
Water Fund	0	2,032,959	2,032,959	2,029,954		
Sewer Fund	0	1,945,125	1,945,125	2,095,686		
Total Expenses	6,451,647	3,978,084	10,429,731	10,045,374		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	<u>\$ (267,437)</u>	<u>\$ (221,004)</u>	<u>\$ (488,441)</u>	\$ 250,519		

#### Governmental Activities

Presently, the City has non-voted millage of 6.1 mills for general fund operations and .6 mills each for the Police Fund and Fire Pension Fund. The City has voted millage, which is outside the 10-mill limitation of 2.0 mills for ambulance and emergency medical services and 1.5 mills for recreation.

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio sometimes creates the need to seek voter approval for operating funds. The overall revenue generated by a levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is still comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.

Thus, the City depends on municipal income taxes due to the lack of property tax revenue growth. Municipal income and property taxes made up 69.3 percent of revenues for governmental activities in calendar year 2007.

The revenues of the City's governmental activities decreased by \$443,874, mainly due to the decrease of estate tax revenue in 2007. The expenses in the City's governmental activities increased by \$531,913, mainly due to the increase of health care coverage costs and wages.

General Government - Legislative, Executive, and Judicial comprise 30.1 percent of governmental program expenses. Interest expense was 1.31 percent. Interest expense was attributable to outstanding bonds and borrowing for capital projects.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

**Table 3 - Governmental Activities** 

	Total Cost of Services 2007	Net Cost of Services 2007	Net Cost of Services 2006
General Government:			
Legislative and Executive	\$ 1,679,684	\$ 1,679,637	\$ 1,267,073
Judicial	260,093	260,093	243,871
Security of Persons and Property	2,703,166	2,632,665	2,515,728
Public Health and Welfare	167,701	144,390	93,407
Transportation	828,024	457,849	200,871
Community Environment	290,969	289,719	228,338
Basic Utility Services	27,833	27,833	102,006
Leisure Time Activities	409,534	193,760	178,430
Interest and Fiscal Charges	84,643	84,643	88,509
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>\$ 6,451,647</u>	<u>\$ 5,770,589</u>	<u>\$4,918,233</u>

The dependence upon tax revenues for governmental activities is apparent. Over 85.3 percent of program expenses and services are supported through taxes and other general revenues. The community, as a whole, is by far the primary support for the City.

#### **Business-Type Activities**

Business-type activities include the water and sewer fund. These programs had revenues of \$3,757,080 and expenses of \$3,978,084 for the year 2007 for a decrease in net assets of \$221,004. Business activities receive no support from tax revenues.

#### The City's Funds

Information about the City's major funds starts on page 13. These funds are accounted in the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues of \$6,284,697 and expenditures of \$6,263,567. The General Fund, which is always a major fund, had a net decrease in fund balance of \$199,125. This decline indicated the City needed to increase its revenue base to continue meeting City obligations as a whole.

#### General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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

During the course of the year 2007, the City amended its general fund budget by over \$2 million. This was due to an amendment in the Safety Force's budget. The City uses department based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total department budgets but provide flexibility for site management.

For the General Fund, final budget basis revenue was \$4,475,978. This estimate was applied to the final budget amount of expenditures and encumbrances of \$4,966,148. The City's ending unobligated cash balance was \$1,767,569.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2007, the City had \$32,042,505 invested in land, buildings and improvements, furniture, machinery, and equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. \$8,533,472 is reported in the governmental activities and \$23,509,033 is reported in business-type activities. Table 4 shows the 2007 balances compared to 2006 balances.

Table 4 - Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

Table 4 - Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation						
Business-						
Governmental Type						
Activities	Activities					
2007	2007	<u>Total 2007</u>	<u>Total 2006</u>			
\$ 719,694	\$3,532,950	\$4,252,644	\$4,252,644			
5,826,254	16,810,941	22,637,195	22,456,620			
2,620,500	4,178,601	6,799,101	6,673,824			
2,987,728	228,764	3,216,492	3,174,380			
2,780,576	16,282,664	19,063,240	18,532,676			
14,934,752	41,033,920	55,968,672	55,090,144			
(6,401,280)	(17,524,887)	(23,926,167)	(22,361,588)			
Total Capital Assets, Net of						
\$ 8,533,472	\$23,509,033	\$32,042,505	\$32,728,556			
	Governmenta Activities 2007 \$ 719,694 5,826,254 2,620,500 2,987,728 2,780,576 14,934,752 (6,401,280)	Business-Governmental ActivitiesType Activities20072007\$ 719,694\$3,532,9505,826,25416,810,9412,620,5004,178,6012,987,728228,7642,780,57616,282,66414,934,75241,033,920(6,401,280)(17,524,887)	Business-           Governmental Activities         Type Activities           2007         2007         Total 2007           \$ 719,694         \$3,532,950         \$4,252,644           5,826,254         16,810,941         22,637,195           2,620,500         4,178,601         6,799,101           2,987,728         228,764         3,216,492           2,780,576         16,282,664         19,063,240           14,934,752         41,033,920         55,968,672           (6,401,280)         (17,524,887)         (23,926,167)			

See Note 8 to the financial statements for additional detail on capital assets.

#### Debt

At December 31, 2007, the City had \$10,522,968 in bonds and loans outstanding with \$672,485 due within one year. Table 5 summarizes bond and loans outstanding.

Table 5 - Outstanding Debt at Year End

	ible 5 Outstanding Debt at Teal Dif	u	
	Business-		
	Governmental Type		
	<u>Activities</u> <u>Activities</u>		
	<u>2007</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>Total 2006</u>	<u>Total 2006</u>
Municipal Building	\$ 1,425,000 \$ 0	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,510,000
O.W.D.A Loans	0 9,097,968	9,097,968	9,392,406
Total	<u>\$ 1,425,000</u> <u>\$ 9,097,968</u>	\$10,522,968	<u>\$10,902,406</u>

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of a municipal building issue. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit, and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City. The outstanding O.W.D.A. loans consist of loan agreements between the City and the Ohio Water Development Authority for construction of a wastewater treatment facility. The loans will be paid from resources of the Wastewater Treatment Fund.

See Note 10 to the financial statements for additional detail on debt.

#### For the Future

The City is strong financially. As the preceding information shows, the City heavily depends on its taxpayers. However, financially the future is not without challenges.

In conclusion, the City has committed itself to financial excellence for many years. In addition, the City's system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the City's financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

#### **Contacting the City's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information contact Steve Smith, City Auditor, 3000 Seneca Industrial Parkway, Bellevue, Ohio 44811-8709, or by e-mail at auditor@Cityofbellevue.com.

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Primary Government			
	Governmental			
	Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,635,237	\$ 2,645,354	\$ 6,280,591	
Cash and Cash Equivalents:				
In Segregated Accounts	865,930	10,313	876,243	
Receivables:	•	•	•	
Taxes	1,959,405	0	1,959,405	
Accounts	23,595	569,440	593,035	
Accrued Interest	6,199	0	6,199	
Due from Other Governments	511,471	0	511,471	
Materials and Supplies Inventory	43,255	217,398	260,653	
Notes Receivable	452,556	0	452,556	
Capital Assets, Non-depreciable	719,694	3,532,950	4,252,644	
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	7,813,778	19,976,083	27,789,861	
Total Assets	\$ 16,031,120	\$ 26,951,538	\$ 42,982,658	
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts Payable	\$ 203,598	\$ 235,579	\$ 439,177	
Accrued Wages	73,519	21,957	95,476	
Due to Other Governments	75,953	22,970	98,923	
Deferred Revenue	863,078	0	863,078	
Undistributed Monies	0	10,313	10,313	
Accrued Interest Payable	6,643	152,562	159,205	
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	260,637	652,671	913,308	
Due in More Than One Year	1,820,840	8,684,828	10,505,668	
Total Liabilities	3,304,268	9,780,880	13,085,148	
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,108,472	14,411,065	21,519,537	
Restricted for:				
Capital	302,888	0	302,888	
Debt	23,377	0	23,377	
Perpetual Care Unexpendable	6,760	0	6,760	
Perpetual Care Expendable	68,425	0	68,425	
Special Purposes	1,441,805	0	1,441,805	
Unrestricted	3,775,125	2,759,593	6,534,718	
Total Net Assets	<u>\$12,726,852</u>	<u>\$ 17,170,658</u>	<u>\$ 29,897,510</u>	

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Expenses	Charges	Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions	Chai Prii Governmental	penses) Revenuenges in Net Ass mary Governmen Business- Type Activities	ets
Primary Government Governmental Activities General Government: Legislative and Executive Judicial Security of Persons and Property Public Health and Welfare Transportation Community Government Basic Utility Services Leisure Time Activities Interest and Fiscal Charges Total Governmental Activities	\$1,679,684 260,093 2,703,166 167,701 828,024 290,969 27,833 409,534 84,643 6,451,647	\$ 47 0 53,181 23,311 0 1,250 0 159,923 0 237,712	\$ 0 17,320 0 370,175 0 0 55,851 0 443,346	\$(1,679,637) (260,093) (2,632,665) (144,390) (457,849) (289,719) (27,833) (193,760) (84,643) (5,770,589)	\$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$(1,679,637) (260,093) (2,632,665) (144,390) (457,849) (289,719) (27,833) (193,760) (84,643) (5,770,589)
Business-Type Activities Waster Fund Sewer Fund Total Business-Type Activities Total Primary Government	2,032,959 1,945,125 3,978,084 \$10,429,731	2,009,692 1,747,388 3,757,080 \$3,994,792	0 0 0 \$ 443,346	$0\\0\\0\\(5,770,589)$	(23,267) (197,737) (221,004) (221,004)	(23,267) (197,737) (221,004) (5,991,593)
	General Revertaxes:  Municipal In Property Tax General Property Total General Change in Network	acome Tax kes, Levied for urposes titlements No Programs newstment East	ot Restricted	3,367,352 921,334 505,657 365,667 343,142 5,503,152 (267,437)	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline (221,004) \end{array} $	3,367,352 921,334 505,657 365,667 343,142 5,503,152 (488,441)
	Net Assets at		07	12,994,289	17,391,662	30,385,951
	Net Assets at	December 3	1, 2007	<u>\$12,726,852</u>	<u>\$17,170,658</u>	<u>\$29,897,510</u>

### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2007

		_	Other Governmental	
	<u>General</u>	Street	Funds	Funds
Assets and Other Debits	<b>*</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>.</b>	<b></b>	A 2 525 225
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,826,011	\$ 84,278		\$ 3,635,237
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	495	0	865,435	865,930
Receivables:				
Taxes	1,324,357	0	635,048	1,959,405
Accounts	17,198	0	6,397	23,595
Accrued Interest	0	0	6,199	6,199
Due from Other Governments	258,205	200,871	52,395	511,471
Materials and Supplies Inventory	7,943	35,312		43,255
Notes Receivable	0	0		452,556
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,434,209</u>	\$ 320,461	<u>\$ 3,742,978</u>	<u>\$ 7,497,648</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 59,306	\$ 10,533	\$ 133,759	\$ 203,598
Accrued Wages	63,095	6,526		73,519
Due to Other Governments	60,415	8,117	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	75,953
Deferred Revenue	1,271,929	174,816	•	2,106,106
Total Liabilities	1,454,745	199,992		2,459,176
Total Elacinites	1,101,710			2,132,170
Fund Balances				
Reserved for Notes Receivable	0	0	452,556	452,556
Reserved for Encumbrances	7,761	0	77,592	85,353
Reserved for Inventory	7,943	35,312	0	43,255
Reserved for Perpetual Care	0	0	6,760	6,760
Unreserved	1,963,760	85,157	0	2,048,917
Unreserved, Reported in:				
Special Revenue Funds	0	0	1,943,953	1,943,953
Debt Service Fund	0	0	23,377	23,377
Capital Projects Funds	0	0	366,551	366,551
Permanent Funds	0	0	67,750	67,750
Total Fund Balances	1,979,464	120,469	2,938,539	5,038,472
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 3,434,209	\$ 320,461	\$ 3,742,978	<u>\$ 7,497,648</u>

### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2007

<b>Total Governmental Fund Balances</b>		\$ 5,038,472
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		8,533,472
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Municipal Income Taxes Grants and Entitlements Property and Other Local Taxes Accrued Interest Receivable	\$ 696,242 488,743 56,816 1,227	1,243,028
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued Interest Payable Compensated Absences Payable General Obligation Bonds Payable	(6,643) (656,477) (1,425,000)	(2,088,120)

\$12,726,852

**Net Assets of Governmental Activities** 

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	General	Street	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues	Conorar	Bucci	1 GHGS	Turido
Municipal Income Tax	\$3,404,543	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$3,404,543
Property and Other Taxes	316,973	0	590,266	907,239
Intergovernmental	541,694	348,619	135,393	1,025,706
Investment Income	299,450	1,676	64,324	365,450
Licenses and Permits	52,273	0	0	52,273
Finds and Forfeitures	116,309	0	35,281	151,590
Charges for Services	2,739	0	234,973	237,712
Miscellaneous	85,138	0	55,046	140,184
Total Revenues	4,819,119	350,295	1,115,283	6,284,697
Tour Revenues		350,275	1,113,203	0,201,077
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	1,572,142	0	0	1,572,142
Judicial	252,631	0	5,273	257,904
Security of Persons and Property	2,154,498	0	484,492	2,638,990
Public Health and Welfare	0	0	145,213	145,213
Transportation	0	643,875	141,938	785,813
Community Environment	183,988	0	96,941	280,929
Basic Utilities	0	0	18,573	18,573
Leisure Time Activities	0	0	394,018	394,018
Debt Service:			,	,
Principal Retirement	0	0	85,000	85,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	0	84,985	84,985
Total Expenditures	4,163,259	643,875	1,456,433	6,263,567
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	655,860	(293,580)	(341,150)	21,130
, , ,				
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	0	300,000	556,125	856,125
Transfers Out	(854,985)	0	(1,140)	(856,125)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(854,985)	300,000	554,985	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(199,125)	6,420	213,835	21,130
č	, , ,	ŕ	,	•
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,178,589	121,009	2,724,704	5,024,302
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventory	0	(6,960)	0	(6,960)
•			<del></del> -	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 1,979,464	\$ 120,469	\$ 2,938,539	\$ 5,038,472

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO

### RECONCILIATION TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2007

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 21,130
Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays were over (under) depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay Depreciation	\$ 260,656 (477,160)	(216,504)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Municipal Income Taxes Grants and Entitlements Delinquent Property Taxes Interest on Investments	(37,191) (71,463) 7,950 217	(100,487)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.		85,000
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		342
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities** 

Reserved for Inventory

Compensated Absences

(6,960)

(56,918)

\$ (267,437)

(49,958)

### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance Final Budget Positive
	<u>Original</u>	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues	-			_
Municipal Income Taxes	\$3,150,000	\$3,150,000	\$3,336,397	\$ 186,397
Property Taxes	333,777	333,777	342,134	8,357
Intergovernmental	502,000	502,000	539,473	37,473
Investment Income	300,000	300,000	299,450	(550)
Licenses and Permits	51,000	51,000	52,273	1,273
Fines and Forfeitures	100,500	100,500	122,112	21,612
Charges for Services	7,000	7,000	1,683	(5,317)
Other	31,701	31,701	117,456	85,755
Total Revenues	4,475,978	4,475,978	4,810,978	335,000
Expenditures Current: General Government:				
Legislative and Executive	1,211,111	2,058,486	1,653,755	404,731
Judicial	118,975	292,675	250,843	41,832
Security of Persons and Property	928,526	2,374,526	2,119,123	255,403
Public Health and Welfare	86	86	0	86
Community Environment	138,125	240,375	187,730	52,645
Total Expenditures	2,396,823	4,966,148	4,211,451	754,697
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,079,155	(490,170)	599,527	1,089,697
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Operating Transfers Out	(1,230,950)	(1,129,000)	(854,985)	274,015
<b>Total Other financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(1,230,950)	(1,129,000)	(854,985)	274,015
Net Change in Fund Balance	848,205	(1,619,170)	(255,458)	1,363,712
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	1,960,529	1,960,529	1,960,529	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	62,498	62,498	62,498	0
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 2,871,232	\$ 403,857	\$ 1,767,569	\$ 1,363,712

### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO HURON COUNTY

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (NON-GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL - STREET FUND

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

			,	Variance with Final Budget
	Budgeted	Amounts		Positive
	<u>Original</u>	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 384,500	\$ 384,500	\$ 351,314	\$ (33,186)
Total Revenues	384,500	384,500	351,314	(33,186)
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General Government:				
Transportation	256,182	737,599	716,312	21,287
Total General Government	256,182	737,599	716,312	21,287
Total Expenditures	256,182	737,599	716,312	21,287
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	128,318	(353,099)	(364,998)	(11,899)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Operating Transfers In	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	428,318	(53,099)	(64,998)	(11,899)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	57,670	137,237	137,237	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	2,032	2,032	2,032	0
Fund Balances (Deficit) at Year End	\$ 488,020	<u>\$ 86,170</u>	\$ 74,271	<u>\$ (11,899)</u>

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Business-Type	e Activities - Ent	erprise Fund	
<del>-</del>	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund Wastewater			
7	Water Fund	Pollution Fund	Total	
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents \$	446,070	\$ 2,199,284	\$ 2,645,354	
Cash and Cash Equivalents In Segregated Accounts	10,313	0	10,313	
Accounts Receivable	282,169	287,271	569,440	
Inventory of Supplies	171,780	45,618	217,398	
Total Current Assets	910,332	2,532,173	3,442,505	
	,	, ,	, ,	
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	3,474,890	58,060	3,532,950	
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	9,694,329	10,281,754	19,976,083	
<u> </u>	14,079,551	\$12,871,987	\$26,951,538	
=				
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable \$	186,737	\$ 48,842	\$ 235,579	
Accrued Wages	15,456	6,501	21,957	
Accrued Interest Payable	0	152,562	152,562	
Compensated Absences Payable	51,834	18,352	70,186	
Due to Other Governments	13,501	9,469	22,970	
Undistributed Monies	10,313	0	10,313	
OWDA Loan Payable	0	582,485	582,485	
Total Current Liabilities	277,841	818,211	1,096,052	
	_			
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Compensated Absences Payable	114,015	55,330	169,345	
OWDA Loan Payable	0	8,515,483	8,515,483	
Total Long-Term Liabilities	114,015	8,570,813	8,684,828	
Total Liabilities	391,856	9,389,024	9,780,880	
Net Assets				
	13,169,219	1,241,846	14,411,065	
Unrestricted	518,476	2,241,117	2,759,593	
Total Net Assets \$	310,470	<u> </u>	2,139,393	

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund Wastewater			
	Water Fund	Pollution Fund	Total	
<b>Operating Revenues</b>	vater rand	1 onution 1 und	<u> 10tar</u>	
Charges for Services	\$ 2,001,644	\$ 1,743,468	\$ 3,745,112	
Other Operating Revenues	2,978	90	3,068	
Total Operating Revenues	2,004,622	1,743,558	3,748,180	
Total Operating Revenues	2,004,022	1,743,330	3,740,100	
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services	850,528	592,418	1,442,946	
Contractual Services	298,187	418,168	716,355	
Materials and Supplies	444.226	199,735	643.961	
Other Operating Expense	2,001	2,155	4,156	
Depreciation	438,017	649,402	1,087,419	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	2,032,959	1,861,878	3,894,837	
Operating Income (Loss)	(28,337)	(118,320)	(146,657)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Tap-In Fees	5,070	3,830	8,900	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	(83,247)	(83,247)	
<b>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	5,070	(79,417)	(74,347)	
Changes in Net Assets	(23,267)	(197,737)	(221,004)	
Total Net Assets at Beginning of Year	13,710,962	3,680,700	17,391,662	
<b>Total Net Assets at End of Year</b>	\$13,687,695	\$ 3,482,963	\$17,170,658	

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund Wastewater					
	W	ater Fund		llution Fund		Total
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents						
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash Received for Services	\$	1,945,828	\$	1,753,097	\$	3,698,925
Cash Received from Other Operating Sources		2,978		90		3,068
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(657,088)		(616,096)		(1,273,184)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services		(890,248)		(579,203)		(1,469,451)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		401,470		557,888		959,358
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Tap-In Fees		5,070		3,830		8,900
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	_	5,070	_	3,830	_	8,900
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Proceeds of OWDA Loan		0		32,603		32,603
Payment of OWDA Loans		0		(502,909)		(502,909)
Payments for Capital Acquisitions		(312,184)		(129,820)		(442,004)
Interest Paid		0		(100,834)		(100,834)
Net Cash Provided by Capital and Related Financing Activities	es	(312,184)		(700,960)		(1,013,144)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		94,356		(139,242)		(44,886)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		362,027		2,338,526	_	2,700,553
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	456,383	\$	2,199,284	\$	2,655,667
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash						
Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(28,337)	\$	(118,320)	\$	(146,657)
Adjustments:						
Net Cash from Operating Activities:						
Depreciation Expense		438,017		649,402		1,087,419
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:						
Accounts Receivable		(57,655)		9,629		(48,026)
Materials and Supplies Inventory		(42,983)		912		(42,071)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable		114,432		3,002		117,434
Accrued Wages and Benefits		3,295		(40)		3,255
Compensated Absences Payable		(36,561)		6,027		(30,534)
Due to Other Governments		9,423		7,276		16,699
Undistributed Monies		1,839		0	_	1,839
Total Adjustments	Φ.	429,807	Φ.	676,208	Φ.	1,106,015
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	401,470	<u>\$</u>	557,888	\$	959,358
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities		_				
Capital Assets - Capitalized Interest OWDA	\$	0	\$	175,868	\$	175,868
Loan Payable - Capitalized Interest OWDA	\$	0	\$	175,868	\$	175,868

## CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Pı	rivate urpose Trust	_A;	gency_
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	30,425	\$	1,948
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	φ	0,423	Φ	300
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	30,425	\$	2,248
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Undistributed Monies	\$	0	\$	2,248
Total Liabilities		0	\$	2,248
Net Assets				
Unrestricted:				
Undesignated		30,425		
Total Net Assets	<u>\$</u>	30.425		

#### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

A 3 3545	Private Purpose <u>Trust</u>
Additions	\$ 660
Interest Income	\$ 660
Total Additions	660
Reductions	
Other Operating Expenses	204
<b>Total Deductions</b>	204
Change in Net Assets	456
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	29,969
Net Assets at End of Year	<u>\$ 30,425</u>

#### NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Bellevue (the City) is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under a council-mayor government. The City provides police protection within its boundaries and fire protection to its citizens and adjacent townships. The City provides basic utilities in the form of water and wastewater treatment. The City constructs and maintains streets and sidewalks within the City. The City also operates and maintains parks.

#### **Reporting Entity**

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to insure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards, and agencies that are not legally separate from the City.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves their budget, the issuance of their debt, or the levying of their taxes. The City has no component units.

The City has included the assets and operations of the City's revolving loan program, which is administered by the Bellevue Development Corporation, a nonprofit corporation. The City has not included the City of Bellevue School District, as it has no control over its operations and is an autonomous entity.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

#### NOTE 1: **DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY AND REPORTING ENTITY** (Continued)

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 20, the City has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities. Election of this approach to accounting for proprietary activities by the City has required no change from prior years.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide 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 City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except the fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each program of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program. and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the City with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### A. **Basis of Presentation** (Continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

#### B. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may be or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The General Fund and the Street Fund are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - 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 for any purpose, provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Street Fund</u> - This fund is used account for 92.5 percent of the City's share of gasoline taxes and motor vehicle license fees as required by state statute for the maintenance of the City's streets.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### B. **Fund Accounting** (Continued)

#### **Governmental Funds** (Continued)

The other governmental funds of the City are for grants and other resources, debt service, and capital projects whose uses are restricted to a particular purpose.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Proprietary funds focus on the determination of the changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flows, and are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The City presently does not have an internal service fund.

<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 City's enterprise funds are:

 $\underline{\text{Water Fund}}$  - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to water operations of the City.

<u>Wastewater Pollution Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the water treatment service operations of the City.

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary funds reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own results of operations. The City does not have investment trust funds or pension trust funds.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### C. Measurement Focus

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Assets.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and others financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

#### **Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions**

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the City, available means expected to be received within thirty days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income taxes, property taxes, interest, grants, and miscellaneous account revenue.

#### **Deferred Revenue**

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied.

Property taxes, for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2007, but which were levied to finance 2008 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

#### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. **Basis of Accounting** (Continued)

#### **Expenses/Expenditures**

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocation of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

#### E. **Budget**

An annual appropriated budget is legally required to be prepared for all funds of the City other than agency funds. Council passes appropriations at the department level. Line item appropriations may be transferred between the accounts with the approval of the City Auditor and either the Mayor or Safety Services Director. Council must approve any revisions in the budget that alter total fund appropriations. The following are the procedures used by the City in establishing the budgetary date reported in the basic financial statements:

#### **Tax Budget**

A budget of estimated revenue and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. This requirement was waived by the Sandusky County Auditor for calendar year 2007.

#### **Estimated Resources**

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### E. **Budget** (Continued)

### **Estimated Resources** (Continued)

certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2007.

### **Appropriations**

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period of January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution fixes spending authority at the fund, department, and object level. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of Council. Council legally enacted several supplemental appropriation ordinances during the year. The budget figures, which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons, present the original and final appropriation amounts including all amendments and modifications.

### **Encumbrances**

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures.

### **Lapsing of Appropriations**

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and need not be reappropriated.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### F. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund balance integrity is maintained through the City's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the combined balance sheet.

During 2007, investments were limited to STAROhio, the State Treasurer's investment pool.

Following Ohio statutes, the City has, by resolution, specified the funds to receive an allocation of interest earnings. Interest revenue credited to the General Fund during year 2007 amounted to \$299,450, which included \$205,744 assigned from other funds of the City.

The City has invested funds in the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio) during the year 2007. STAROhio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAROhio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAROhio are valued at STAROhio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2007.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the balance sheet as "Cash in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### G. Inventories

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis, and are expense when used.

On the fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first in, first out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when purchased. Inventories of the proprietary funds are expensed when used.

### H. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of zero. Public domain ("infrastructure") general capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems have been capitalized under new requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but only for the current year. The City anticipates adding all infrastructure next year. Improvements are capitalized and the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### H. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Governmental	<b>Business-Type</b>
	Activities	Activities
<u>Description</u>	<b>Estimated Lives</b>	<b>Estimated Lives</b>
Land Improvements	15 years	15 years
Buildings and Improvements	40 years	40 years
Furniture and Equipment	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	5 years	5 years
Infrastructure	80 years	80 years

### I. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. Presently, there are no interfund receivables or payables.

### J. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences of the City consist of vacation leave, holiday, personal, compensatory, and sick leave to the extent that payment to the employee for these absences are attributed to services already rendered and are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the City.

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to payment are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or other means, such as cash payment at termination or retirement.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### J. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Sick leave benefits are accrued using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those that the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employee wage rates at year-end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

### K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, the noncurrent portion of capital leases, compensated absences, contractually required pension contributions, and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund statements only to the extent they will be paid with current, expendable, available resources. In general, payments made within thirty days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

### L. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund equity which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved balance indicates that portion of fund equity, which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund equity reserves have been established for notes receivable, perpetual care memorials, encumbrances, and inventories of supplies and materials.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### M. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

The City applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

### N. Operating Revenues ane Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are water and wastewater treatment charges for services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

### O. Interfund Activity

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods 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 non-operating revenues/expense in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

### NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 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 Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2007.

### Q. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

### NOTE 3: **BUDGET BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

While reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law and described above is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements.

The Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual, General Fund are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are that:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- 3. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

Adjustments necessary to convert the results of operations at the end of the year on the budget basis to the GAAP basis are as follows:

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 3: **BUDGET BASIS OF ACCOUNTING** (Continued)

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General Fund	Street Fund
Budget Basis	\$ (255,458)	\$ (64,998)
Adjustments:		
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	8,141	(1,019)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(10,250)	62,430
Encumbrances	58,442	10,007
GAAP Basis	\$ (199,125)	\$ 6,420

### NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

### **Deposits**

State statutes classify deposits held by the City into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City 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 the City 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 may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United State 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 State;

### NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

### **Deposits** (Continued)

- 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;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or its political subdivisions, provided that such political subdivisions are located wholly or partly within the County;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio);
- 7. Securities lending agreements in which the City lends securities and the eligible institution agrees to exchange either securities described in division (A) or (B) or cash or both securities and cash, equal value for equal value;
- 8. High grade commercial paper in an amount not to exceed five percent of the City's total average portfolio;
- 9. Bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes in an amount not to exceed two hundred and seventy days and in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the City's total average portfolio; and
- 10. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in any of the three highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

(CONTINUED)

### NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

### **Deposits** (Continued)

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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 County, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon the delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

### On Hand

At year-end, \$495 was on hand throughout the City in the form of drawer change and petty cash.

### **Deposits**

At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$2,236,395 and the bank balance was \$2,378,631, \$547,552 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$1,831,079 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name. Included in the City's bank balance are deposits totaling \$865,435 that are under the control of the Bellevue Development Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the City will not be able to recover the deposits. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105 percent of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral pools at the Federal Reserve Banks or at member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

### NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

### **Deposits** (Continued)

Collateral is required for demand deposits and certificates of deposit in excess of all deposits covered by federal depository insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the State of Ohio and its municipalities, and obligations of the other states. Obligations pledged to secure deposits must be delivered to a bank other than the institution in which the deposit is made. Written custodial agreements are required.

### **Investments**

Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of U.S. Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities, bonds, and other obligations of this State, and repurchase agreements.

The City's investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the entity at year-end. Category A includes investments that are insured or registered or for which the securities are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category B includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the Trust department or agent in the City's name. Category C includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which securities are held by the Trust department but not in the City's name. STAROhio is not categorized because it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Investment Maturities	Credit	
Investment Type	(in Years)	<u>Rating</u>	Fair Value
STAROhio	Not Categorized	AAA	<u>\$4,952,617</u>

*Credit Risk* Standard and Poor's has assigned STAROhio an AAA rating. The City does not have a formal policy limiting credit risk.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** Credit risk also can arise in the wake of a failure to adequately diversify investments. The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 4: **DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

	Reconciliation
	to Balance
	Sheet
City's Deposits	\$ 2,236,395
Petty Cash and Drawer Change	495
Investments	4,952,617
Total	<u>\$ 7,189,507</u>
Per Balance Sheet:	
Government-wide Statement of Net Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 6,280,591
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	876,243
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	32,373
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	300
Total	\$ 7,189,507

### NOTE 5: **RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at December 31, 2007, consisted primarily of municipal income taxes, property and other taxes, intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlements, shared revenues, accrued interest on investments, accounts (billings for utility service), and notes receivable. No allowances for doubtful accounts have been recorded because uncollectible amounts are expected to be insignificant.

### **Property Taxes**

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2007 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2006 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2007 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2007 taxes.

2007 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2007, on the assessed value as of January 1, 2007, the lien date. State law at 35 percent of appraised market value establishes assessed values. 2007 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2008.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2007 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2006, are levied after October 1, 2007, and are collected in 2007 with real property taxes.

### NOTE 5: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

### **Property Taxes** (Continued)

2007 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2006, on the value as of December 31, 2006. Collections are made in 2007. Tangible personal property assessments are 18.75 percent of true value.

After adjustment of the rate for inflationary increases in property values, the effective tax rate was \$4.75 for Huron County and \$4.75 for Sandusky County per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for real property classified as residential/agricultural, and \$6.03 for Huron County and \$5.99 for Sandusky County per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for all other real property. Real property owners' tax bills are further reduced by homestead and rollback deductions, when applicable. The amount of these homestead and rollback reductions is reimbursed to the City by the State of Ohio.

	Sandusky	Huron
	County	County
Real Property - 2006 Valuation		
Residential/Agricultural	\$ 60,938,080	\$ 38,992,970
Public Utilities	12,290	613,380
Commercial/Industrial	12,056,990	14,575,880
Total Real Property	73,007,360	54,182,230
Tangible Personal Property - 2007 Valuation		
General	5,794,906	12,243,320
Public Utilities	1,552,880	2,223,630
Total Personal Property	7,347,786	14,466,950
<b>Total Assessed Valuation</b>	<u>\$ 80,355,146</u>	<u>\$ 68,649,180</u>

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, the payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Tangible personal property taxes paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due April 30; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 5: **RECEIVABLES** (Continued)

### **Property Taxes** (Continued)

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Bellevue. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Accrued property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes, and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2007, and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31, nor were they levied to finance 2006 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by deferred revenue.

### **Income Taxes**

The City levies a 1.5 percent income tax on substantially all income earned within the City. In addition, City residents employed in municipalities having an income tax less than 1.5 percent must pay the difference to the City. Additional increases in the income tax rate require voter approval.

Employers within the City withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file an annual declaration.

The income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax, general fund operations, capital improvements, debt service, and other governmental functions when needed, as determined by Council.

### **Due from Other Governments**

A summary of due from other governments follows:

Governmental Activities		<u>Amounts</u>
Local Government and Local Government Revenue Assistance	\$	239,546
Homestead and Rollback		30,166
Gasoline and Excise Tax		176,020
Motor Vehicle License Fees		42,016
Permissive Motor Vehicle License Tax		22,921
Liquor Tax	_	802
Total Governmental Activities	\$	511,471

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 6: **BELLEVUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

The Bellevue Development Corporation (BDC) is a nonprofit organization whose primary efforts are to attract out-of area companies to the City to increase the number of firms and employees working within the City. Incentives are in the form of low interest revolving loans, deferred loan payments, and interest and tax abatements which are offered to attract prospective firms. As part of its normal operation, the BDC administers the City's revolving loan program and loans money for the purchase or improvement of industrial sites. The following notes receivable are secured by mortgages on the property and equipment purchased with loan monies. Balances outstanding at December 31, 2007 were as follows:

Down Home Foods	5%	Matures 2009	\$ 26,969
Shear Illusions	5%	Matures 2016	18,405
KMH Properties	5%	Matures 2010	39,445
Selbro, Inc.	5%	Matures 2015	170,802
Precision II	5%	Matures 2011	<u>196,935</u>
<b>Total Notes Receivable</b>			\$ 452,556

### NOTE 7: INSURANCE

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During 2007, the City contracted through Cincinnati Insurance Company for property, fleet, crime, and liability insurance. Coverage provided is as follows:

Building and Contents -		
Replacement Cost	\$2,500 Deductible, 90% Co-insured	\$ 29,734,017
General Liability	Per Occurrence Limit	\$ 1,000,000
General Liability	Aggregate	\$ 3,000,000
Public Officials Liability	Aggregate/Each Claim	\$ 1,000,000
Law Enforcement	\$10,000 Deductible	\$ 1,000,000
Firefighter	\$5,000 Deductible	\$ 5,000,000
Automobile - Comprehensive	\$250 Deductible	\$ 1,000,000
Collision	\$500 Deductible	\$ 1,000,000
Inland Marine	\$500 Deductible	\$ 916,000
Boiler and Machinery	\$250 Deductible	Various
Electronic Data Processing	\$250 Deductible - Replacement Cost	\$ 418,726
Blanket Bond	\$50,000 Per Occurrence	
Umbrella	Per Occurrence/Aggregate	\$ 4,000,000
Public Employee Dishonesty	\$250 Deductible/Per Loss	\$ 50,000
Theft Disappearance	\$250 Deduction - Outside and Inside	\$ 5,000

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 7: **INSURANCE** (Continued)

Real property and contents are 90 percent co-insured. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years and there has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from last year.

### NOTE 8: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2007 is as follows:

Consumurantal Activities	Balance 12/31/2006	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2007
Governmental Activities Land	\$ 719,694	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 719,694
Land Improvements	206,383 5,615,164	4,707 0	$0 \\ 0$	211,090 5,615,164
Buildings Furniture and Equipment	2,527,469	93,031	0	2,620,500
Infrastructure	2,659,770	120,806	0	2,780,576
Vehicles <b>Total Capital Assets -</b>	2,945,616	42,112	0	2,987,728
Governmental Activities	14,674,096	260,656	0	14,934,752
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(59,952)	(11,755)	0	(71,707)
Buildings Furniture and Equipment	(1,799,025) (1,627,086)	(140,379) (173,339)	$0 \\ 0$	(1,939,404) (1,800,425)
Infrastructure	(240,006)	(34,758)	0	(274,764)
Vehicles Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,198,051) (5,924,120)	(116,929) (477,160)	0	(2,314,980) (6,401,280)
Total Capital Assets -	(5,924,120)	(477,100)		(0,401,280)
Governmental Activities, Net	<u>\$ 8,749,976</u>	\$ (216,504)	<u>\$</u> 0	\$ 8,533,472
Business-type Activities				
Water Fund Land	\$ 3,474,890	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,474,890
Buildings	3,661,643	$\overset{\Psi}{0}$	ψ 0 0	3,661,643
Equipment and Machinery	1,670,630	17,116	0	1,687,746
Vehicles Infrastructure	135,132 11,758,919	0 295,068	$0 \\ 0$	135,132 12,053,987
Total Capital Assets - Water Fund	20,701,214	312,184	0	21,013,398
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(7,406,162)	(438,017)	0	(7,844,179)
Total Capital Assets - Business-type Activities - Water Fund, Net	<u>\$ 13,295,052</u>	\$ (125,833)	\$ 0	\$13,169,219
<b>Business-type Activities</b>				
Wastewater Treatment Fund	Φ 50.060	Φ 0	Φ	Φ 50.060
Land Buildings	\$ 58,060 12,973,430	\$ 0 175,868	\$ 0	\$ 58,060 13,149,298
Equipment and Machinery	2,475,725	15,130	ŏ	2,490,855
Vehicles	93,632	0	0	93,632
Infrastructure Total Capital Assets -	4,113,987	114,690	0	4,228,677
Wastewater Treatment Fund	19,714,834	305,688	0	20,020,522
Less Accumulated Depreciation <b>Total Capital Assets - Business-type</b>	(9,031,306)	(649,402)	0	(9,680,708)
Activities - Wastewater Treatment				
Fund, Net	<u>\$ 10,683,528</u>	\$ (343,714)	<u>\$</u> 0	<u>\$10,339,814</u>

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 (CONTINUED)

### NOTE 8: **CAPITAL ASSETS** (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

### General Government:

Legislative and Executive	\$	166,155
Security of Persons and Places		92,948
Public Health and Welfare		65,468
Leisure Time Activities		22,609
Transportation		96,185
Basic Utilities		27,833
Community Environment	_	5,962
<b>Total Depreciation Expense</b>	\$	477,160

### NOTE 9: **COMPENSATED ABSENCES**

The City accrues unpaid vacation as it is earned and certain portions of sick leave pay as payment becomes probable. Sick leave accumulates at various rates as defined by City policy and union contracts. Up to three times a year, employees may choose to convert sick leave to cash to be paid at 90 per cent, up to 40 hours per year, provided the total accrued and unused sick leave hours does not fall below a certain level of minimum hours as specified in the union contract. Employees, other than police patrolmen, who have one year of service, are entitled to receive pay for all accrued but unused sick leave upon resignation or retirement at 90 per cent of the value. At December 31, 2006, the maximum vested liability to the City for accumulated unpaid sick leave, assuming the City would have to pay all accumulated sick leave if the City ceased operations approximated \$730,245.

A liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements for sick leave for employees (other than police officers) who have one year of service at 90 percent of the current value of the sick leave earned, except for those with years of service making them eligible for retirement for which 100 percent of the current value of the sick leave balances has been used.

A liability for accrued compensatory time, holiday, personal leave, and vacation for \$165,763 has been recognized. City employees earn vacation at varying rates depending on the length of service as defined by City policy and union contracts. Vacation leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of three times the employees' annual vacation allowance. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation.

### NOTE 10: **LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

	Principal Outstanding 12/31/2006	Additions	Retirements	Principal Balance 12/31/2007	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Special Assessment Bonds - Municipal					
Building Bonds, Issued 1999, 5.8%	\$ 1,510,000	\$ 0	\$ 85,000	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 90,000
Compensated Absences Payable	606,519	203,471	153,513	656,477	170,637
<b>Total Debt - Governmental Activities</b>	\$ 2,116,519	<u>\$ 203,471</u>	\$ 238,513	\$ 2,081,477	\$ 260,637
<b>Business-type Activities</b>					
OWDA Loans - issued 7/6/93, 4.8%	\$ 2,120,053	\$ 0	\$ 261,987	\$ 1,858,066	\$ 274,149
issued 5/27/04, 2.5%	7,272,353	208,471	240,922	7,239,902	308,336
Compensated Absences Payable	270,065	66,990	97,524	239,531	70,186
<b>Total Debt - Business-type Activities</b>	\$ 9,662,471	\$ 275,461	\$ 600,433	\$ 9,337,499	<u>\$ 652,671</u>

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of a municipal building issue. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City for which its full faith, credit, and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

The outstanding O.W.D.A. loans consist of loan agreements between the City and the Ohio Water Development Authority for construction of a wastewater treatment facility. The loans will be paid from resources of the Wastewater Treatment Fund.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund in which the employee's salary is paid. The General Fund and the Future Retirement Fund pays the most significant amounts.

### NOTE 10: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The annual requirements to amortize all bonded debts outstanding as of December 31, 2007, including total interest payments of \$2,777,493 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities			
	_	General	Bus	siness-type
Year Ending	(	Obligation		Activities
December 31		Bonds	<u>O</u> V	WDA Loan
2008	\$	170,820	\$	845,301
2009		166,320		845,301
2010		166,640		845,302
2011		166,700		845,301
2012		165,900		845,301
2013-2017		839,160		2,800,098
2018-2022		337,260		2,451,737
2023-2026		0		1,809,320
		2,012,800	1	1,287,661
Less Interest Expense		(587,800)	_('.	2,189,693)
Total Principal	\$	1,425,000	\$	9,097,968

### NOTE 11: **CONDUIT DEBT**

To provide for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of a replacement acute care hospital in the City and other hospital facilities, the City issued Hospital Revenue Bonds dated August 26, 2004. These bonds are special limited obligations of the City, payable solely from the revenues, as defined in the Bond Indenture, and other amounts derived from its ownership, leasing, sale, or subleasing of the existing facilities. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City or the State, and accordingly have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. As of December 31, 2007, Hospital Facilities Revenue Bonds outstanding aggregated amount is \$10,225,000.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

All City full-time employees, other than non-administrative full-time police officers and firefighters, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans, as described below:

- The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan;
- The Member-Directed Plan (MD) a benefit 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 MemberDirected plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the
  member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings.
- The Combined Plan (CO) a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system 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, disability, survivor, death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority 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) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377 or by using the OPERS website at <a href="https://www.opers.org">www.opers.org</a>.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the Traditional Plan, were required to contribute 9.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the Traditional Plan who were in law enforcement contributed 9.75 percent of their annual covered salary. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

### NOTE 12: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. For 2007, member and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD, and CO). Plan members are required to contribute 9.5 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations. The employer pension contribution rate for the City was 8.85 percent of covered payroll from January 1 to June 30, 2007, and 7.85 from July 1 to December 31, 2007. The City's required contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, were \$342,461, \$343,865, and \$341,527, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2006 and 2005. 93.05 percent has been contributed for 2007.

### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The 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. The 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 the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Police and firefighters are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations and the City is required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24.00 percent for firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F for police and firefighters were \$138,377 and \$104,589 for the year ended December 31, 2007, \$133,609 and \$110,266 for the year ended December 31, 2006, and \$131,603 and \$106,884 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The full amount has been contributed for 2006 and 2005. 90.93 percent and 93.70 percent, respectively, have been contributed for 2007.

### NOTE 13: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides post-retirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and primary survivor recipients is available with both the Traditional and the Combined Plan; however, health care benefits are not statutorily guaranteed. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 2007 employer rate was 13.85 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14.00 percent 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 administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). 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 was 5.00 percent from January 1 through June 30, 2007, and 6.00 percent from July 1 through December 31, 2007. 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.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS' latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2006, include a rate of return on investments of 6.50 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees), and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50 percent and 6.30 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from .50 percent to 5 percent annually for the next 8 years. In subsequent years (9 and beyond), health care costs were assumed to increase at 4 percent (the projected wage inflation rate).

### NOTE 13: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (Continued)

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12 percent corridor.

As of December 31, 2007, the number of active contributing participants in the Traditional Pension and Combined plans totaled 374,979. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2006, actuarial valuation was 362,130. Actual City contributions for 2007 which were used to fund post-employment benefits were \$123,737. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. The actuarial value of OPERS' net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2006 (the latest information available) was \$12.0 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$30.7 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to increasing health care costs. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007, and January 1, 2008, which allowed additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

Under the HCPP, retirees eligible for health care coverage will receive a graded monthly allocation based on their years of service at retirement. The Plan incorporates a cafeteria approach, offering a broad range of health care options that allow the benefit recipients to use their monthly allocation to purchase health care coverage customized to meet their individual needs. If the monthly allocation exceeds the cost of the options selected, the excess is deposited into a Retiree Medical Account that can be used to fund future health care expenses.

### NOTE 13: **POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS** (Continued)

### **B.** Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

OP&F provides post-retirement health care coverage to 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. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a two-thirds basis. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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

### **NOTE 14: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

### A. Federal and State Grants

The City participates in several federally assisted programs. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by grantor agencies or their representative. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

### **B.** Litigation

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the Law Director, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

### NOTE 15: **INSURANCE POOLS**

### Ohio Rural Water Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan

The City participates in a group-rating plan for workers' compensation as established under §4123.29 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio Rural Water Association Workers' Compensation Group Rating Plan was established through the Ohio Rural Water Association (ORWA) as an insurance purchasing pool.

CompManagement, Inc. serves as the managed care organization for the plan. Each year, the participating members pay an enrollment fee to ORWA to cover the costs of administering the program. Employee health benefits are provided through a private carrier.

### NOTE 16: INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During 2007, transfers were made from the General Fund to other governmental funds, in the amount of \$854,985 to subsidize various activities in other funds. Other governmental funds made transfers in the amount of \$1,140 to governmental and fiduciary funds (Cemetery, Cemetery Endowment, and Community Center Endowment), which reflects 10 percent of the cemetery lots sold and interest allocation towards the operation of the cemetery.

### NOTE 17: COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### **Change in Accounting Principles**

For fiscal year 2007, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits other than Pensions, and GASB Statement No. 48, Sale and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues.

GASB Statement No. 45 supercedes GASB Statement No. 12 and establishes standards for disclosure of information on post-employment benefits other than pension benefits by all state and local government employers. This information can be found in Note 12.

GASB Statement No. 48 establishes criteria that governments use to ascertain whether certain transactions should be regarded as sales or collateralized borrowings and the required disclosure requirements.

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 45 and 48 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

### NOTE 18: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In 2008, Huron County was declared a to be in state of emergency due to flooding throughout the County. The City experienced a 2 to 3 mile radius of flooding. As of the April 14, 2008 City Council meeting, the costs associated with the flooding were estimated at \$487,149 to the City, with the possibility of this estimate being increased. The State of Ohio approved funds to reimburse the City up to 75 percent of flood expenses and with funding through April 30, 2008. Some expenses not included in the April 30, 2008 funding are the expenses incurred for pumps, the cost to keep pumps running, and street and home repairs. These expenses will be extended through May for funding.

Starting June 2008, the City will begin to slowly move the Revolving Loan Funds from the Bellevue Development Corporation directly to the City as a special revenue fund.

### JAMES G. ZUPKA, C.P.A., INC.

Certified Public Accountants 5240 East 98<sup>th</sup> Street Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125

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### REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of City Council City of Bellevue, Ohio

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 City of Bellevue, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Ohio's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 19, 2008, which was qualified due to our inability to obtain sufficient evidential matter supporting amounts reported for capital assets, accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense, and related net assets restrictions in the governmental activities and business-type activities. 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 Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Bellevue, Ohio'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 expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Ohio'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 would not necessarily identify deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency on internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City of Bellevue, Ohio's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City of Bellevue, Ohio's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City of Bellevue, Ohio's internal control. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as Item 2007-1 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City of Bellevue, Ohio's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe the significant deficiency described above is also a material weakness.

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Bellevue, Ohio's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on 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 that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of the City of Bellevue, Ohio, in a separate letter dated June 19, 2008.

The City of Bellevue, Ohio's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. We did not audit the City of Bellevue, Ohio's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, City Council, others within the entity, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

James G. Zupka, CPA Jac. James G. Zupka, CPA, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

June 19, 2008

### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO HURON COUNTY SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007

### Finding 2007-1 - Material Weakness - Capital Assets

### Statement of Condition

During our review of capital assets, we noted that the City does not maintain a comprehensive written capital asset policy or comprehensive records to account for capital asset balances, additions, deletions, and accumulated depreciation. We also noted that the City does not apply depreciation methods and useful lives to each capital asset.

### Criteria

The City should maintain a comprehensive capital asset listing and track deletions and depreciation, as well as a capital asset addition and deletion policy

### Cause/Effect

Failure to maintain or update capital asset listing when assets are purchased or deleted eliminates the ability of the City to accurately present the value of its capital assets. This could result in the overstatement or understatement of capital assets, related accumulated depreciation, depreciation expense and investment in capital assets, net of related debt.

### Recommendation

We recommend that the City develop a centralized capital asset policy that includes a capital asset recording threshold; a method of recording depreciation which includes the date the asset was placed in service and the point at which depreciation will begin (i.e., half year, full year, month or day) whenever an item is placed into service, salvage value (if any), and useful life of the asset; appropriate documentation forms for the addition, deletion, or movement of an asset from one department/function to another with approval for deletion by City Council recorded in the City's minute records; maintain a detailed asset list by asset class (i.e., buildings, vehicles, etc.) and by department/function which will assist in the preparation of the City's basic financial statements. The list should also accurately reflect all current and accumulated depreciation, City affixed tag numbers, serial numbers (where applicable), date asset placed into service, salvage value, market value, etc., perform a physical count of capital assets to ensure all appropriate assets are properly included or excluded on the capital asset list and then perform periodic physical counts, at least bi-annually, to ensure the capital asset list properly reflects the City's capital assets and department utilizing the asset.

### Client Response

The City Engineer has all historical costs and the City Auditor is planning to work closely with the GAAP team this summer to put together a comprehensive infrastructure listing for the City. The City believes that it has support from the GAAP work to put together the asset listing as of December 31, 2007.

### CITY OF BELLEVUE, OHIO STATUS OF PRIOR CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

			Corrected; Significantly Different
			Corrective Action Taken; or
		Fully	Finding no longer valid:
Finding Number	Finding Summary	Corrected	Explanation
2006-1	Material weakness regarding	No	Not corrected - repeated as
	lack of capital asset support		Finding 2007-1 in this report



### Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

**CITY OF BELLEVUE** 

**HURON 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 AUGUST 26, 2008