CITY OF BELLEVUE

Audit Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999



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City Council City of Bellevue Bellevue, Ohio 44811

We have reviewed the Independent Auditor's Report of the City of Bellevue, Huron County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 1999 through December 31, 1999. 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.

JIM PETRO Auditor of State

September 29, 2000

Audit Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

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Audit Report

For the Year Ended December 31,1999

ELECTED OFFICIALS

ELECTED OFFICIAL	TITLE	TERM OF OFFICE	SURETY	AMOUNT
George Branco	Mayor	1/01/96-12/31/99	(B)	\$ 7,500
Ethel R. Foti	Auditor	1/01/96-12/31/99	(A)	25,000
Stephan J. Lukacena	Treasurer	1/01/98-12/31/01	(A)	5,000
David Wallingford	Law Director	1/01/96-12/31/99	(A)	25,000
Kenneth Fox	Muni Court Judge	1/01/94-12/31/99		
David Kile	Council President	1/01/98-12/31/99		
Charles E. Trapp	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		
RoseMary Nascone	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		
Stephan F. Cloud	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		
Eric Billings	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		
Richard Sanders	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		
H. James Culler	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		
Frank DeBlase	Council	1/01/98-12/31/99		

- (A) Western Surety Company
- (B) Ohio Casualty Insurance Company

Audit Report

For the Year Ended December 31,1999

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

OFFICIAL	TITLE	TERM OF OFFICE OR CONTRACT PERIOD	SURETY	AMOUNT	Period
Susan Meador	Clerk of Courts	1/12/92-Indefinite	(A)	\$6,000	1/01/99- 12/31/99
Gary Haynes	Safety Service Director	9/8/97-Indefinite	(B)	5,000	1/01/99- 12/31/99
Vicki Dauch	Clerk of Council	3/14/88-Indefinite			
Philip M. Meachan	n Bailiff	5/01/96-Indefinite	(C)	3,000	1/01/98- 12/31/98

- (A) Cincinnati Insurance Company
- (B) Transamerica Insurance Group
- (C) Buckeye Union Insurance Company

Audit Report

For the Year Ended December 31,1999

INDEX OF FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES:

General Fund Type:

General Fund

Special Revenue Funds:

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund

State Highway Improvement Fund

County Motor Vehicle Fund

Municipal Motor Vehicle License Fund

Cemetery Fund

Park and Recreation Fund

Prenatal Clinic Grant Fund

EMS Contract Fund

3% Excise Hotel-Motel Tax Fund

CDBG Downtown Revitalization Fund

Law Enforcement Grant Fund

Health Check Fund

Cancer Prevention and Control Fund

Family Planning Fund

Police Pension Fund

Fire Pension Fund

DUI/Law Enforcing Agency

DUI/Political Sub Division Jail Fund

Drug Fine Trust Fund

Debt Service Funds:

General Obligation Bond Retirement (Fire) Fund

Special Assessment Sewer Retirement Fund

Special Assessment West Main Street Fund

Capital Project Funds:

Capital Improvement Fund

Street Sweeper Fund

Special Fire Equipment Fund

Issue 2 - CEG09 Sundries Intersection Rehabilitation Fund

Ohio Department of Development ECDD 96-262 Fund

Elm Street Drainage Fund

Ohio Public Road Work Development Fund

CEH22 Street Paving Fund

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For the Year Ended December 31,1999

INDEX OF FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (Continued)

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE:

Enterprise Funds:
Water Fund

Wastewater Fund

FIDUCIARY

Trust and Agency Fund Types:

Expendable Trust Funds:
Mausoleum Fund

Setzler Trust Fund Wood Trust Fund

Weber Trust Fund

Ringle Trust Fund

Non-Expendable Trust Funds:

Community Center Endowment Funds Cemetery Endowment Fund

Agency Funds:

Unclaimed Monies Fund
Property Security Fund
State Patrol Transfer Fund
DUI/Indigent Driver Alcohol Fund

General Fixed Asset Account Group

General Long-Term Debt Account Group

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Report of Independent Accountants

The Honorable Mayor and Members Of City Council City of Bellevue Bellevue, Ohio 43952

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the City of Bellevue (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general purpose financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City, as of December 31, 1999, and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types and non-expendable trust funds for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated August 18, 2000 on our consideration of the City's internal control structure over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. Certified Public Accountants August 18, 2000

Combined Balance Sheet All Fund Types and Account Groups December 31, 1999

	Governmental Fund Types							
		General	_	Special Revenue		Debt Service	_	Capital Projects
Assets								
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	3,238,182	\$	1,272,697	\$	23,983	\$	2,704,447
Cash and cash equivalents in								
segregated accounts		-		895,575		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents with								
fiscal and escrow agents		-		-		714		-
Receivables (net of allowance for								
uncollectibles):		511 560		400 (10				
Taxes		511,769		409,610		-		-
Accounts		1,112		626		-		-
Notes		4 102		746,154		-		-
Interfund		4,182		-		-		-
Due from other funds		16,542		-		-		-
Due from other governments		56,046		3,604		-		-
Materials and supplies				61 1 2 1				
Inventory		-		61,171		-		-
Prepaid items		21,552		4,452		-		420
Deferred bond costs		-		-		-		-
Fixed assets (net of accumulated								
depreciation, where applicable)		-		-		-		-
Other Debits:								
Amount to be provided from general								
government resources		-		-		-		-
Amount available in debt service fund for								
retirement of general obligation bonds		-		-		-		_
Amount available in debt service fund for								
retirement of special assessment debt	_	-	_		_		_	
Total assets	\$	3,849,385	\$	3,393,889	\$	24,697	\$	2,704,867

	Proprietary Fund Types		Fiduciary Fund Types		Accou	nt G	roune	
-	rund Types	-	rund Types	_	General	III G	General	Totals
			Trust and		Fixed		Long-Term	(Memorandum
	Enterprise				Assets		Obligations	Only)
-	Enterprise	-	Agency	_	Assets	_	Obligations	Only)
\$	2,587,140	\$	95,942		-		-	\$ 9,922,391
	-		29,737		-		-	925,312
	-		-		-		-	714
	-		-		-		-	921,379
	257,307		-		-		-	259,045
	-		-		-		-	746,154
	-		-		-		-	4,182
	-		-		-		-	16,542
	-				-		-	59,650
	81,068		_		-		-	142,239
	12,999		-		-		-	39,423
	41,900		-		-		-	41,900
	14,153,392		-	\$	7,131,880		-	21,285,272
	_		-		_	\$	2,520,177	2,520,177
							, ,	, ,
	-		-		-		19,983	19,983
-		-		_		_	4,000	4,000
\$	17,133,806	\$	125,679	\$	7,131,880	\$	2,544,160	\$ 36,908,363

Continued

Combined Balance Sheet All Fund Types and Account Groups - (Continued) December 31, 1999

				Governmen	ıtal Fı	and Types	
		General		Special Revenue		Debt Service	Capital Projects
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$	17,417	\$	9,030		-	\$ 7,969
Accrued wages and benefits		64,606		19,208		-	-
Compensated absences payable		31,023		29,783		-	-
Pension obligation payable		-		-		-	-
Due to other funds		-		-		-	-
Interfund Payable		-		4,182		-	-
Due to other governments		13,198		4,397		-	-
Deferred revenue		260,030		409,610		_	_
Accrued interest payable		-		-		_	_
Matured interest payable		_		-	\$	714	_
Undistributed monies		_		_		_	_
Special assessment debt with government co	omm	_		_		_	_
OWDA loans payable		_		_		_	_
General obligation bonds payable		_		_		_	_
Mortgage revenue bonds payable		_		_		_	_
Total liabilities	\$	386,274	\$	476,210	\$	714	\$ 7,969
Equity and other credits							
Investment in general fixed assets		-		-		-	-
Contributed capital		-		-		-	-
Retained earnings:							
Reserved for perpetual care		-		-		-	-
Unreserved (Deficit)		-		-		-	-
Fund balances:							
Reserved for encumbrances	\$	198,574	\$	132,406		-	-
Reserved for debt service		-		-	\$	23,983	-
Reserved for inventory		-		61,171		-	-
Reserved for prepaids		21,552		4,452		-	-
Reserved for notes receivable		-		746,154		-	-
Unreserved - undesignated		3,242,985		1,973,496		-	\$ 2,696,898
Total equity and other credits	_	3,463,111	_	2,917,679		23,983	2,696,898
Total liabilities, equity and							
other credits	\$	3,849,385	\$_	3,393,889	\$	24,697	\$ 2,704,867

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

	Proprietary		Fiduciary						
	Fund Types]	Fund Types		Accou	Account Groups			
					General		General		Totals
			Trust and		Fixed		Long-Term	((Memorandum
	Enterprise	_	Agency	_	Assets	_	Obligations	_	Only)
\$	23,208		_		_		_	\$	57,624
	30,551		_		_		_		114,365
	380,701		_		_	\$	438,938		880,445
	31,241		_		_		101,222		132,463
	-	\$	16,542		_		-		16,542
	_		-		_		_		4,182
	7,074		11,425		_		_		36,094
	-		-		_		_		669,640
	14,819		_		_		_		14,819
	-		-		-		-		714
	-		2,947		-		-		2,947
	-		-		-		4,000		4,000
	3,644,150		-		-		-		3,644,150
	-		-		-		2,000,000		2,000,000
	165,000			_	-	_	<u>-</u>	_	165,000
\$	4,296,744	\$	30,914		-	\$	2,544,160	\$	7,742,985
	_		_	\$	7,131,880		_	\$	7,131,880
\$	773,946		_	-	-		_	-	773,946
-	,								
	_	\$	67,233		_		_		67,233
	12,063,116		1,352		-		-		12,064,468
	_		_		_		_		330,980
	_		_		_		_		23,983
	_		_		_		_		61,171
	_		_		_		_		26,004
	_		-		-		_		746,154
	_		26,180		-		_		7,939,559
•	12,837,062	_	94,765	_	7,131,880	-	-	_	29,165,378
•				_		-		_	
\$	17,133,806	\$	125,679	\$_	7,131,880	\$_	2,544,160	\$_	36,908,363

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - All Governmental Fund Types & Similar Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

	Governmental Fund Types							
	-			Special		Debt		Capital
		General		Revenue		Service		Projects
Revenues:	_							
Taxes	\$	3,624,669	\$	392,829		-		-
Special assessment		_		-	\$	2,253		-
Charges for services		60,834		182,694		_	\$	56,000
Licences and permits		51,963		59,008		-		_
Fines and forfeitures		115,955		983		_		_
Intergovernmental		693,653		366,536		_		_
Interest		339,925		68,676		_		7,775
Other	_	27,280	_	122,730	_	-	_	
Total Revenues	\$	4,914,279	\$	1,193,456	\$	2,253	\$	63,775
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government:								
Legislative and executive	\$	1,068,591		_		_		_
Judicial	-	200,563		_		_		_
Security of persons and property		1,457,457	\$	179,130		_		_
Public health and welfare		166,300	4	347,603		_		_
Leisure time activities		-		340,955		_		_
Community environment		11,220		65,958		_		_
Transportation		-		525,190		_		_
Capital outlay		_		525,170		_	\$	604,403
Debt service:		_		_		_	Φ	004,405
Principal retirement					\$	1,000		
-		-		-	Ф			7,260
Interest and fiscal charges	-		_		_	53,608	_	7,200
Total Expenditures	\$_	2,904,131	\$_	1,458,836	\$_	54,608	\$_	611,663
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditu	res	2,010,148		(265,380)		(52,355)		(547,888)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	\$	300		-		-		-
Proceeds of bonds		-		-		-	\$	2,000,000
Operating transfers-in		23,948	\$	514,489	\$	53,000		776,610
Operating transfers-out	-	(1,345,054)	_	(23,703)	_	-	_	(910)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	\$_	(1,320,806)	\$_	490,786	\$_	53,000	\$_	2,775,700
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing So Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Us		689,342		225,406		645		2,227,812
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		2,773,769		2,662,537		23,338		469,086
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Inventor	у _		_	29,736	_		_	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$_	3,463,111	\$_	2,917,679	\$_	23,983	\$_	2,696,898

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

_	Fiduciary Fund Type Expendable		Totals (Memorandum
-	Trust		Only)
	-	\$	4,017,498 2,253
	_		299,528
	-		110,971
	-		116,938
	-		1,060,189
\$	58		416,434
-			150,010
\$	58	\$	6,173,821
	_	\$	1,068,591
	_	Ψ	200,563
	_		1,636,587
	-		513,903
	-		340,955
\$	350		77,528
	-		525,190
	-		604,403
	-		1,000
-	-		60,868
\$_	350	\$	5,029,588
	(292)		1,144,233
	-	\$	300
	-		2,000,000
\$	955		1,369,002
-	-		(1,369,667)
\$_	955	\$	1,999,635
	663		3,143,868
	25,517		5,954,247
_			29,736
\$	26,180	\$	9,127,851

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP Budget Basis) - All Governmental and Similar Trust Funds Year Ended December 31, 1999

			General Fund		
	-	Revised Budget	Actual	<u>(</u>	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues Taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Charges for services Licenses and permits Fines and forfeitures Interest Miscellaneous Total Revenues	\$	3,048,575 692,225 - 40,180 45,285 94,075 240,000 22,500 4,182,840	\$ 3,569,417 675,183 - 59,722 51,963 108,196 377,262 27,280 4,869,023	\$	520,842 (17,042) - 19,542 6,678 14,121 137,262 4,780 686,183
Expenditures Current:					
General government: Legislative and executive Judicial Security of persons and property Public health and welfare Transportation Community environment Leisure time activities Capital outlay Debt service Principal payment Interest and fiscal charges Total expenditures Excess of revenues under expenditures		1,625,988 281,848 1,698,238 210,513 - 21,121 - - - 3,837,708 345,132	1,221,916 227,982 1,479,649 172,371 - 14,732 - - - 3,116,650 1,752,373		404,072 53,866 218,589 38,142 - 6,389 - - - - 721,058 1,407,241
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds of notes Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets Operating transfers - in Operating transfers - out Total other sources (uses) Excess of revenues and other financing sources under expenditures and other uses Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	-	500 23,948 (1,345,584) (1,321,136) (976,004) 159,337	300 23,948 (1,345,054) (1,320,806) 431,567 159,337	-	(200) - 530 330 1,407,571
Fund balance at beginning of year	=	2,430,712	2,430,712	.=	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	\$	1,614,045	\$ 3,021,616	\$	1,407,571

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP Budget Basis) - All Governmental and Similar Trust Funds - continued Year Ended December 31, 1999

		Special Revenue Funds				
	_	Revised Budget	-	Actual	<u>(1</u>	Variance Favorable/ Unfavorable)
Revenues Taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments	\$	353,301 445,518	\$	392,829 381,839	\$	39,528 (63,679)
Charges for services Licenses and permits Fines and forfeitures Interest		162,100 40,000 3,200 3,800		182,694 59,008 983 2,944		20,594 19,008 (2,217) (856)
Miscellaneous Total Revenues	_	79,110 1,087,029	-	32,115 1,052,412	_	(46,995) (34,617)
Expenditures Current:						
General government Legislative and executive Judicial		-		- -		- -
Security of persons and property Public health and welfare		279,959 370,207		224,419 350,794		55,540 19,413
Transportation Community environment Leisure time activities		854,194 74,818 370,482		607,522 - 330,410		246,672 74,818 40,072
Capital outlay Debt service Principal payment		<u>-</u>		-		-
Interest and fiscal charges Total expenditures	_	- 1,949,660	-	1,513,145	_	436,515
Excess of revenues under expenditures		(862,631)		(460,733)		401,898
Other financing sources (uses) Proceeds of notes Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		-		<u>-</u>		- -
Operating transfers - in Operating transfers - out Total other sources (uses)	_	536,778 (23,703) 513,075	-	514,489 (23,703) 490,786	_	(22,289)
Excess of revenues and other financing sources under expenditures and other uses	-	(349,556)	-	30,053	_	379,609
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		78,061		78,061		-
Fund balance at beginning of year	_	1,023,148	-	1,023,148	_	
Fund balance at end of year	\$_	751,653	\$	1,131,262	\$_	379,609

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP Budget Basis) - All Governmental and Similar Trust Funds - continued Year Ended December 31, 1999

		Debt Service Funds				
1	_	Revised Budget	_	Actual	(Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues						
Taxes		-		-		-
Intergovernmental		-		-		-
Special assessments	\$	1,700	\$	2,253	\$	553
Charges for services		-		-		-
Licenses and permits		-		-		-
Fines and forfeitures		-		- 7 775		- 7 775
Interest Miscellaneous		-		7,775		7,775
Total Revenues	_	1,700	-	10,028		8,328
Total Revenues		1,700		10,020		0,520
Expenditures						
Current:						
General government:						
Legislative and executive		_		_		_
Judicial		_		-		_
Security of persons and property		-		-		-
Public health and welfare		-		-		-
Transportation		-		-		-
Community environment		-		-		-
Leisure time activities		-		-		-
Capital outlay		-		-		-
Debt service		1 000		1 000		
Principal payment		1,000		1,000		126
Interest and fiscal charges	_	53,734 54,734	-	53,608		126 126
Total expenditures Excess of revenues under expenditures	_	(53,034)	-	54,608 (44,580)		8,454
Excess of revenues under expenditures		(33,034)		(44,300)		0,757
Other financing sources (uses)						
Proceeds of notes		_		2,000,000		2,000,000
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		_		-		
Operating transfers - in		53,000		53,000		-
Operating transfers - out		-		-		-
Total other sources (uses)		53,000		2,053,000		2,000,000
Excess of revenues and other financing sources						
under expenditures and other uses		(34)		2,008,420		2,008,454
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		-		-		-
Fund balance at beginning of year	_	23,338	_	23,338		
Fund balance at end of year	\$_	23,304	\$	2,031,758	\$	2,008,454

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP Budget Basis) - All Governmental and Similar Trust Funds - continued Year Ended December 31, 1999

		Capital Projects Funds					
	_	Revised Budget	_	Actual	<u>(</u>	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
Revenues							
Taxes		-		-		-	
Intergovernmental	\$	66,250		-	\$	(66,250)	
Special assessments		- 40 000		- 56 000		- 16 000	
Charges for services Licenses and permits		40,000		56,000		16,000	
Fines and forfeitures		-		_		-	
Interest		_		_		_	
Miscellaneous		3,000		_		(3,000)	
Total Revenues	-	109,250	-	56,000	•	(53,250)	
Expenditures							
Current:							
General government							
Legislative and executive		-		-		-	
Judicial		-		-		-	
Security of persons and property		-		-		-	
Public health and welfare		-		-		-	
Transportation Community environment		-		-		-	
Leisure time activities		-		-		-	
Capital outlay		1,094,459		634,425		460,034	
Debt service		2,000 1,100		00 1,120		100,001	
Principal payment		200,000		200,000		-	
Interest and fiscal charges	_	13,200	_	7,260	_	5,940	
Total expenditures		1,307,659		841,685		465,974	
Excess of revenues under expenditures		(1,198,409)		(785,685)		412,724	
Other financing sources (uses)							
Proceeds of notes		100,000		-		(100,000)	
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		-		_		-	
Operating transfers - in		776,610		776,610		-	
Operating transfers - out	_	$\frac{(910)}{875,700}$	-	$\frac{(910)}{775,700}$	-	(100,000)	
Total other sources (uses) Excess of revenues and other financing sources	_	8/5,/00	-	775,700	-	(100,000)	
under expenditures and other uses		(322,709)		(9,985)		(312,724)	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		3,950		3,950		-	
Fund balance at beginning of year	_	665,132	-	665,132	-		
Fund balance at end of year	\$_	346,373	\$	659,097	\$	(312,724)	

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP Budget Basis) - All Governmental and Similar Trust Funds - continued Year Ended December 31, 1999

		Expendable Trust Funds					
1	_	Revised Budget	_	Actual	(Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
Revenues							
Taxes		-		_		-	
Intergovernmental		-		-		-	
Special assessments		-		-		-	
Charges for services		-		-		-	
Licenses and permits		-		-		-	
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		-	
Interest	\$	146	\$	58	\$	(88)	
Miscellaneous		-		_		-	
Total Revenues		146		58		(88)	
Expenditures							
Current:							
General government							
Legislative and executive		-		-		-	
Judicial		-		-		-	
Security of persons and property		-		-		-	
Public health and welfare		-		-		-	
Transportation		-		-			
Community environment		425		350		75	
Leisure time activities		-		-		-	
Capital outlay		-		-		-	
Debt service							
Principal payment Interest and fiscal charges		-		-		-	
Total expenditures	_	425	_	350		75	
Excess of revenues under expenditures	_	(279)	_	(292)		(13)	
Excess of revenues under expenditures		(21))		(2)2)		(13)	
Other financing sources (uses)							
Proceeds of notes		-		-		-	
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		- 055		- 055		-	
Operating transfers - in		955		955		-	
Operating transfers - out	_	955	_	955			
Total other sources (uses) Excess of revenues and other financing sources	_	955	_	955	•		
under expenditures and other uses		676		663		(13)	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		-		-		-	
Fund balance at beginning of year		25,518	_	25,518			
Fund balance at end of year	\$_	26,194	\$_	26,181	\$	(13)	

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP
Budget Basis) - All Governmental and Similar Trust Funds - continued
Year Ended December 31, 1999

		Totals - (Memorandum only)				
	-	Revised Budget	_	Actual	<u>(</u>	Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)
Revenues Taxes Intergovernmental Special assessments Charges for services Licenses and permits Fines and forfeitures Interest Miscellaneous Total Revenues	\$	3,401,876 1,203,993 1,700 242,280 85,285 97,275 243,946 104,610 5,380,965	\$	3,962,246 1,057,022 2,253 298,416 110,971 109,179 388,039 59,395 5,987,521	\$	560,370 (146,971) 553 56,136 25,686 11,904 144,093 (45,215) 606,556
Expenditures Current: General government:		1 (25 000		1 221 017		40.4.050
Legislative and executive		1,625,988		1,221,916		404,072
Judicial Security of persons and property		281,848 1,978,197		227,982 1,704,068		53,866 274,129
Public health and welfare		580,720		523,165		57,555
Transportation		854,194		607,522		246,672
Community environment		96,364		15,082		81,282
Leisure time activities		370,482		330,410		40,072
Capital outlay		1,094,459		634,425		460,034
Debt service		, ,		,		,
Principal payment		201,000		201,000		-
Interest and fiscal charges		66,934		60,868		6,066
Total expenditures	_	7,150,186	-	5,526,438	-	1,623,748
Excess of revenues under expenditures	-	(1,769,221)	-	461,083	•	2,230,304
Other financing sources (uses)						
Proceeds of notes		100,000		2,000,000		1,900,000
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		500		300		(200)
Operating transfers - in		1,391,291		1,369,002		(22,289)
Operating transfers - out		(1,370,197)		(1,369,667)		530
Total other sources (uses)		121,594	-	1,999,635		1,878,041
Excess of revenues and other financing sources			_			
under expenditures and other uses		(1,647,627)		2,460,718		4,108,345
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated		241,348		241,348		-
Fund balance at beginning of year	-	4,167,848	-	4,167,848	-	
Fund balance at end of year	\$	2,761,569	\$	6,869,914	\$	4,108,345

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements

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Combined Statement of Revenues Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity All Proprietary Fund Types and Similar Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

		Proprietary Fund Type		Fiduciary Fund Type	Totals
	-	runu rype	N	Non-Expendable	(Memorandum
		Enterprise	1	Trust	Only)
Operating Revenues:	-	<u> </u>		11450	91113)
Charges for services	\$	3,017,707		_	\$ 3,017,707
Tap in fee		28,896		_	28,896
Interest		-	\$	1,992	1,992
Other operating revenues		276		-	276
	-				
Total Operating Revenues		3,046,879		1,992	3,048,871
Operating Expenses:					
Personal services		1,015,993		-	1,015,993
Contracual services		644,052		1,305	645,357
Materials and supplies		376,656		-	376,656
Depreciation		656,287		-	656,287
Other	-	31,023		-	31,023
Total Operating Expenses	_	2,724,011		1,305	2,725,316
Operating Income (Loss)		322,868		687	323,555
Non-Operating Revenues(Expenses):					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	_	(223,528)			(223,528)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	_	(223,528)			(223,528)
Income Before Operating Transfers		99,340		687	100,027
Operating Transfers In		_		1,536	1,536
Operating Transfers Out		-		(871)	(871)
Net Income		99,340		1,352	100,692
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired by Contributed Capital		46,775		-	46,775
Retained Earnings(Deficit) at Beginning of Year	_	11,917,001		67,233	11,984,234
Retained Earnings(Deficit) at End of Year	_	12,063,116		68,585	12,131,701
Contributed Capital at Beginning of Year		820,721		-	820,721
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired by Contributed Capital	-	(46,775)			(46,775)
Contributed Capital at End of Year	_	773,946			773,946
Fund balance at end of year	\$_	12,837,062	\$	68,585	\$ 12,905,647

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

Combined Statement of Cash Flows All Proprietary Fund Types and Similar Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

	-	Proprietary Fund Type Enterprise	N	Fiduciary Fund Type on-Expendable Trust	(Total Memorandum Only)
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Cash received from customers	\$	3,001,815		-	\$	3,001,815
Cash paid to employees		(978,583)		-		(978,583)
Cash paid to suppliers and services		(1,039,899)	\$	(1,305)		(1,041,204)
Interest on investments		-		1,992		1,992
Other operating revenues		276		-		276
Other operating expenses		(31,023)		-		(31,023)
Net cash provided by operating activities	-	952,586		687	-	953,273
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Principal payments		(243,174)				(243,174)
Interest paid		(243,174) $(191,483)$		-		(243,174) $(191,483)$
Purchase of fixed assets		(61,756)		_		(61,756)
I dichase of fixed assets	-	(01,730)	_		-	(01,750)
Net cash flows provided by capital						
and related financing activities		(496,413)		-		(496,413)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Tap - in fees		28,896		-		28,896
Operating transfers in		-		1,536		1,536
Operating transfers out	-		_	(871)	-	(871)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	28,896	_	665	-	29,561
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		485,069		1,352		486,421
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	-	2,102,071	_	67,233	=	2,169,304
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	2,587,140	\$_	68,585	\$_	2,655,725

Combined Statement of Cash Flows All Proprietary Fund Types and Similar Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

	-	Proprietary Fund Type Enterprise	Fiduciary Fund Type Non-Expendable Trust		(N	Total Memorandum Only)	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activites:							
Operating income	\$	322,868	\$	687	\$	323,555	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:							
Depreciation expense		656,287		-		656,287	
Reclassification of tap-in fees		(28,896)		-		(28,896)	
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable		(15,892)		-		(15,892)	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(1,924)		-		(1,924)	
(Increase)/decrease in prepaid items		(1,821)		-		(1,821)	
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		(15,446)		-	(15,446)		
Increase/(decrease) in accrued wages		3,718		-		3,718	
Increase/(decrease) in compensated absences		19,038		-		19,038	
Increase/(decrease) in pension obligation		27,605		-		27,605	
Increase/(decrease) in intergov't payable	_	(12,951)			_	(12,951)	
Total adjustments	_	629,718			_	629,718	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$_	952,586	\$	687	\$_	953,273	

See accompanying notes to the general purpose financial statements.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Ohio (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 No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the City has elected not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 proprietary activities. Election of this approach to accounting for proprietary activities by the City has required no change from prior years. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The City of Bellevue 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.

This report includes all of the fund account groups of the City. It includes all activities considered by management to be part of the City by virtue of the Section 2100, of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Section 2100 indicates that the reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY (Continued)

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

A primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, or activities of, or the level of services performed or provided by, the organization. A financial benefit or burden relationship exists if the primary government (a) is entitled to the organization's resources; (b) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or (c) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the entity.

The financial statements of the reporting entity allow the users to distinguish between the primary government and its component units. Most component units are included in the financial reporting entity by discrete presentation (one or more columns separate from the financial data of the primary government). Some component units are so intertwined with the primary government that they are reported in a manner similar to the balances and transactions of the primary government itself (this method is known as blending).

Utilizing this criteria, the City has included in its Special Revenue Fund Type the revolving loan assets and operations of the Bellevue Development Corporation, a non-profit corporation which administers the revolving loan program for the City of Bellevue (See Note 14). The City has not included the City of Bellevue School District, as it has no control over the entity's operations.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY (Continued)

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.

B. FUND ACCOUNTING

The City uses funds and account groups 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. An account group, on the other hand, is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types".

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of the City's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of earmarked monies (special revenue funds) and the acquisition or construction of general fixed assets (capital projects funds). The general fund is used to account for all activities of the general government not accounted for in some other fund.

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. Goods or services from such activities can be provided from outside parties (enterprise funds).

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. FUND ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the City. When these assets are held under the terms of a formal trust agreement, a nonexpendable trust fund or an expendable trust fund is used. The terms "nonexpendable" and "expendable" refer to whether or not the government is under an obligation to maintain the trust principal. Agency funds generally are used to account for assets that the government holds on behalf of others as their agent.

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All proprietary fund and nonexpendable trust funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Fund equity is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers income taxes as available if they are collected within 31 days after year-end. A thirty-one day period after year-end was also used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenues. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred to the extent it will be paid using current available resources. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the following year.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, city income taxes, intergovernmental revenues, interest revenue and charges for services, billed and unbilled.

D. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established time-table. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All governmental and proprietary type funds are required to be budgeted and appropriated, however, only governmental type funds are required to be reported. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of Council.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

Tax Budget:

A budget of estimated revenue and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources:

County Budget Commission determines if the 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 Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal 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 certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 1999.

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 a resolution of Council.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

Several supplemental appropriation resolutions were legally enacted by Council during the year. The budget figures which appear in the statement of budgetary comparisons represent the 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 fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance is 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 Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, Budget and Actual, All Governmental Fund Types and Similar Fiduciary Funds 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:

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- (b) Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- (c) Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP basis).
- (d) Proceeds from and principal payments on short-term note obligations are reported on the operating statement (budget basis) rather than as balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).

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:

Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

	General	Special Revenue	Debt <u>Service</u>	Capital <u>Projects</u>	Expendable Trust
Budget Basis	\$ 431,567	\$ 30,053	\$2,008,420	\$(9,985)	\$ 663
Adjustments: Revenue					
Accruals Expenditure	45,256	141,044	-	-	-
Accruals	(4,047)	(87, 127)	-	(7,552)	_
Principal Payr	ment -	-	-	200,000	-
Reclass of Bor	nd				
Proceeds	_	_	(2,007,775)	2,007,775	
Encumbrances	216,566	141,436		37,574	<u> </u>
GAAP Basis	\$ 689,342	\$225,406	\$ 645	\$2,227,812	\$ 663

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash received by the City is deposited into several bank accounts. Monies for all funds, including enterprise funds, are maintained in these accounts or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the City's records. During 1999, investments were limited to certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury Bills, money market accounts, passbook accounts and Star Ohio, the State Treasurer's investment pool. Except for nonparticipating investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements are reported at cost.

During the year, all investment earnings were credited to the general fund, special revenue funds, and nonexpendable trust funds, on a specific identification basis.

The City has invested funds in the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAROhio) during the fiscal year 1999. 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, 1999.

For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank accounts. These interest bearing deposit accounts are presented on the Combined Balance Sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The City utilizes a financial institution to service bonded debt as principal and interest come due. The balances of these accounts are presented on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal and Escrow Agents" and represent deposits or short-term investments in certificates of deposit.

F. INVENTORIES

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first in, first out) or market. The costs of inventory items are recognized as expenditures in governmental funds when purchased and as expenses in the enterprise funds when used. Recorded inventories in the governmental fund types are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that they do not constitute available spendable resources even though they are a component of net current assets.

G. PREPAID ITEMS

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 1999 are recorded as prepaid items. Recorded prepaid items in the governmental fund types are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that they do not constitute available spendable resources even though they are a component of net current assets.

H. NOTES RECEIVABLE

Notes receivable represent the right to receive repayment for certain loans made by the City. The loans are based upon written agreements between the City and the various loan recipients.

I. FIXED ASSETS

General fixed assets are not capitalized in the funds used to acquire or construct them. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the general fixed assets account group. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. FIXED ASSETS (Continued)

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable. Public domain ("infrastructure") general fixed assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems are not capitalized, as these assets are immovable and of value only to the government.

Fixed assets associated with the enterprise funds' activities are accounted for in those funds. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Depreciation expense on assets constructed or acquired through capital grants is closed to contributed capital. The assets of the enterprise funds are depreciated over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings 40 years

Equipment 8-20 years

Vehicles 3-5 years

Infrastructure 80 years

Depreciation is not provided for the general fixed assets account group.

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. The amount of capitalized interest was immaterial for 1999.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported in the general long-term debt account group. No expenditure is reported for these amounts. Vested or accumulated vacation leave of proprietary funds is recorded as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. In accordance with the provisions of Statement 16 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

K. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the general long-term debt account group. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

L. FUND EQUITY

Contributed capital is recorded in proprietary funds that have received capital grants or contributions from developers, customers or other funds. Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, debt service, inventory and prepaid items.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Transfers in do not equal transfers out due to the activity in the Agency Funds, which is not reflected on the operating statements.

N. BOND DISCOUNTS/ISSUANCE COSTS

In governmental fund types, bond discounts and issuance costs are recognized in the current period. Bond discounts and issuance costs for proprietary fund types are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction of the face amount of bonds payable whereas issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges.

O. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In September 1989, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 9, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting." For purposes of GASB Statement No. 9 "Cash and Cash Equivalents" refers to cash only. The City has presented on pages 16 and 17, a statement of cash flows for its proprietary funds.

NOTE 1 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

P. MEMORANDUM ONLY - TOTAL COLUMNS

Total columns on the general purpose financial statements are captioned "memorandum only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither are such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2 -- EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Monies held by the City are classified by State Statute into three categories.

Active monies means an amount of public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demand upon the City treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the two 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 invested in the following obligations provided they mature or were redeemable within two years from the date of purchase:

NOTE 2 -- EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

- 1. U.S. treasury notes, bills, bonds, notes, or other obligations of or guaranteed by the United States, or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations or securities 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 services shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase and reverse 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;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

NOTE 2 -- EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - (continued)

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 City, 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 delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

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.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements."

Deposits. At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$10,260,729 and the bank balance was \$7,473,628. \$242,221 of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance. \$7,231,407 was uncollateralized and uninsured. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent in the City's name and all state statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with federal requirements would potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

NOTE 2 -- EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - (continued)

GASB Statement No. 3 requires the City to Investments. categorize investments to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year-end. Category 1 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 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name. The carrying value of deposits and investments are presented in the combined balance sheet as equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents. STAR Ohio is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

	Carrying Value	Fair Value
STAR Ohio	\$587,688	\$587,688
Total Investments	\$587,688	\$587,688

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. Cash equivalents are defined as investments with original maturities of three months or less.

A reconciliation between the classification of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classification per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

NOTE 2 -- EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - (continued)

	Cash and Cash Equivalents/Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement 9	\$4,348,417	\$6,500,000
Investments: Star Ohio Certificates of	(587,688)	587,688
Deposit over 90 days	6,500,000	(6,500,000)
GASB Statement 3	\$10,260,729	\$587,688

Amounts above include balances of the Bellevue Development Corporation in the amount of \$895,575. There are no statutory guidelines regarding the deposit and investment of funds by the not-for-profit organization.

NOTE 3 -- LOCAL INCOME TAXES

This locally levied tax of 1.5 percent applied to gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents both in and out of Bellevue and to earnings of non residents (except certain transients) earned in the government. It also applies to net income to business organizations conducted within Bellevue. Tax receipts are credited to the City and amounted to \$3,387,813 in 1999.

NOTE 4 -- INSURANCE

The City maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with private carriers for real property, building contents, and vehicles. Vehicle policies include liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage. Real property and contents are 90 percent coinsured. Settle claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. See Note 15 for further description.

NOTE 5 -- PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility, and tangible personal (used in business) property located in the City. Real property taxes are levied after October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value. Real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance the year following the year in which they are levied.

Public utility property taxes are assessed on tangible personal property, as well as land and improvements, at true value (normally 50% of cost). Tangible personal property taxes attach as a lien and are levied January 1 of the current year, the same year in which collections are made.

The assessed value upon which the 1999 taxes were collected was \$125,688,350. The full tax rate for all City operations applied to real property for fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 was \$6.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

After adjustment of the rate for inflationary increases in property values, the effective tax rate was \$5.40 for Huron County and \$5.41 for Sandusky County per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for real property classified as residential/agricultural and \$5.45 for Huron County and \$5.46 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.

The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 1999 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

NOTE 5 -- PROPERTY TAXES (Continued)

Real Property - 1998 Valuation:

	Sandusky Co.	Huron Co.
Residential/Agricultural Public Utilities Commercial/Industrial Total Real Property	\$37,816,720 10,200 8,002,080 45,829,000	\$27,096,310 392,740 10,902,560 38,391,610
Tangible Personal Property - 1	1998 Valuation:	
General Public Utilities Total Personal Property Total Assessed Valuation	9,361,926 1,628,870 10,990,796 \$56,819,796	28,720,870 $4,255,940$ $32,976,810$ $$71,368,420$

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due January 20; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due January 20 with remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits earlier or 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.

Accrued property taxes receivable represent delinquent taxes outstanding and real, tangible personal, and public utility taxes which were measurable as of December 31, 1999. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not intended to finance 1999 operations. The receivable is therefore offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

NOTE 6 -- RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 1999, consisted of taxes, interest, accounts (billings for user charged services, including unbilled utility services) and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlement and shared revenues. All receivables are considered collectable in full, including accounts receivable which, if delinquent, may be certified and collected as a special assessment, subject to foreclosure for nonpayment.

A summary of the receivables follows: General Fund		<u>Amount</u>
Accrued Property Taxes Accrued City Income Taxes Total Taxes Receivable	\$	254,425 257,344 511,769
Accounts Receivable		1,112
Due from Other Funds		16,542
Interfund Receivable		4,182
Due from Other Governments		56,046
Total General Fund		589,651
Special Revenue Funds		
Taxes Receivable	\$	409,610
Accounts Receivable		626
Notes Receivable		746,154
Due from Other Governments		3,604
Total Special Revenue Funds	1	,159,994
Enterprise Fund Accounts Receivable Total Enterprise Funds	\$_	257,307 257,307
Total Receivables	\$2	,006,952

NOTE 7 -- FIXED ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in the general fixed assets account group during the fiscal year:

	Balance			Balance
	1/1/99	Additions	Deletions	12/31/99
Land	\$ 712,894			\$ 712,894
Buildings	2,547,705	\$ 131,440	_	2,679,145
Land Im-				
provements	90,096	4,607	_	94,703
Vehicles	2,030,261	191,175	_	2,221,436
Machinery and				
Equipment	1,042,159	381,543		1,423,702
Total Assets	\$6,423,115	<u>\$ 708,765</u>		<u>\$7,131,880</u>

The following is a summary of proprietary fund-type fixed assets at December 31, 1999:

ENTERPRISE

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Land	\$ 3,474,890	\$ 58,060	\$ 3,532,950
Buildings	2,863,047	6,421,868	9,284,915
Buildings-Contr. Cap.	741,783	-	741,783
Vehicles	135,132	79,432	214,564
Equipment, Machinery	1,163,620	2,388,936	3,552,556
Equip/Mach-Contr. Cap.	180,250	20,521	200,771
Infrastructure	4,557,802	2,497,739	7,055,541
Infrastructure-Cont.Cap.	194,898	177,957	372,855
Total Fixed Assets	13,311,422	11,644,513	24,955,935
Less: Accumulated			
Depreciation	5,107,216	5,695,326	10,802,542
Net Fixed Assets	\$ 8,204,206	\$5,949,187	\$14,153,393

NOTE 8 -- DEBT OBLIGATIONS

	Balance 1/01/99	Additions	Retire	Balance 12/31/99
General Long-Term Debt	<u>:</u>			
S.A. Street Improvemer (West Main Street) 4.85%, Issued 9/1/84		-	\$ 1,000	\$ 4,000
Municipal Building Bor 3.9%-5.8%	nds -	\$2,000,000	-	\$2,000,000
Other Debt:				
Compensated Absences	446,165	-	7,227	438,938
Pension Obligation	116,308	101,222	<u>116,308</u>	101,222
Total General Long-Ter Debt	cm \$ <u>567,473</u>	\$ <u>2,101,222</u>	\$ <u>124,535</u>	\$ <u>2,544,160</u>
Enterprise Debt: O.W.D.A. Loan	3,832,324	-	188,174	3,644,150
Sewer System Refunding & Impr. Mortgage Rever 2.65-4%, 10/14/93	iue,	-	55,000	165,000
Total Enterprise Debt \$4	1,143,733		\$243,174	<u>\$3,809,150</u>
Notes Payable:				
Capital Projects: Fire Truck 3.65%	\$200,000		\$200,000	
Total Capital Projects	\$ <u>\$200,000</u>		\$200,000	

NOTE 8 -- DEBT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Outstanding general obligation bonds consist of water and sewer improvement issues. General obligation bonds are direct obligations of the City of Bellevue for which its full faith, credit and resources are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable property in the City.

All outstanding Capital Project notes at December 31, 1999, had been issued for one year or less. These notes were of the bond anticipation type. Proceeds from the notes were used for water and sewer improvement issues.

Outstanding special assessment bonds consist of street improvements which are payable from the proceeds of tax assessments against individual property owners.

The annual requirements to amortized all bonded debts outstanding as of December 31, 1999, including total interest payments of \$2,913,349 are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Mortgage Revenue Bonds	OWDA <u>Loan</u>	Special Assessment Bonds	General Obligation Bonds
2000	\$ 62,425	369,894	1,608	166,932
2001	60,005	369,894	1,506	169,598
2002	57,530	369,894	1,404	166,828
2003	_	369,894	1,300	168,968
2004	_	369,884	_	170,818
2005 - 2009	-	1,849,471	-	843,300
2010 - 2014	_	1,479,576	-	837,250
2015 - 2019	_	_	_	838,510
	\$179,960	\$5,178,517	\$ 5,818	\$3,362,204

NOTE 9 -- PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS

The employees of the City are covered by either the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio or the Police and Fireman's Disability and Pension Fund. The State of Ohio accounts for the activities of the retirement systems and the amounts of these funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 9 -- PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) - The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) of Ohio is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by state statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. PERS 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) 466-2085 or 1-800-222-PERS (7377).

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rates are 8.5% for employees other than law enforcement. For local government employer units the rate was 13.55% of covered payroll. Required employer contributions are equal to 100% of the dollar amount billed to each employer and must be extracted from the employer's record. The City's contributions for pension obligations to PERS for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997 were \$278,933, \$245,332, and \$230,167; respectively. 75.6 percent has been contributed for 1999 with the remainder being reported as a fund liability and within the general longterm debt account group.

Police and Fireman's Disability and Pension Fund - The City of Bellevue contributes to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (PFDPF), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PFDPF 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 PFDPF 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 PFDPF, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

NOTE 9 -- PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City of Bellevue's contributions to PFDPF for the years ending December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 were \$177,706, \$161,698, and \$154,548, respectively, equal to the required contributions for the year. 74.5 percent has been contributed for 1999 with the remainder being reported within the general long-term debt account group.

NOTE 10 -- POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

Public Employees Retirement System - The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirants with 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio Service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 1999 employer contribution rate for local employers was 13.55% of covered payroll; 4.2% was the portion that was used to fund health care for the year 1999.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employees to fund postretirement health care through their contributions to PERS.

Benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. OPEB are financed through employer contributions and investment earnings thereon. The contributions allocated to retiree health care, along with investment income on allocated assets and periodic adjustments in health care provisions are expected to be sufficient to sustain the program indefinitely. Expenditures for OPEB during 1999 were \$523,599,349. As of December 31, 1999, the unaudited estimated net assets available for future OPEB payments were \$9,870,285,641. The number of benefit recipients eligible for OPEB at December 31, 1999 was 118,062.

NOTE 10 -- POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

During 1997, the Retirement Board adopted a new calculation method for determining employer contributions applied to OPEB. Under the new method, effective January 1, 1998, employer contributions, equal to 4.2% of member covered payroll, are used to fund health care expenses. Under the prior method, accrued liabilities and normal cost rates were determined for retiree health care coverage.

Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The Fund provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who received or is eligible to receive a monthly 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 full-time or on a 2/3 basis. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals.

Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. Currently, 6.5% of covered payroll, the Board-defined allocation, is used to pay retiree health care expenses. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1998 (the latest information available) are 11,424 for police and 9,186 for firefighters.

NOTE 10 -- POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (Continued)

The amount that the city contributed as the employer's share to pay postemployment benefits was \$35,715 for police and \$22,841 for fire.

The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ending December 31, 1998 (the latest information available) were \$78,596,790, which was net of member contributions of \$5,331,515.

NOTE 11 -- COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The City accrues unpaid vacation as it is earned and certain portions of sick leave pay as payment become probable. Sick leave accumulates at the rate of .0575 hours of sick leave for each hour of work completed with a maximum of 80 hours per pay period. Each November 1st, employees may choose to convert sick leave to cash to be paid at ninety percent, up to 40 hours per year, provided the total accrued and unused sick leave hours does not fall below a certain minimum hours 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 ninety per cent of the value. At December 31, 1999, the maximum vested long-term liability to the City for accumulated unpaid sick leave, assuming the City would have to paid all accumulated sick leave if the City ceased operations approximated \$424,680.

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% of the current value of the sick leave earned.

A long-term liability for accrued vacation for \$14,258 has been recognized. Vacation is accumulated based upon length of service as follows:

Employee Service	Vacation <u>Credit</u>
After 1 year	2 weeks
After 8 years	3 weeks
After 15 years	4 weeks
After 22 years	5 weeks

NOTE 11 -- COMPENSATED ABSENCES (Continued)

Vacation leave must be used within the current calendar year unless the employee is unable to use his vacation due to the operational needs of the Employer. Without this, such excess leave is eliminated from the employee's leave balance. In the case of death, termination, or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for the unused vacation.

NOTE 12 -- SEGMENT INFORMATION - ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The City's enterprise fund consists of two individual funds that provide water and treatment of sewage services. The table is not segregated by funds since that information has not been separated through the years during the GAAP conversion process. The key financial information for the year ended December 31, 1999 for this enterprise activity is as follows:

	Enterprise
Operating Revenues	\$ 3,046,879
Operating Expenses	
less depreciation	\$ 2,067,724
Depreciation	\$ 656,287
Operating Income	\$ 322,868
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 99,340
Fixed Assets	\$14,153,392
Asset Additions	\$ 61,756
Total Assets	\$17,133,806
Long Term Debt	\$ 3,809,150
Net Working Capital	\$ 2,831,621
Contributed Capital	\$ 773,946
Total Equity	\$12,837,062

NOTE 13 -- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. 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.

NOTE 13 -- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued)

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

Note 14 -- BELLEVUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Bellevue Development Corporation is a non-profit organization who primary efforts are to attract out-of area companies to the City of Bellevue to increase the number of firms and employees working in 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 Corporation administers for the City the 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. Balances outstanding at December 31, 1999 were as follows:

Erie Industries	5%	Matures	2003	\$ 9,713
Erie Industries	5%	Matures	2002	38,161
Autoplas, Inc.	5%	Matures	2004	187,688
KMH Properties	5%	Matures	2005	138,225
Windsor Mold Ohio,	Inc.6%	Matures	2005	372,367

Total Notes Receivable

<u>\$746,154</u>

NOTE 15 -- RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 1999, the City has entered into contracts with various insurance agencies the following types of insurance:

NOTE 15 -- RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Coverage	Limits	Deductible
Auto physical	Comp ACV	\$250/500
Damage	Coll ACV	500/1,000
Auto liability	\$ 1,000,000 CSL	NIL
General liability	1,000,000 CSL	NIL
Blanket property	17,768,929	250
Inland marine	609,843	Various
Boiler & machinery	2,000,000	250
Umbrella	2,000,000	NIL
Public off. liab.	2,000,000	5,000
Police liability	500,000	2,500

All employees of the City are covered by a blanket bond, while certain individuals in policy-making roles are covered by separate, higher limit bond coverage.

The City pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years. Also, the City did not reduce its insurance coverages significantly during the year.

Fax - (216) 436-2411

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

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Bellevue Bellevue, Ohio

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the City of Bellevue as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999, and have issued our report thereon dated August 18, 2000. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, 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 that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to management in a separate letter dated August 18, 2000.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

However, we noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to the management of the City in a separate letter dated August 18, 2000.

This report is intended for the information and use of the management and City Council and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. August 18, 2000

STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prior audit report, as of December 31, 1998 did not include material citations or recommendations.



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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 OCTOBER 17, 2000