General Purpose Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2000



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City Council City of Huron 417 Main Street P.O. Box 468 Huron, Ohio 44839

We have reviewed the independent auditor's report of the City of Huron, Erie County, prepared by Weber • O'Brien, Ltd., for the audit period January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000. 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 Huron is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

JIM PETRO Auditor of State

July 17, 2001



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

City Council City of Huron 417 Main Street, P.O. Box 468 Huron, Ohio 44839

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of City of Huron, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, as listed in the table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Huron, Ohio'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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States 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 general purpose 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 of Huron, Ohio as of December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund types for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated May 30, 2001 on our consideration of the City of Huron, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Weber · O'BAFA. COD.

May 30, 2001

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Balance Sheet All Fund Types and Account Groups December 31, 2000

		GOVERN	MENT	AL FUND TYPES				PROPR FUND				FIDUCIARY UND TYPES		ACCOUN	T GRO	OUPS	,	ГОТАL
		SPECIA	L	DEBT		CAPITAL				INTERNAL	7	TRUST AND	(GENERAL	GEN	ERAL LONG- ((MEN	IORANDUM
	 ENERAL	REVEN	UE	SERVICE		PROJECTS	E	NTERPRISE	_	SERVICE		AGENCY	FI	XED ASSETS	ERM	OBLIGATIO		ONLY)
Assets and Other Debits																		
Assets:																		
Equity in pooled cash & cash equivalents	\$ 445,689	\$ 54	2,438	\$ 50,414	\$	910,715	\$	3,297,480	\$	36,022	\$	119,741	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,402,499
Segregated Cash Accounts	-		-	-	-	-		-		-		7,493		-		-		7,493
Receivables:																		
Taxes	442,839	52	2,240	441,501		23,001		-		-		-		-		-		1,429,581
Accounts	56,761		-	-	-	-		380,247		-		-		-		-		437,008
Intergovernmental	94,697	4	6,879	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		141,576
Due from Other Funds	-		-	176,300)	-		-		-		-		-		-		176,300
Inventory of Supplies	-		2,325	-		-		137,628		-		-		-		-		139,953
Deferred Charges	-		-	-	-	-		54,136		-		-		-		-		54,136
Prepaid Items	10,567		6,605	-		-		9,246		-		-		-		-		26,418
Fixed Assets (Net, where applicable																		
of Accumulated Depreciation)	-		-	-		-		5,581,810		-		-		6,090,867		-		11,672,677
Assets Held for Sale	-		-	-		524,541		-		-		-		-		-		524,541
Work in Progress	-		-	-		-		24,208		-		-		-		-		24,208
Other Debits:																		
Amount Available in Debt Service Fund	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		-		226,714		226,714
Amount to be Provided for Retirement																		
of Gen'l and Long Term Obligations	 		_		_	<u>-</u>										2,441,430		2,441,430
Total Assets and Other Debits	\$ 1,050,553	\$ 1,12	0,487	\$ 668,215	5 \$	1,458,257	\$	9,484,755	\$	36,022	\$	127,234	\$	6,090,867	\$	2,668,144	\$	22,704,534

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of This Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Balance Sheet All Fund Types and Account Groups December 31, 2000

	_				PROPRI		FIDUCIARY			
	G	OVERNMENTA			FUND T		FUND TYPES		UNT GROUPS	TOTAL
	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	ENTERPRISE	INTERNAL SERVICE	TRUST AND AGENCY	GENERAL FIXED ASSETS	GENERAL LONG- TERM OBLIGATION	(MEMORANDUM ONLY)
Liabilities										
Accounts Payable	\$ 84,852	\$ 37,059	\$ -	\$ 86,472	\$ 24,822	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 233,205
Accrued Wages and Benefits	69,242	27,011	-	-	12,845	-	-	-	-	109,098
Compensated Absences Payables	14,339	-	-	-	28,074	-	-	-	132,277	174,690
Interest Payable	-	1,161	-	9,326	17,786	-	-	-	-	28,273
Intergovernmental Payable	15,901	8,294	-	-	8,250	-	-	-	81,242	113,687
Unapportioned Monies	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,493	-	-	7,493
General Obligation Bonds	-	-	-	-	2,876,328	-	-	-	2,108,001	4,984,329
Special Assmt. Bonds Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,388	37,388
Notes Payable	-	375,092	-	1,029,400	2,134,400	-	-	-	-	3,538,892
OWDA Loans Payable	-	-	-	-	1,507,575	-	-	-	309,236	1,816,811
Deferred Revenue	235,826	522,240	441,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,199,567
Due to Other Funds	<u> </u>			176,300						176,300
Total Liabilities	420,160	970,857	441,501	1,301,498	6,610,080		7,493		2,668,144	12,419,733
Fund Equity and Other Credits										
Investment-General Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,090,867	-	6,090,867
Contributed Capital	-	-	-	-	674,640	-	-	-	-	674,640
Fund Balances Reserved for:										
Reserved for Encumbrances	4,312	8,109	-	1,117,393	-	-	4,350	-	-	1,134,164
Reserved for Inventory	-	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,325
Reserved for Assets Held for Sale	-	-	-	524,541	-	-	-	-	-	524,541
Reserved for Debt Service	-	-	226,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,714
Fund Balances Unreserved	626,081	139,196	-	(1,485,175)	-	-	115,391	-	-	(604,507)
Retained Earnings					2,200,035	36,022				2,236,057
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits	630,393	149,630	226,714	156,759	2,874,675	36,022	119,741	6,090,867		10,284,801
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 1,050,553	\$ 1,120,487	\$ 668,215	\$ 1,458,257	\$ 9,484,755	\$ 36,022	\$ 127,234	\$ 6,090,867	\$ 2,668,144	\$ 22,704,534

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of This Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds
For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

_		GOVERNMENT		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	TOTAL	
_	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	TRUST AND AGENCY	(MEMORANDUM ONLY)
Revenues						
Municipal Income Taxes \$	1,867,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,867,045
Property Taxes	183,593	448,171	-	-	-	631,764
Intergovernmental	608,005	566,103	-	95,076	-	1,269,184
Special Assessments	-	19	81,520	-	-	81,539
Charges for Services	397,578	211,416	-	-	-	608,994
Fines, Fees, and Permits	396,194	38,477	-	-	11,556	446,227
Interest Earnings	129,781	5,165	-	25,300	2,855	163,101
Contributions and Donations	-	16,440	-	-	-	16,440
Other	66,273	24,009		23,001	75,952	189,235
Total Revenues	3,648,469	1,309,800	81,520	143,377	90,363	5,273,529
Expenditures						
Security of Persons and Property	1,324,604	786,669	-	-	25,939	2,137,212
Leisure Time Activities	-	345,054	-	-	-	345,054
Community Environment	62,004	-	-	-	-	62,004
Basic Utility	354,898	-	-	-	-	354,898
Transportation	-	328,998	-	-	-	328,998
General Government	1,023,432	216,598	22,469	-	-	1,262,499
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	1,078,973	-	1,078,973
Debt Service:						
Principal	-	-	228,206	-	-	228,206
Interest and Fiscal Charges		1,220	133,015	3,213	<u>-</u> _	137,448
Total Expenditures	2,764,938	1,678,539	383,690	1,082,186	25,939	5,935,292
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over (Under) Expenditures	883,531	(368,739)	(302,170)	(938,809)	64,424	(661,763)

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

		GOVERNMENTA		FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES	TOTAL	
	GENERAL	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	TRUST AND AGENCY	(MEMORANDUM ONLY)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers-In	-	374,250	343,400	520,436	-	1,238,086
Transfers-Out	(1,012,086)	=	(125,000)	(62,000)		(1,199,086)
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	(1,012,086)	374,250	218,400	458,436		39,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over/(Under)						
Expenditures and Other Uses	(128,555)	5,511	(83,770)	(480,373)	64,424	(622,763)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	758,948	144,119	310,484	637,132	55,317	1,906,000
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 630,393	\$ 149,630	\$ 226,714	\$ 156,759	\$ 119,741	\$ 1,283,237

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of This Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) All Governmental Fund Types For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

	GENERAL FUND				SPECIAL REVENUE FUND							
	REVISED BUDGET			ACTUAL	VARIANCE: FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)			VISED DGET	ACTUAL			VARIANCE: FAVORABLE INFAVORABLE)
Revenues		4 004 500		1005 150		(2 5 20 1)						
Municipal Income Taxes	\$	1,901,782	\$	1,865,478	\$	(36,304)	\$	-	\$		\$	- (2.240)
Property Taxes		178,991		183,593		4,602		450,420		448,171		(2,249)
Intergovernmental		588,159		576,031		(12,128)		461,647		564,739		103,092
Special Assessments		-		-		- (5.00.0)		19		19		-
Charges for Services		403,404		397,578		(5,826)		167,437		211,416		43,979
Fines, Fees, and Permits		397,403		395,348		(2,055)		31,000		38,477		7,477
Interest Earnings		131,561		129,781		(1,780)		4,973		5,165		192
Contributions and Donations		.				-		12,000		17,172		5,172
Other		69,421	_	66,273		(3,148)		24,214	_	25,048		834
Total Revenues		3,670,721	_	3,614,082		(56,639)		1,151,710	_	1,310,207	_	158,497
Expenditures												
Security of Persons & Property		1,339,842		1,296,278		43,564		822,761		759,865		62,896
Leisure Time Activities		-		-		-		377,952		352,460		25,492
Community Environment		58,904		57,020		1,884		-		-		-
Basic Utilities		413,312		353,683		59,629		-		-		-
Contractual Services		-		-		-		-		-		-
Transportation		-		-		-		387,372		342,109		45,263
General Government		1,091,643		1,022,850		68,793		237,906		219,732		18,174
Capital Outlay		-		-		-		-		-		-
Other		-		-		-		-		-		-
Debt Service:												
Principal Retirement		-		-		-		35,000		35,000		-
Interest and Fiscal Charges								1,225		1,200		25
Total Expenditures		2,903,701		2,729,831		173,870		1,862,216		1,710,366		151,850
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		_		_								
Over (Under) Expenditures		767,020	_	884,251		117,231		(710,506)	_	(400,159)	_	310,347
Other Financing Sources (Uses)												
Sale of Notes		_		-		-		2,200		36,200		34,000
Principal Retirement		_		-		-		(2,540)		(2,531)		9
Interest Payment		_		-		-		(40)		(39)		1
Transfers-In		-		-		-		383,699		374,250		(9,449)
Transfers-Out		(1,172,250)		(1,012,086)		160,164		-		_		-
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	_	(1,172,250)	_	(1,012,086)		160,164		383,319	_	407,880		24,561
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses		(405,230)		(127,835)		277,395		(327,187)		7,721		334,908
•		, , ,		, , ,		411,373				,		334,900
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		408,960		408,960		-		412,990		412,990		-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	_	57,112	_	57,112				25,787		25,787		<u> </u>
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$</u>	60,842	\$	338,237	\$	277,395	\$	111,590	\$	446,498	\$	334,908

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) All Governmental Fund Types For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

		DEBT SERVICE	FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND					
	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE: FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE: FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)			
Revenues									
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
Property Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	779,334	117,903	(661,431)			
Special Assessments	81,525	81,520	(5)	-	-	-			
Charges for Servcies	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Fines, Fees, and Permits	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Interest Earnings	-	-	-	25,300	25,300	-			
Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other									
Total Revenues	81,525	81,520	(5)	804,634	143,203	(661,431)			
Expenditures									
Security of Persons & Property	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Leisure Time Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Community Environment	-	-	_	_	-	-			
Basic Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Contractual Services	24,500	22,469	2,031	1,200,000	1,125,468	74,532			
Transportation	-	-	-						
General Government	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	3,073,398	1,207,313	1,866,085			
Other	-	-	_	-	-	-			
Debt Service:									
Principal Retirement	360,341	360,341	-	-	-	-			
Interest and Fiscal Charges	145,289	144,891	398	-	-	-			
Total Expenditures	530,130	527,701	2,429	4,273,398	2,332,781	1,940,617			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		027,701	2,127	1,275,570	2,002,701	1,710,017			
Over (Under) Expenditures	(448,605)	(446,181)	2,424	(3,468,764)	(2,189,578)	1,279,186			
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Sale of Notes	217,890	129,400	(88,490)	900,000	900,000	=			
Principal Retirement	- -	=	=	-	-	-			
Interest Payment	=	-	=	-	-	-			
Transfers-In	194,334	205,000	10,666	564,000	524,836	(39,164)			
Transfers-Out	-	-	-	(62,000)	(62,000)	· · · · · ·			
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	412,224	334,400	(77,824)	1,402,000	1,362,836	(39,164)			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and									
Other Financing Sources Over (Under)									
Expenditures and Other Uses	(36,381)	(111,781)	(75,400)	(2,066,764)	(826,742)	1,240,022			
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	211,194	211,194	-	(24,574)	(24,574)	-			
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	16,000	16,000		342,051	342,051				
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 190,813	<u>\$ 115,413</u>	\$ (75,400)	\$ (1,749,287)	\$ (509,265)	\$ 1,240,022			

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) All Governmental Fund Types For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

	EXI	IST FUND	TOTALS (MEMORANDUM ONLY)				
Danamas	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE: FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE: FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	
Revenues Municipal Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,901,782	\$ 1,865,478	\$ (36,304)	
Property Taxes	Φ -	Ф -	J -	629,411	631,764	2,353	
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	1,049,806	1,140,770	90,964	
Special Assessments	-	-	-	81,544	81,539	(5)	
Charges for Servcies	-	-	-	570,841	608,994	38,153	
6	12 000	11.556	(1.444)			,	
Fines, Fees, and Permits	13,000	11,556	(1,444)		445,381	3,978	
Interest Earnings	3,000	2,855	(145)		137,801	(1,733)	
Contributions and Donations	105 200	75.052	(100.220)	12,000	17,172	5,172	
Other	185,290	75,952	(109,338)		167,273	(111,652)	
Total Revenues	201,290	90,363	(110,927)	5,105,246	5,096,172	(9,074)	
Expenditures							
Security of Persons & Property	-	-	-	2,162,603	2,056,143	106,460	
Leisure Time Activities	-	-	-	377,952	352,460	25,492	
Community Environment	-	-	-	58,904	57,020	1,884	
Basic Utilities	-	-	-	413,312	353,683	59,629	
Contractual Services	-	-	-	1,224,500	1,147,937	76,563	
Transportation	-	-	-	387,372	342,109	45,263	
General Government	=	-	-	1,329,549	1,242,582	86,967	
Capital Outlay	-	_	-	3,073,398	1,207,313	1,866,085	
Other	33,116	30,289	2,827	33,116	30,289	2,827	
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	395,341	395,341	-	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	146,514	146,091	423	
Total Expenditures	33,116	30,289	2,827	9,602,561	7,330,968	2,271,593	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		30,202	2,027	7,002,301	7,330,700	2,211,373	
Over (Under) Expenditures	168,174	60,074	(108,100)	(4,497,315)	(2,234,796)	2,262,519	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Sale of Notes				1,120,090	1,065,600	(54,490)	
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	(2,540)	(2,531)	(34,430)	
Interest Payment	-	_	-	(40)	(39)		
Transfers-In	_	_	_	1,142,033	1,104,086	(37,947)	
Transfers-Out	-	-	-			160,164	
				(1,234,250)	(1,074,086)		
Total Other Financing Sources(Uses)	<u> </u>	- <u> </u>		1,025,293	1,093,030	67,737	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)							
Expenditures and Other Uses	168,174	60,074	(108,100)	(3,472,022)	(1,141,766)	2,330,256	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	50,557	50,557	-	1,059,127	1,059,127	-	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	4,761	4,761	<u> </u>	445,711	445,711	<u> </u>	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 223,492	\$ 115,392	\$ (108,100)	\$ (1,967,184)	\$ 363,072	<u>\$ 2,330,256</u>	

Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Equity All Proprietary Fund Types

For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000

	PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES								
		I	NTERNAL	TOTAL					
Operating Revenues	ENTERPRISE	j	SERVICE	(MEMO ONLY)					
Charges for Services	\$ 1,537,153	\$	152,718	\$ 1,689,871					
Operating Expenses									
Personal Services	392,334		-	392,334					
Contractual Services	103,964		120,396	224,360					
Materials & Supplies	57,209		-	57,209					
Other	231		-	231					
Depreciation	238,737		<u>-</u>	238,737					
Total Operating Expenses	792,475		120,396	912,871					
Operating Income	744,678		32,322	777,000					
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)									
Interest Income	49,381		-	49,381					
Interest Expense and Fiscal Charges	(282,182)		-	(282,182)					
Other	6,254			6,254					
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(226,547)			(226,547)					
Income Before Operating Transfers	518,131		32,322	550,453					
Operating Transfer In	1,005,000		-	1,005,000					
Operating Transfer Out	(1,044,000)			(1,044,000)					
Net Operating Transfers	(39,000)		-	(39,000)					
Net Income	479,131		32,322	511,453					
Retained Earnings Beginning of Year	1,720,904		3,700	1,724,604					
Retained Earnings End of Year	2,200,035		36,022	2,236,057					
Contributed Capital Beginning and End of Year	674,640			674,640					
Total Fund Equity End of Year	\$ 2,874,675	\$	36,022	\$ 2,910,697					

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

City of Huron, Ohio Combined Statement of Cash Flows - All Proprietary Fund Types For The Year Ended December 31, 2000

	PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE					
		INTERNAL	TOTAL			
	ENTERPRISE	SERVICE	(MEMO ONLY)			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Cash Received from Charges for Services	\$ 1,529,603	\$ 152,718	\$ 1,682,321			
Cash Payments for Personal Services	(381,858)	-	(381,858)			
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(118,328)	(120,396)	(238,724)			
Cash Payments for Materials & Supplies	(82,490)		(82,490)			
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	946,927	32,322	979,249			
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:						
Other Cash Receipts	19,009	-	19,009			
Operating Transfers (Out To) In From Other Funds	(39,000)		(39,000)			
Net Cash Used In Non-Capital Financing Activities\	(19,991)		(19,991)			
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Proceeds from Notes	2,134,400	-	2,134,400			
Principal Paid on General Obligation Bonds	(225,000)	-	(225,000)			
Principal Paid on Notes	(215,000)	-	(215,000)			
Principal Paid on OWDA Loans	(42,275)	-	(42,275)			
Interest Paid on Notes and Long-Term Debt	(271,902)	-	(271,902)			
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(176,049)		(176,049)			
Net Cash Provided by Capital and Related Financing Activities	1,204,174		1,204,174			
Cash Flows from Investing Activities						
Interest	49,381		49,381			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,180,491	32,322	2,212,813			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,116,989	3,700	1,120,689			
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 3,297,480	\$ 36,022	\$ 3,333,502			
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by						
Activities:						
Operating Income	\$ 744,678	\$ 32,322	\$ 777,000			
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided						
by Operating Activities:						
Depreciation	238,737	-	238,737			
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:						
Increase/(Decrease) in Assets:						
Accounts Recievable	(7,550)		(7,550)			
Materials and Supplies Inventory	(24,934)		(24,934)			
Prepaid Items	(2,842)	-	(2,842)			
Increase/(Decrease) in Liabilities	(5.224)		(5.224)			
Accounts Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits	(5,234)	-	(5,234)			
Compensated Absences Payable	8,126 4,227	-	8,126 4,227			
		-				
Intergovernmental Payble	(8,281)		(8,281)			
Total Adjustments	(36,488)		(36,488)			
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 946,927	\$ 32,322	\$ 979,249			

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an Integral Part of this Statement.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 1 - Reporting Entity and Basis of Presentation

The City of Huron (the "City") is a home rule municipal corporation, established under the laws of the State of Ohio and operated under its own charter. The City operates under a part-time council and full-time City Manager form of government. The Mayor and Council are elected.

A. Reporting Entity

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

The City provides various services including police and fire protection, health, parks and recreation, street maintenance, planning and zoning, water services, municipal court and general administrative services. Council directly controls the operation of these activities through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore, these operations are included in the primary government.

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; or (2) 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 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 for which the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

The City is associated with the Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Association (BORMA) a jointly governed organization and the Huron Joint Recreation District a jointly governed organization that are discussed in Notes 17 and 18.

B. Basis Of Presentation - 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 City functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. An account group 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.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the City are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Governmental Fund Types Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the City are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The following are the City's governmental fund types:

General Fund This fund is the operating fund of the City and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Special Revenue Funds These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than amounts relating to major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Debt Service Fund These funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.

Capital Projects Fund These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Proprietary Fund Types Proprietary funds are used to account for the City's ongoing activities which are similar to those found in the private sector. The following are the City's proprietary fund types:

Enterprise Fund This fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or where it has been decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Internal Service Fund This fund is used to account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary Fund Types Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds. There are two types of fiduciary funds, trust and agency. The City has expendable trust funds. The City's agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Account Groups To make a clear distinction between fixed assets related to specific funds and those of general government, and between long-term liabilities related to specific funds and those of a general nature, the following account groups are used:

General Fixed Assets Account Group This account group accounts for all general fixed assets of the City other than those accounted for in proprietary funds.

General Long-Term Obligations Account Group This account group accounts for all unmatured long-term indebtedness of the City that is not a specific liability of proprietary funds, including special assessment debt for which the City is obligated in some manner.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its proprietary activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally 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.

The proprietary fund types 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 (i.e., net total assets) 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.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made. All governmental fund types, expendable trust funds, and agency funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they become both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and available means collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. The available period for the City is sixty days after year-end.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available: interest, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax) and income tax withheld by employers.

The City reports deferred revenues on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Current and delinquent property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2000, whose availability is indeterminate and which are not intended to finance current period obligations, have been recorded as a receivable and deferred revenue. Levied special assessments are measurable and have been recorded as a receivable. Since all assessments are due outside of the available period, the entire amount has been deferred.

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

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

The proprietary fund types utilize the accrual basis of accounting for reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable and expenses are recognized when they are incurred, if measurable. Unbilled service charges receivable are recognized as revenue at year-end.

B. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The legal level of budgetary control has been established by City Council at the object level within each department. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of City Council.

Tax Budget At the first Council meeting in July, the City Manager presents the annual operating budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget 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 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 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 ordinance. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the Finance Director determines, and the Budget Commission agrees that an estimate needs to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2000.

Appropriations A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. Any budgetary modification at the object level may only be made by resolution of the City Council. The Director of Finance is authorized to transfer appropriations between line items below the object level.

The budget figures, which appear in the statements 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 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. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations at the object

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

level within each department. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent-year expenditures for governmental funds.

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 is not reappropriated.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents" on the balance sheet.

During 2000, investments of the cash management pool were limited to STAROhio, the State Treasurer's investment pool.

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, 2000.

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented in the combined balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" in the municipal court agency fund since they are not required to be deposited into the City treasury.

For purposes of the combined statement of cash flows and for presentation on the combined balance sheet, investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

D. Inventory

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. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary fund types when used. Reported materials and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds, which indicates that it does not constitute available spendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

E. Deferred Charges

Bond issuance costs for proprietary fund types are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method since the results are not significantly different from the effective interest method.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2000, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure in the year in which it was consumed.

G. Assets Held for Resale

Assets held for resale represent land purchased by the City, which will be sold for development purposes. This amount is offset by a fund balance reserve.

H. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

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. Fixed assets utilized in the proprietary fund are capitalized in the fund.

All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost when historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost when no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

Improvements are capitalized. 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. Interest incurred during the construction of general fixed assets is also not capitalized.

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 City.

Assets in the general fixed assets account group are not depreciated. Depreciation of sewer lines, equipment, and vehicles in the proprietary fund type is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life. Improvements to proprietary fund type fixed assets are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related proprietary fund type fixed assets. The lives used are as follows:

Water Lines 40 years
Water Plant 40 years
Equipment and Vehicles 10 years

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund fixed assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The City's policy is to capitalize net interest on construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalized interest equals the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project from the date of borrowing until completion of the project less the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds over the same period. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. For 2000, interest incurred on proprietary fund construction projects was immaterial.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

I. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those employees the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future. The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The remainder is reported in the general long-term obligations account group. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

J. Fund Equity

Contributed capital is recorded in proprietary funds that have received capital grants or contributions from developers, customers or other funds. During 2000, there was no change in contributed capital. Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbrances, inventory, debt service, and assets held for sale.

K. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues and 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.

Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

L. Interfund Assets and Liabilities

Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds for services provided or goods received are classified as "due from other funds" and "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables."

M. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the general long-term obligations account group to the extent that they will not be paid with current expendable available financial resources. Payments made more than sixty days after year-end are generally considered not to have been paid with current available financial resources. Bonds and loans are recognized as a liability of the general long-term obligations account group until due.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Long-term debt and other obligations financed by proprietary funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate proprietary funds.

N. Estimates

The preparation of 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.

O. Total Columns on General Purpose Financial Statements

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 cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

Note 3 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

While reporting financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance/retained earnings on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP basis), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a relevant comparison of actual results with the budget and to demonstrate compliance with State statute. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- 1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
- 2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
- 3. Outstanding year-end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance for governmental fund types (GAAP).
- 4. Principal payment on short-term note obligations are reported on the operating statement (budget) rather than on the balance sheet (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements on a fund type basis.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds

	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Expendable Trusts
GAAP Basis	(\$128,555)	\$ 5,511	(\$83,770)	(\$ 480,373)	\$64,424
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(34,387)	4,177	(9,000)	842,226	-0-
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	39,419	11,282	(19,011))	(71,202)	-0-
Encumbrances	(4,312)	(8,109)	-0-	(1,117,393)	(4,350)
Budget Basis	(\$127,835)	\$12,861	(\$111,781)	(\$ 826,742)	\$60,074

Note 4 - Deposits and Investments

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 Council has identified as not required for use within the current twoyear 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 that 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.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the finance director 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.

Interim monies can be deposited or invested in the following:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other 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 securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement exceeds the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 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; and
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio).

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the 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 certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the qualified trustee or custodian.

GASB Statement No.3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements", requires disclosures to help assess actual and potential future deposit and investment market and credit risks. The following information regarding deposits and investments is presented using the categories of risk identified in GASB Statement No.3.

Cash on hand: At year-end, the City had \$3,085 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included on the Balance Sheet as part of "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents".

Deposits: At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$553,425 and the bank balance was \$666,365. Of the bank balance, \$100,000 was covered by federal depository insurance. Collateralized pools securing all public funds on deposit with specific financial institutions secured the uninsured bank balance.

Investments: The City's investments are required to be categorized 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 for which the securities are held by the counter party'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 counter party, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name. STAROhio is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

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, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-Expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting." A reconciliation between the classifications of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classification of deposits and investments presented above per GASB Statement No.3, is as follows:

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

	Cash and Cash		
	Equivalents	Investments	
GASB Statement 9	\$5,409,992	\$ -0-	
STAR Ohio	(4,853,482)	4,853,482	
Cash on Hand	(3,085)	-0-	
GASB Statement 3	\$ 553,425	\$4,853,482	

Note 5 - Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2000 consist primarily of taxes, accounts, and money due from other governments. All receivables are considered fully collectible. The City's receivables at December 31, 2000, consist of the following by fund type:

		Specia	ıl	Del	ot	Capit	al		
_	General	Revenu	ıe	Serv	ice	Projec	ets	Enterpr	ise
Taxes & Special									
Assessments Receivable:									
Property	\$235,826	\$522,	240	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Income	207,013		0		0	23	3,001		0
Special Assessments	0		0	441	,501		0		0
Total Taxes	\$442,839	\$522,	240	\$441	,501	\$ 23	3,001	\$	0
Accounts Receivable:									
Cable Franchise	\$ 56,761	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Water Service	0		0		0		0	380),247
Total Accounts	\$ 56,761	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$380),247
Intergovernmental:									
Inheritance Tax	\$ 69,598	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Local Government Tax	25,099	46,	879		0		0		0
Total Intergovernmental	\$ 94,697	\$ 46,	879	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

A. 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 2000 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 1999 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2000 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) is for 2000 taxes.

2000 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2000 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2000, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2000 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2001.

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. 2000 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 1999, are levied after October 1, 2000, and are collected in 2001 with real property taxes.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

2000 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 1999, on the value as of December 31, 1999. Collections are made in 2000. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2000, was \$4.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2000 property tax +receipts were based are as follows:

Category	Assessed Value
Real Property	\$147,228,470
Public Utility Personal	5,464,760
Tangible Personal	15,753,753
Total	\$168,446,983

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 June 15; with the remainder payable by September 20.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the county, including the City of Huron. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies, which are measurable as of December 31, 2000. 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 are they intended to finance 2000 operations. The receivable is offset by deferred revenue.

B. Income Taxes

The City levies a municipal income tax of one percent on substantially all income earned within the City; in addition, residents are required to pay tax on income earned outside of the City. The City allows a credit of fifty percent for income tax paid to another municipality. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax proceeds are to be used for the purposes of general municipal operations, maintenance, new equipment, extension and enlargement of municipal services and facilities and capital improvements of the City of Huron. In 2000, the proceeds were allocated to the general and the capital projects funds.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 6 - Fixed Assets and Depreciation

A summary of the enterprise fund fixed assets at December 31, 2000, follows:

Buildings, Structures and Improvements Equipment and Vehicles	\$6,708,912 909,059
Total	7,617,971
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(2,036,161)
Net Fixed Assets	\$5,581,810

A summary of changes in the general fixed assets account group follows:

	Balance January 1, 2000	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2000
Buildings, Structures and Improvements Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	\$3,953,937 2,162,521	\$ 0 223,109	\$ 0 248,700	\$3,953,937 2,136,930
Total	\$6,116,458	\$223,109	\$248,700	\$6,090,867

Note 7 - Risk Management

The City participates with other cities in The Buckeye Ohio Risk Management Association, Inc. (BORMA) in jointly funded risk financing programs administered by Arthur J. Gallagher & Co. The City participates in the pool in the following areas of risks: Property (Building and Contents), Commercial Automobile Liability, Automobile Physical Damage, Comprehensive General Liability, Crime and Property Liability, and Public Officials Liability. This program includes the following municipalities: Bowling Green, Defiance, Huron, Napoleon, Sandusky, and Willard. A third party administrator, Arthur J. Gallagher and Co. - Cleveland, reviews all claims, which are then paid by the Pool. Member contributions are calculated to annually produce a sufficient sum of money within the pool to fund administrative expenses and to create reserves for claims. As of December 31, 2000, the Pool has cash reserves of \$704,737, which, in the opinion of BORMA management, is adequate for any claims against the Pool. The City contributed \$11,025 towards the reserve, \$35,223 towards the premium and administration costs of the Pool and \$1,000 towards claims for which the City is directly liable. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

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

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 8 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

A. Public Employees Retirement System

The employees of the City, other than Police and Firemen, are covered by the Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (PERS), a statewide 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. The 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, OH 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 rate is 8.50% of qualifying gross wages for all employees. The PERS Board instituted a temporary employer contribution rate rollback for 2000. The rate rollback was 20% for local government employers resulting in a 2000 employer contribution rate of 10.84% on covered payroll. The total 1999 employer contribution 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 records. The City's contributions to PERS for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$161,385, \$150,552, and \$137,496, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 1999 and 1998. 88.2 percent has been contributed for 2000 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the enterprise fund and the general long-term obligations account group.

B. Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system administered by the Fund's Board of Trustees. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

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's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998 were \$332,103, \$251,465, \$235,075, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 1999 and 1998. 79.8 percent has been contributed for 2000 with the remainder being reported as a liability within the general long-term obligations account group.

Note 9- Postemployment Benefits

A. Public Employees Retirement System

Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio provides post-retirement health care coverage to age and service retirants with 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and to primary survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Post-Employment 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

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Revised Code provides statutory authority for employer contributions. The 2000 and 1999 employer contribution rates were 10.84% and 13.55%, respectively, of covered payroll; 4.3% and 4.2% was the portion that was used to fund health care for 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The Ohio Revised code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund post retirement health care through their contribution to PERS.

OPEB is financed through employer contributions and investment earnings thereon. During 2000, PERS elected to return to advance funding of its OPEB's on an actuarially determined basis. Information supporting this change in funding methodology related to prior years for comparative purposes is not available. The most recent actuarial valuation of PERS' OPEB liability was performed as of December 31, 1999. The following significant actuarial assumptions were used in this valuation:

<u>Funding Method</u> An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

<u>Assets Valuation Method</u> All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets.

Investment Return The investment assumption rate for 1999 was 7.75%.

Active Employee Total Payroll An annual increase of 4.75% compounded annually.

Health Care Costs Health care costs was assumed to increase 4.75% annually.

The number of active contributing participants of PERS as of December 31, 1999 was 401,339. The contribution rates discussed above are the actuarially determined contribution requirements for PERS. The Retirement System's net assets available for OPEB had an actuarial value of \$10,805,500,000 as of December 31, 1999. The actuarial accrued liability as of that date was \$12,473,600,000 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of \$1,668,100,000.

B. Police and Firemen's Disability Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives 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 Post-Employment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the OP&F's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care cost paid from the OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.25 and 7.0 percent of covered payroll is applied to the postemployment health care program during 2000 and 1999, respectively. In addition, since July 1,

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

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 City's actual contributions for 2000 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$123,677 for police and \$141,367 for fire. OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 1999, (the date of the last actuarial valuation available) were \$95,004,633, which was net of member contributions of \$5,518,098. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 1999, was 12,467 for police and 9,807 for firefighters.

Note 10- Other Employee Benefits

A. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vacation and sick leave components are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Vacation leave is earned at rates that vary depending upon length of service and standard workweek. Vacation accumulation is limited to a maximum of one hundred and sixty days. All accumulated unused vacation time is paid upon termination of employment. Employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 workdays with pay for each month of completed service. Sick leave is paid upon retirement limited to one third of total accumulated hours with the additional restriction of a maximum of 120 hours. This amount paid upon retirement was adjusted by the City effective January 1, 2001 to limit the accumulated hours at payout to one half of the total.

B. Health and Dental

Effective July 1, 2000, the City became self-insured for health and dental benefits. Prior to July 1, 2000, the City obtained insurance for health and dental benefits through The Buckeye Ohio Self Insurance Pool for Municipalities, Inc., a shared risk pool. The health and dental programs are administered by Anthem Benefit Administrators, Inc., which provides claims review and processing services. Because the City is self-insured for its health and dental programs, it has a potential liability for incurred but not yet reported claims (IBNR). IBNR claims are claims for insured events that have occurred but were not reported to the third party administrator as of December 31, 2000. These claims include known loss events that are expected to be presented as claims, unknown loss events that are expected to become claims, and expected future developments on claims already reported. For the period from July 1 through December 31, 2000, the City incurred claims of \$83,514, of which \$59,699 was paid prior to December 31, 2000 and \$23,815 was the balance of the claims liability as of December 31, 2000, including incurred but not reported. The City accounts for claims activity in the General Fund.

The City has contracted for stop loss insurance on health and dental benefits, which limits the City's liability to \$25,000 per participant per fiscal year and to an aggregate liability of \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.

Note 11 - Long-Term Obligations

The changes in long-term obligations during the year were as follows:

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

	Outstanding 12/31/99	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 12/31/00
Enterprise Debt			•	
General Obligation Bonds				
Waterworks 1986 6.3750%	\$200,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$160,000
Water System 1992 5.1% to 6.40%	430,000	0	135,000	295,000
Water System Refunding 1999 3.15% to 4.85%	2,276,988	0	15,400	2,261,588
Various Purpose 1999 3.15% to 4.85%	247,411	0	24,600	222,811
Water Intake Cleaning 1996 4.65% to 6.15%	100,000	0	10,000	90,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	3,254,399	0	225,000	3,029,399
O			,	(1)
Ohio Water Development Authority Debt				
Chaska Beach 1998 6.32%	628,659	0	20,680	607,979
Various Water Projects 1998 5.66%	921,191	0	21,595	899,596
Total Ohio Water DevelopmentAuthority Debt	1,549,850	0	42,275	1,507,575
Total Enterprise Debt	4,804,249	0	267,275	4,536,974
General Obligation Bonds				
City Hall 1976 7.00%	18,000	0	18,000	0
Fire Station 1976 7.00%	2,000	0	2,000	0
Vehicle Maintenance 1986 6.375%	144,000	0	18,000	126,000
Fire Department Vehicle 1992 2.95% to 5.40%	80,000	0	25,000	55,000
Municipal Boat Basin 1992 5.1% to 6.40%	95,000	0	30,000	65,000
Radio System 1996 4.65% to 6.15%	160,000	0	20,000	140,000
City Hall Addition 1996 4.65% to 6.15%	525,000	0	20,000	505,000
Ambulance 1998 4.65%	73,600	0	17,200	56,400
Refunding Bonds 1999 3.15% to 4.85%	510,265	0	5,400	504,865
Various Purpose 1999 3.15% to 4.85%	675,336	0	19,600	655,736
Total General Obligations Bonds	2,283,201	0	175,200	2,108,001
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan				
Chaska Beach 1998 6.32%	343,548	0	34,312	309,236
Special Assessment Bond				
Ryebeach – D	56,082	0	18,694	37,388
Compensated Absences	138,602	0	6,325	132,277
Intergovernmental Payable	103,234	0	21,992	81,242
Total General Long-Term Obligations	2,924,667	0	256,523	2,668,144
Total Long-Term Debt	\$7,728,916	\$0	\$523,798	\$7,205,118

⁽¹⁾ Amount reported is before \$153,071 unamortized portion of accounting loss on refunding.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

General obligation bonds will be paid from money transferred to the debt service fund as well as user charges from the appropriate enterprise fund. The special assessment bonds will be paid from the proceeds of special assessments levied against benefited property owners. The OWDA loans will be paid partly with special assessments levied against benefited property owners as well as user charges from the appropriate enterprise fund. In the event that a property owner would fail to pay the assessment, payment would be made by the City. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. The intergovernmental payable represents contractually required pension contributions paid outside the available period and will be paid from the fund from which the person is paid.

The City entered into contractual agreements for new construction loans from OWDA. Under the terms of these agreements, OWDA will reimburse, advance, or directly pay the construction costs of the approved projects. OWDA will capitalize administrative costs and construction interest and add them to the total amounts of the final loans. A line of credit has been established for various projects: however, since the loans have not been finalized, repayment schedules are not included in the schedule of debt service requirements. The liability is reflected in the enterprise fund.

Bonds Payable in the enterprise fund is made up of an outstanding balance of \$3,029,399 and an unamortized accounting loss of \$153,071, resulting in net bonds payable reported of \$2,876,328.

In prior years, the City defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing funds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's general purpose financial statements. On December 31, 2000, \$2,786,612 of such bonds are considered defeased.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$6,800,000 at December 31, 2000. Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2000, are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Enterprise Fund Bonds
2001	\$ 255,336	\$ 79,155	\$ 538,968
2002	258,615	76,935	544,284
2003	260,071	56,021	496,454
2004	234,620	56,021	489,744
2005	229,132	56,021	442,705
2006 & Thereafter	1,663,396	168,063	4,092,665
Total	\$2,901,170	\$492,216	\$6,604,820

Note 12- Industrial Development Revenue Bonds

The City has issued industrial development revenue bonds in the aggregate outstanding principal amount of approximately \$2,670,000 at December 31, 2000 for facilities used by private corporations or other entities. The City is not obligated in any way to pay debt related charges on the bonds from any of its funds, and therefore, they have been excluded entirely from the City's debt presentation. There has not been and there is not currently any condition of default under the bonds or the related financing documents.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 13 - Notes Payable

Note activity for the year ended December 31, 2000, consisted of the following:

	Balance 12/31/99	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/00
Special Revenue Funds Industrial Park Promissory Note 1997 6.00%	\$338,892	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$338,892
Computer System Improvement 2000 4.5%	35,000	36,200	35,000	36,200
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$373,892	\$36,200	\$35,000	\$375,092
Capital Projects Fund Various Purpose Improvements 2000 4.6%	\$ 0	\$ 900,000	\$ 0	\$ 900,000
Various Improvements 2000 4.5%	125,000	129,400	125,000	129,400
Total Capital Projects Fund	\$125,000	\$1,029,400	\$125,000	\$1,029,400
Enterprise Fund Various Purpose Improvements 2000 4.6% Various Purpose Improvements	\$ 0	\$1,925,000	\$ 0	\$1,925,000
2000 4.5%	215,000	209,400	215,000	209,400
Total Enterprise Fund	\$215,000	\$2,134,400	\$215,000	\$2,134,400
Total Notes Payable	\$713,892	\$3,200,000	\$375,000	\$3,538,892

All of the notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the City of Huron and mature within one year. The note liability is reflected in the fund that received the proceeds.

The City issued a promissory note to partially fund the purchase of land for the development of an industrial park. The note has no stated maturity and principal is to be repaid in the amount of \$9,500 per acre as the City sells development sites to purchasers. Interest on the note is payable in quarterly installments. The underlying property and the full resources of the City's revolving loan special revenue fund secure the note.

Note 14 - Interfund Receivable/Payable

At December 31, 2000, the debt service fund had an interfund receivable of \$176,300, and the capital improvement fund capital projects fund had an interfund payable of \$176,300.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 15 – Deferred Compensation Plan

The City's employees and elected officials participate in a statewide deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Participation is on voluntary payroll deduction basis. The plan permits deferral of compensation until future years. According to the plan, the deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

The Plan Agreement states that the City of Huron and the Ohio Public Employees Deferred Compensation Board have no liability for losses under the plan with the exception of fraud or wrongful taking.

Note 16 - Segment Information - Enterprise Funds

For 2000, the City maintained one enterprise fund, the Water Fund, which accounts for the provision of water services to all citizens. Accordingly, no segment information is required, since the Water Fund is the Enterprise Fund.

Note 17 - Risk Sharing Pool

The Buckeye Ohio Self Insurance Pool for Municipalities, Inc & BORMA are a shared risk pool comprised of Bowling Green, Clyde, Defiance, Harrison, Huron, Napoleon, Oberlin, Sandusky, Upper Sandusky, and Willard, and the villages of Archbold, Carey, Fayette, and Hicksville. The organization was formed to enable its members to pool their risks and share in losses. The members formed a not-for-profit corporation to administer the pool. The Buckeye Ohio Self Insurance Pool for Municipalities, Inc. & BORMA is governed by a board of trustees that consists of the highest-ranking executive from each of the participating members.

Each entity must remain a member for at least three years from the commencement date of their membership. After the initial three-year period, each member may extend its term in three-year increments.

Each member provides operating resources to the Buckeye Ohio Self Insurance Pool for Municipalities, Inc. & BORMA based on actuarially determined rates.

Note 18 - Jointly Governed Organization

The Huron Area Joint Recreation District (District) is a jointly governed organization between the Huron City School District, the City of Huron, and Huron Township. The City appoints three members to the nine-member commission. In 2000 the City did not contribute to the District. Each entity's control is limited to its representation on the governing board. The District's continued existence is not dependent on the City's continued participation. The District is not accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress that would cause additional financial benefit or burden on the City. Financial information on the District can be obtained from Huron City School District 712 Cleveland Rd. East, Huron, Ohio 44839.

Notes to the General Purpose Financial Statements For Year Ended December 31, 2000

Note 19 - Litigation

The City of Huron is a party to various claims and legal proceedings seeking damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. In the opinion of City management, the ultimate resolution of any such matters will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City. The City was involved in an action in which the Court entered a permanent injunction against the City from acquiring certain property by eminent domain. The City appealed the injunction and, in September 2000, the Court denied the appeal. The property owner's action asked for recovery of damages estimated to be \$450,000, including attorney's fees. The City recorded \$200,000 as of December 31, 1999 as its best estimate of any damages, primarily for attorney fees, but intended to vigorously contest against award of additional damages in excess of attorney fees. The City paid approximately \$156,000 in 2000 in final settlement of the above matter.



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

City Council City of Huron 417 Main Street, P.O. Box 468 Huron, Ohio 44839

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of City of Huron, Ohio as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated May 30, 2001. 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 City of Huron, Ohio's general purpose 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 the 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*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered City of Huron, Ohio's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose 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

City Council City of Huron Page Two

relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose 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 matters involving the internal control over financial reporting that we have reported to management of City of Huron, Ohio in a separate letter dated May 30, 2001.

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

Weber O'Bren, LTD.

Weber 'O'Brien Ltd. May 30, 2001





88 East Broad Street P.O. Box 1140 Columbus, Ohio 43216-1140

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Facsimile 614-466-4490

CITY OF HURON

ERIE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 2, 2001