



**THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL
HAMILTON COUNTY**

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000



JIM PETRO
AUDITOR OF STATE

STATE OF OHIO

**THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL
HAMILTON COUNTY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
Independent Accountants' Report	1
General Purpose Financial Statements	
Combined Balance Sheet - All Fund Types and Account Groups	3
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund	5
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) All Governmental Fund Types	6
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Equity - Proprietary Fund Type and Nonexpendable Trust Fund	8
Combined Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund Type and Nonexpendable Trust Fund	9
Notes to the General-Purpose Financial Statements	11
Supplemental Information	
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Agency Fund	34
Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	35

This page intentionally left blank.



STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
JIM PETRO, AUDITOR OF STATE

250 West Court Street
Suite 150 E
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Telephone 513-361-8550
800-368-7419
Facsimile 513-361-8577
www.auditor.state.oh.us

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The City of the Village of Indian Hill
Hamilton County
6525 Drake Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45243

To the City Council:

We have audited the accompanying general-purpose financial statements of the City of the Village of Indian Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio (the City) 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'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 of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general-purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of the Village of Indian Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2000, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type and nonexpendable trust fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the City changed its method of accounting for income taxes, during 2000.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2001 on our consideration of the City'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.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general-purpose financial statements of the City, taken as a whole. The combining statement listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the general-purpose financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the general-purpose financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented, in all material respects, in relation to the general-purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Jim Petro
Auditor of State

June 15, 2001

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
DECEMBER 31, 2000

	Governmental			Proprietary	Fiduciary	Account		Totals (Memorandum Only)
	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Enterprise Fund	Trust and Agency Funds	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations	
\$1,272,679	\$2,468,817	\$2,960,042	\$3,703,264	\$2,729,133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,133,935
449,921	166,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	616,394
18,775	0	0	571,607	0	0	0	0	590,382
2,138,730	13,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,152,290
0	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	292
68,406	2,713	0	38,126	0	0	0	0	109,245
7,674	393	0	5,874	67	0	0	0	14,008
0	0	0	8,687,279	39,049,341	11,232,213	0	0	58,968,833
0	0	0	36,944	0	0	0	0	36,944
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	784,137	784,137
<u>\$3,956,185</u>	<u>\$2,651,956</u>	<u>\$2,960,042</u>	<u>\$13,043,386</u>	<u>\$41,778,541</u>	<u>\$11,232,213</u>	<u>\$784,137</u>	<u>\$76,406,460</u>	

(Continued)

Assets and Other Debits:
Assets:
Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents
and Investments
Receivables (net of allowance
for doubtful accounts):
Taxes
Accounts
Intergovernmental Receivables
Due from Other Funds
Inventory of Supplies at Cost
Prepaid Items
Fixed Assets (net of accumulated
depreciation)
Unamortized Bond Issuance Costs
Other Debits:
Amount to be Provided for
General Long-Term Obligations
Total Assets and Other Debits

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET
ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
DECEMBER 31, 2000

	Governmental Fund Types			Proprietary Fund Type		Fiduciary Fund Type		Account Groups		
	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Enterprise Fund	Trust and Agency Funds	General Fixed Assets	General Long-Term Obligations	Totals (Memorandum Only)		
Liabilities, Equity and Other Credits:										
Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable	\$28,915	\$2,075	\$714	\$19,014	\$111	\$0	\$0	\$50,829		
Accrued Wages and Benefits	21,947	0	0	852	44	0	0	22,843		
Due to Other Funds	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	292		
Intergovernmental Payable	77,312	0	8,312	277,567	9,004	0	0	372,195		
Accrued Interest Payable	0	0	0	13,523	0	0	0	13,523		
Deferred Revenue	2,220,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,220,226		
Compensated Absences Payable	0	0	0	79,346	0	0	784,137	863,483		
General Obligation Bond Payable	0	0	0	715,000	0	0	0	715,000		
Mortgage Revenue Bond Payable	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	2,500,000		
Total Liabilities	2,348,692	2,075	9,026	3,605,302	9,159	0	784,137	6,758,391		
Equity and Other Credits:										
Investment in General Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	11,232,213	0	11,232,213		
Contributed Capital	0	0	0	653,076	0	0	0	653,076		
Retained Earnings:										
Unreserved	0	0	0	8,785,008	0	0	0	8,785,008		
Fund Balances:										
Reserved for Encumbrances	19,919	469	0	0	50	0	0	20,438		
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	68,406	2,713	0	0	0	0	0	71,119		
Reserved for Prepaid Items	7,674	393	0	0	67	0	0	8,134		
Reserved for Principal Endowment	0	0	0	0	363,008	0	0	363,008		
Reserved for Land Use Restriction	0	0	0	0	39,049,341	0	0	39,049,341		
Unreserved:										
Undesignated	1,511,494	2,646,306	2,951,016	0	2,356,916	0	0	9,465,732		
Total Equity and Other Credits	1,607,493	2,649,881	2,951,016	9,438,084	41,769,382	11,232,213	0	69,648,069		
Total Liabilities, Equity and Other Credits	\$3,956,185	\$2,651,956	\$2,960,042	\$13,043,386	\$41,778,541	\$11,232,213	\$784,137	\$76,406,460		

The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES AND EXPENDABLE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<u>Governmental Fund Types</u>			<u>Fiduciary</u>	Totals (Memorandum Only)
	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Expendable Trust</u>	
<u>Revenues:</u>					
Municipal Income Tax	\$0	\$2,941,619	\$0	\$0	\$2,941,619
Property and Other Taxes	390,326	0	0	0	390,326
Intergovernmental Revenues	3,435,584	175,045	0	0	3,610,629
Charges for Services	164,824	0	0	3,796	168,620
License and Permits	13,764	0	0	0	13,764
Investment Earnings	572,720	(2,925)	0	174,891	744,686
Fines and Forfeitures	20,453	1,075	0	0	21,528
All Other Revenues	19,377	16,129	0	54,177	89,683
Total Revenues	<u>4,617,048</u>	<u>3,130,943</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>232,864</u>	<u>7,980,855</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>					
Current:					
Security of Persons and Property	2,505,127	215	0	0	2,505,342
Public Health and Welfare	78,339	0	0	0	78,339
Leisure Time Activities	286,053	32,624	0	423,216	741,893
Community Environment	849,400	0	0	0	849,400
Transportation	0	964,925	0	0	964,925
General Government	1,728,190	230,730	27,110	0	1,986,030
Capital Outlay	0	0	1,867,893	0	1,867,893
Total Expenditures	<u>5,447,109</u>	<u>1,228,494</u>	<u>1,895,003</u>	<u>423,216</u>	<u>8,993,822</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(830,061)	1,902,449	(1,895,003)	(190,352)	(1,012,967)
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</u>					
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	30,819	0	0	0	30,819
Operating Transfers In	2,892,472	817,771	832,139	47,000	4,589,382
Operating Transfers Out	(1,692,553)	(2,892,472)	0	0	(4,585,025)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,230,738</u>	<u>(2,074,701)</u>	<u>832,139</u>	<u>47,000</u>	<u>35,176</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	400,677	(172,252)	(1,062,864)	(143,352)	(977,791)
Restated Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,178,264	2,822,486	4,013,880	1,963,697	9,978,327
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve	28,552	(353)	0	0	28,199
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$1,607,493</u>	<u>\$2,649,881</u>	<u>\$2,951,016</u>	<u>\$1,820,345</u>	<u>\$9,028,735</u>

The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<u>General Fund</u>			<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>		
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)
<u>Revenues:</u>						
Municipal Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,244,401	\$3,240,603	(\$3,798)
Property and Other Taxes	390,177	450,326	60,149	0	0	0
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,215,400	3,074,060	1,858,660	1,014,285	174,906	(839,379)
Charges for Services	149,700	164,854	15,154	0	0	0
License and Permits	5,875	10,739	4,864	0	0	0
Investment Earnings	275,000	526,483	251,483	7,000	9,202	2,202
Fines and Forfeitures	20,000	20,453	453	0	1,075	1,075
All Other Revenues	15,250	18,029	2,779	42,695	16,129	(26,566)
Total Revenues	<u>2,071,402</u>	<u>4,264,944</u>	<u>2,193,542</u>	<u>4,308,381</u>	<u>3,441,915</u>	<u>(866,466)</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>						
<u>Current:</u>						
Security of Persons and Property	2,580,800	2,497,508	83,292	215	215	0
Public Health and Welfare	80,671	78,425	2,246	0	0	0
Leisure Time Activities	322,260	285,025	37,235	59,190	32,624	26,566
Community Environment	906,625	843,478	63,147	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	1,011,210	968,783	42,427
General Government	1,939,375	1,743,891	195,484	359,903	235,349	124,554
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	<u>5,829,731</u>	<u>5,448,327</u>	<u>381,404</u>	<u>1,430,518</u>	<u>1,236,971</u>	<u>193,547</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,758,329)	(1,183,383)	2,574,946	2,877,863	2,204,944	(672,919)
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</u>						
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	10,000	31,245	21,245	0	0	0
Operating Transfers In	4,812,625	2,892,472	(1,920,153)	16,495	817,771	801,276
Operating Transfers Out	(1,764,562)	(1,692,553)	72,009	(2,892,472)	(2,892,472)	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>3,058,063</u>	<u>1,231,164</u>	<u>(1,826,899)</u>	<u>(2,875,977)</u>	<u>(2,074,701)</u>	<u>801,276</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(700,266)	47,781	748,047	1,886	130,243	128,357
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,193,139	1,193,139	0	2,337,429	2,337,429	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	<u>\$492,873</u>	<u>\$1,240,920</u>	<u>\$748,047</u>	<u>\$2,339,315</u>	<u>\$2,467,672</u>	<u>\$128,357</u>

The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

(Continued)

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<u>Capital Projects Funds</u>			<u>Totals (Memorandum Only)</u>		
	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance: Favorable (Unfavorable)
<u>Revenues:</u>						
Municipal Income Tax	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,244,401	\$3,240,603	(\$3,798)
Property and Other Taxes	0	0	0	390,177	450,326	60,149
Intergovernmental Revenues	0	0	0	2,229,685	3,248,966	1,019,281
Charges for Services	0	0	0	149,700	164,854	15,154
License and Permits	0	0	0	5,875	10,739	4,864
Investment Earnings	0	0	0	282,000	535,685	253,685
Fines and Forfeitures	0	0	0	20,000	21,528	1,528
All Other Revenues	0	0	0	57,945	34,158	(23,787)
Total Revenues	0	0	0	6,379,783	7,706,859	1,327,076
<u>Expenditures:</u>						
<u>Current:</u>						
Security of Persons and Property	0	0	0	2,581,015	2,497,723	83,292
Public Health and Welfare	0	0	0	80,671	78,425	2,246
Leisure Time Activities	0	0	0	381,450	317,649	63,801
Community Environment	0	0	0	906,625	843,478	63,147
Transportation	0	0	0	1,011,210	968,783	42,427
General Government	45,000	18,798	26,202	2,344,278	1,998,038	346,240
Capital Outlay	2,055,572	1,876,873	178,699	2,055,572	1,876,873	178,699
Total Expenditures	2,100,572	1,895,671	204,901	9,360,821	8,580,969	779,852
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,100,572)	(1,895,671)	204,901	(2,981,038)	(874,110)	547,224
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</u>						
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	10,000	31,245	21,245
Operating Transfers In	496,716	832,139	335,423	5,325,836	4,542,382	(783,454)
Operating Transfers Out	0	0	0	(4,657,034)	(4,585,025)	72,009
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	496,716	832,139	335,423	678,802	(11,398)	(690,200)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Us	(1,603,856)	(1,063,532)	540,324	(2,302,236)	(885,508)	1,416,728
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	4,023,256	4,023,256	0	7,553,824	7,553,824	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$2,419,400	\$2,959,724	\$540,324	\$5,251,588	\$6,668,316	\$1,416,728

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCES
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND SIMILAR TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<u>Proprietary</u> <u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Fiduciary</u> <u>Fund Type</u>	Totals (Memorandum Only)
	Enterprise Fund	Nonexpendable Trust Funds	
<u>Operating Revenues:</u>			
Charges for Services	\$2,784,180	\$0	\$2,784,180
Other Operating Revenues	52,045	1,039,789	1,091,834
Investment Earnings	0	41,901	41,901
Total Operating Revenues	<u>2,836,225</u>	<u>1,081,690</u>	<u>3,917,915</u>
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>			
Personal Services	548,545	0	548,545
Materials and Supplies	157,784	0	157,784
Contractual Services	1,331,888	0	1,331,888
Utilities	210,019	0	210,019
Depreciation	213,809	0	213,809
Other Operating Expenses	2,149	7,089	9,238
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,464,194</u>	<u>7,089</u>	<u>2,471,283</u>
Operating Income	372,031	1,074,601	1,446,632
<u>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):</u>			
Investment Earnings	239,761	0	239,761
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(186,637)	0	(186,637)
Tap-In Fees	4,357	0	4,357
Other Nonoperating Revenue	1,639	0	1,639
Other Nonoperating Expense	0	(58,436)	(58,436)
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(600)	0	(600)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>58,520</u>	<u>(58,436)</u>	<u>84</u>
Income (Loss) Before Operating Transfers	430,551	1,016,165	1,446,716
<u>Operating Transfers:</u>			
Operating Transfers Out	(4,357)	0	(4,357)
Total Operating Transfers	<u>(4,357)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(4,357)</u>
Net Income (Loss)	426,194	1,016,165	1,442,359
Add: Depreciation Charged to Contributed Capital	<u>15,458</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,458</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Retained Earnings/Fund Balance	441,652	1,016,165	1,457,817
Restated Retained Earnings/Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	<u>8,343,356</u>	<u>38,932,872</u>	<u>47,276,228</u>
Retained Earnings/Fund Balance at End of Year	<u><u>\$8,785,008</u></u>	<u><u>\$39,949,037</u></u>	<u><u>\$48,734,045</u></u>

The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND NONEXPENDABLE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<i>Proprietary Fund Type</i>	<i>Fiduciary Fund Type</i>	Totals
	Enterprise Fund	Nonexpendable Trust Funds	(Memorandum Only)
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>			
Cash Received from Customers	\$2,825,489	\$0	\$2,825,489
Other Operating Cash Receipts	52,045	7,289	59,334
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(1,565,535)	(65,525)	(1,631,060)
Cash Payments to Employees	(556,806)	0	(556,806)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>755,193</u>	<u>(58,236)</u>	<u>696,957</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>			
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(4,357)	0	(4,357)
Net Cash Used for Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(4,357)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(4,357)</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>			
Acquisition and Construction of Assets	(726,827)	0	(726,827)
Principal Paid on Mortgage Revenue Bond	(240,000)	0	(240,000)
Principal Paid on General Obligation Bond	(40,000)	0	(40,000)
Cash Received from Tap In Fees in Excess of Cost	4,357	0	4,357
Interest Paid on All Debt	(182,729)	0	(182,729)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,185,199)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,185,199)</u>
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>			
Receipts of Interest	217,189	58,589	275,778
Sale of Investments	22,848	0	22,848
Purchase of Investments	0	(16,688)	(16,688)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>240,037</u>	<u>41,901</u>	<u>281,938</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(194,326)	(16,335)	(210,661)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	<u>3,897,590</u>	<u>916,031</u>	<u>4,813,621</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u><u>\$3,703,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$899,696</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,602,960</u></u>
<u>Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents per the Balance Sheet:</u>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,703,264	\$2,729,133	\$6,432,397
Less: Cash in Expendable Trust Funds	0	(1,820,433)	(1,820,433)
Less: Cash in Agency Fund	0	(9,004)	(9,004)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u><u>\$3,703,264</u></u>	<u><u>\$899,696</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,602,960</u></u>

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE AND NONEXPENDABLE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<u><i>Proprietary</i></u> <u><i>Fund Type</i></u>	<u><i>Fiduciary</i></u> <u><i>Fund Type</i></u>	Totals
	Enterprise Fund	Nonexpendable Trust Funds	(Memorandum Only)
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash</u>			
<u>Provided by Operating Activities:</u>			
Operating Income	\$372,031	\$1,074,601	\$1,446,632
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation Expense	213,809	0	213,809
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Revenues	613	0	613
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expenses	0	(58,436)	(58,436)
Investment Income	0	(41,901)	(41,901)
Receipt of Donated Property	0	(1,032,500)	(1,032,500)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	41,317	0	41,317
Increase in Due from Other Funds	(8)	0	(8)
Decrease in Inventory	6,113	0	6,113
Decrease in Prepaid Items	263	0	263
Increase in Accounts Payable	4,571	0	4,571
Decrease in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(4,186)	0	(4,186)
Increase in Intergovernmental Payable	126,692	0	126,692
Decrease in Compensated Absences Payable	(6,022)	0	(6,022)
Total Adjustments	<u>383,162</u>	<u>(1,132,837)</u>	<u>(749,675)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$755,193</u>	<u>(\$58,236)</u>	<u>\$696,957</u>

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

During 2000, the Waterworks Fund received \$3,550 in fixed assets contributed from other funds.

The notes to the general purpose financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
NOTES TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The City of the Village of Indian Hill, Ohio (the City), is a home-rule corporation created under the laws of the State of Ohio. The City operates under its own Charter. The current Charter, which provides for a Council/Manager form of government, was adopted in 1941 and has subsequently been amended.

The accompanying general purpose financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the City (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the City's ability to impose its will over the organization or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City.

Based on the foregoing, the City's financial reporting entity has no component units but includes all funds, account groups, agencies, boards and commissions that are part of the primary government, which includes the following services: police and fire protection, street maintenance and repairs, building inspection, parks and recreation, wastewater and other governmental services.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounting system is organized and operated on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures (expenses). The various funds are summarized by type in the general purpose financial statements. The following fund types and account groups are used by the City:

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "financial flow" (sources, uses and balances of financial resources). The following are the City's governmental fund types:

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those 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 and the provisions of the City Charter.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Capital Projects Funds - 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 - The proprietary fund is accounted for on an "economic resources" measurement focus. This measurement focus provides that all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the fund are presented as assets and liabilities of the fund to which they relate. Fund equity (i.e., net assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in net total assets.

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 of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Fiduciary Funds

Trust and Agency Funds - These funds are used to account for assets held by a government unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The City maintains expendable trust funds, nonexpendable trust funds and an agency fund. Expendable trust funds are accounted for and reported similarly to governmental funds. Nonexpendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds since capital maintenance is critical. The agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does 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 is established to account for fixed assets of the City, other than those accounted for in the proprietary funds.

General Long-Term Obligations Account Group - This account group is established to account for all long-term obligations of the City except those accounted for in the proprietary funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures or expenses in the accounts and reported in the financial statements and relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds and expendable trust and agency funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is considered to be 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. At December 31, 2000, the City did not have any general long-term debt.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year end includes state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees), income tax, local government assistance and inheritance taxes due from the County. Other revenue, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

Property taxes which are measurable at December 31, 2000, but which are not intended to finance 2000 operations or are not expected to be received within sixty (60) days after year end, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by all proprietary funds and nonexpendable trust funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation, are recorded in the proprietary funds.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting,"* the City follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

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 timetable. The major documents prepared are the annual 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 appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Budgetary Process (Continued)

All funds, other than agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated; however, only governmental funds are required to be reported in the combined financial statements. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each department. Budgetary modifications may only be made by ordinance of the City Council at the legal level of control.

1. Tax Budget

During the first Council meeting in July, the City Manager submits an annual tax 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 20th of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

2. 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 Budget Commission then certifies its actions to the City by September 1st of each year. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources which states the projected receipts by 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 appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund 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. The estimated revenue amounts reported on the accompanying budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued for 2000.

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1st of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. By Charter, the City Manager must submit an annual appropriation ordinance (for the period January 1 through December 31) to City Council by March 31 of each year. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources as certified. The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year by an ordinance of council. During the year, several supplemental appropriations measures were passed. The budgetary figures which appear in the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual--All Governmental Fund Types are presented on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results with the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Budgetary Process (Continued)

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Encumbrances outstanding at year end, however, are reported as reservations of fund balances for subsequent year expenditures in the accompanying combined balance sheet.

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each fiscal 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 subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The City's budgetary process accounts for the City's transactions on a basis other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenues and expenditures are recognized on the cash basis. Utilizing the cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances are recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the budgetary basis as opposed to reservation of fund balance on the GAAP basis.

This space intentionally left blank.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Budgetary Process (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the governmental funds:

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses			
	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds
GAAP Basis	\$400,677	(\$172,252)	(\$1,062,864)
Increase (Decrease):			
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 2000 received during 2001	(397,410)	(180,033)	0
Accrued Revenues at December 31, 1999 received during 2000	45,732	491,005	0
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 2000 paid during 2001	128,466	2,075	9,026
Accrued Expenditures at December 31, 1999 paid during 2000	(107,258)	(9,323)	(9,376)
1999 Prepays for 2000	6,797	309	0
2000 Prepays for 2001	(7,674)	(393)	0
Outstanding Encumbrances	(21,549)	(1,145)	(318)
Budget Basis	<u>\$47,781</u>	<u>\$130,243</u>	<u>(\$1,063,532)</u>

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and the State Treasury Asset Reserve (STAR Ohio). The STAR Ohio is considered an investment for purposes of GASB Statement No. 3, but it is reported as a cash equivalent in the general purpose financial statements because it is a highly liquid instrument which is readily convertible to cash.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash, including the investment instrument described above, represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and investments account. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the share of equity in the pooled cash and investments of the proprietary funds is considered to be a cash equivalent. See Note 3 "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Revised Code, and the City Charter. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City reports its investments at fair value. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, are recognized as revenue in the operating statements. Fair value is determined by quoted market prices.

The City invested funds in the STAR Ohio during 2000. STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio 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 STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2000. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

G. Receivables

Receivables consist primarily of state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees), inheritance taxes due from the County, income taxes and local government assistance in the governmental funds and accounts (billings for user charged services, including unbilled amounts) in the proprietary funds.

H. Inventory

Inventories are stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds and proprietary funds. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased and as expenses in the proprietary funds type when used. The reservations for inventory in the balance sheet of the governmental fund types indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for future expenditures.

I. Fixed Assets and Depreciation

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to fixed assets is determined by their ultimate use:

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - General Governmental Purposes

Fixed assets acquired or constructed for general governmental purposes are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years) in the General Fixed Assets Account Group. Contributed fixed assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Fixed Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - General Governmental Purposes (Continued)

Fixed assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems, have not been capitalized. Such assets normally are immovable and of value only to the City. Therefore, the stewardship for such capital expenditures can be satisfied without recording these assets.

The City has elected not to record depreciation in the General Fixed Assets Account Group.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment - Proprietary Fund Types

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the proprietary funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost for assets not purchased in recent years), including interest capitalized during construction and architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Contributed fixed assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received. The property, plant and equipment recorded in the nonexpendable trust funds are for the sole benefit of these funds and are not used for the general purposes of the City.

Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives (Years)</u>
Buildings	40 - 60
Improvements Other Than Buildings	20 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures	5 - 20

J. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the City has numerous transactions between funds, most of which are in the form of transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets, and service debt. The accompanying combined financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers. To the extent that certain transactions between funds have not been paid or received as of year end, interfund receivables or payables have been recorded.

K. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," the City records a liability for vacation time and sick leave when the obligation is attributable to services previously rendered, to rights that vest or accumulate, and where payment of the obligation is probable and can be reasonably determined. For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable, available resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "compensated absences payable". The remaining portion of the liability is reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Employees of the City earn vacation leave at various rates within limits specified under collective bargaining agreements or under statute. At termination or retirement, employees are paid at their full rate for 100% of their unused vacation leave.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments, as of the balance sheet date, and on leave balances accumulated by other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

L. 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 obligations account group. Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in those funds.

Long-term liabilities are being repaid from the following funds:

<u>Obligation</u>	<u>Fund</u>
General Obligation Bond	Waterworks Fund
Mortgage Revenue Bond	Waterworks Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Waterworks Fund

M. Issuance Costs

In governmental fund types, issuance costs are recognized in the current period. 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. Issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges.

N. Contributed Capital

Contributed capital represents resources not subject to repayment provided to the enterprise fund from other funds, other governments, and private sources. These assets are recorded at their market value on the date contributed. Depreciation on those assets acquired or constructed with capital grants is expensed and closed to contributed capital at year end.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

O. Reservations of Fund Balances

Fund balances are reserved for inventories of supplies, prepaid items and encumbered amounts that have not been accrued at year end.

P. Total Columns on Combined Financial Statements

Total columns on the Combined Financial Statements are captioned “Memorandum Only” to indicate they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns does not present financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Such data is not comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2 - RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE / RETAINED EARNINGS / INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYABLE

The fund balance at December 31, 1999 in the special revenue funds was restated to record income taxes receivable. The fund balance at December 31, 1999 in the expendable trust funds was restated, as was the intergovernmental payable liability in the agency fund. The amount of fund equity arising from this error (agency funds – assets must equal liabilities) was recorded in the expendable trust funds. The retained earnings balance at December 31, 1999 in the enterprise fund has been restated. The restatements resulted in the following changes:

	Special Revenue Funds	Expendable Trust Funds	Agency Fund	Enterprise Fund
Fund Balance/Retained Earnings				
As previously reported	\$2,357,029	\$1,977,114	\$0	\$8,348,824
Understatement of Income Taxes				
Receivable	465,457	0	0	0
(Over) Understatement of				
Intergovernmental Payable	0	(13,417)	13,417	0
Understatement of Contributed Capital	0	0	0	(5,468)
Restated Fund Balance/Retained Earnings				
At January 1, 2000	<u>\$2,822,486</u>	<u>\$1,963,697</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$8,343,356</u>

As a result of the understatement of income taxes receivable in the special revenue funds, the excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses was restated from a prior year balance of \$1,011,231 to a restated balance of \$1,476,688. The other changes noted above, were deemed to be immaterial and thus their impact on the respective statements of income are not disclosed here.

NOTE 3 – EQUITY IN POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of a majority of individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash and investments. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments."

The investment and deposit of City monies is governed by the provisions of the Charter and Codified Ordinances of the City as well as the Ohio Revised Code. Accordingly, only financial institutions approved by City Council are eligible to hold the City's cash deposits. In addition, investments may only be purchased, after competitive quotations are obtained, through financial institutions located within Ohio or through "primary securities dealers" as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Ohio law requires the classification of funds held by the City into three categories. Category 1 consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in a "cash" or "cash equivalent" status for immediate use by the City. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- 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 or interest by the United States;
- 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;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;

NOTE 3 – EQUITY IN POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS
(Continued)

- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets 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
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Based upon criteria described in GASB Statement No. 3 "*Deposits With Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements) and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*," collateral held in single financial collateral pools with securities being held by the pledging financial institutions' agent in the pool's name are classified as Category 3.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 3 (GASB No. 3) has established risk categories for deposits and investments as follows:

Deposits:

- Category 1 Insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or by its agent in the City's name.
- Category 2 Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.
- Category 3 Uncollateralized as defined by the GASB (securities pledged with the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name).

Investments:

- Category 1 Insured or registered, or securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name.
- Category 2 Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.
- Category 3 Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

NOTE 3 – EQUITY IN POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS
(Continued)

A. Deposits

At December 31, 2000, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$210,700 and the bank balance was \$636,052. Federal depository insurance covered \$100,000 of the bank balance. The remaining deposits of \$536,052 were classified as Category 3, uncollateralized, as defined by GASB (securities are pledged with the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name).

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2000 are categorized below to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year end.

<u>Categorized Investments</u>	<u>Category 1</u>	<u>Category 2</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
U.S. Government Securities	\$4,546,648	\$0	\$4,546,648
Corporate Bonds	0	164,445	164,445
Corporate Stocks	0	2,208,601	2,208,601
Total Categorized Investments	<u>4,546,648</u>	<u>2,373,046</u>	<u>6,919,694</u>
 <u>Non-Categorized Investments</u>			
STAR Ohio	N/A	N/A	4,514,811
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	N/A	1,488,730
Total Investments	<u>\$4,546,648</u>	<u>\$2,373,046</u>	<u>\$12,923,235</u>

Corporate stocks and bonds are prohibited by Ohio statute. The City was endowed with both to its trust funds. No public funds were used to acquire these investments. STAR Ohio and money market mutual funds are not categorized because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

C. Reconciliation of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The classification of cash, cash equivalents and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9. The classification of cash and cash equivalents (deposits) for purposes of this note are based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 3.

A reconciliation between classifications of cash and investments on the combined balance sheet and the classifications per this GASB Statement No. 3 disclosure is as follows:

	<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>
Per Combined Balance Sheet	\$13,133,935	\$0
U.S. Government Securities	(4,546,648)	4,546,648
Corporate Bonds	(164,445)	164,445
Corporate Stocks	(2,208,601)	2,208,601
Money Market Mutual Funds	(1,488,730)	1,488,730
STAR Ohio	(4,514,811)	4,514,811
Per GASB Statement No. 3	<u>\$210,700</u>	<u>\$12,923,235</u>

NOTE 4 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2000 were levied after October 1, 1999 on assessed values as of January 1, 1999, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be revalued every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2000. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 1; the remainder is payable by June 30.

Taxes collected from tangible personal property (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the prior calendar year on assessed values during and at the close of the most recent fiscal year of the taxpayer that ended on or before March 31 of that calendar year, and at the tax rates determined in the preceding year. Tangible personal property used in business (except for public utilities) is currently assessed for ad valorem taxation purposes at 25 percent of its true value. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20 of the year assessed. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due April 30; the remainder payable by September 20.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at 100 percent of its true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of the Village of Indian Hill. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 was \$.96 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value upon which the 2000 levy was based was \$536,394,020. This amount constitutes \$524,522,960 in real property assessed value, \$3,631,390 in other real property, \$7,117,630 in public utility assessed value and \$1,122,040 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is .096% (.96 mills) of assessed value.

B. Income Tax

The City levies a resident income tax of .25% based upon Ohio Adjusted Gross Income. No reciprocal credit is recognized for residents who may be employed in other municipalities. The majority of returns are filed annually, on April 30 of each year, although the City does receive some monthly and/or quarterly remittances.

For fiscal 2000, income tax revenue totaled \$3,240,603.

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2000 consisted primarily of taxes, interfund receivables, accounts receivable, and intergovernmental receivables arising from entitlement or shared revenues.

NOTE 6 - OPERATING TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of operating transfers in and out for all funds for 2000:

Fund	Transfer In	Transfer Out
General Fund	\$2,892,472	\$1,692,553
Special Revenue Funds:		
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund	801,276	0
Income Tax Fund	0	2,892,472
Bridle Trail Fund	16,495	0
Total Special Revenue Funds	817,771	2,892,472
Capital Projects Fund:		
Capital Improvement Reserve Fund	832,139	0
Expendable Trust Funds:		
Rowe Arboretum Fund	47,000	0
Enterprise Fund:		
Waterworks Fund	0	4,357
Total All Funds	<u>\$4,589,382</u>	<u>\$4,589,382</u>

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND BALANCES

Individual interfund balances at December 31, 2000 are as follows:

Fund	Due from Other Funds	Due to Other Funds
General Fund	\$0	\$292
Enterprise Fund:		
Waterworks Fund	292	0
Totals	<u>\$292</u>	<u>\$292</u>

NOTE 8 - FIXED ASSETS

A. General Fixed Assets

Changes in general fixed assets during the year ended December 31, 2000 are as follows:

Category	December 31, 1999	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2000
Land	\$5,077,543	\$893,376	\$0	\$5,970,919
Buildings and Improvements	1,509,852	434,959	(11,799)	1,933,012
Improvements Other than Buildings	673,815	17,182	(3,425)	687,572
Machinery and Equipment	2,427,728	381,505	(171,926)	2,637,307
Construction in Progress	10,894	3,403	(10,894)	3,403
Totals	\$9,699,832	\$1,730,425	(\$198,044)	\$11,232,213

B. Proprietary Fixed Assets

Summary by category at December 31, 2000:

Category	Enterprise Fund	Nonexpendable Trust Funds
Land	\$84,087	\$39,049,341
Land Improvements	9,205,163	0
Buildings and Improvements	3,050,638	0
Machinery and Equipment	1,228,472	0
Subtotal	13,568,360	39,049,341
Accumulated Depreciation	(4,881,081)	0
Total Fixed Assets	\$8,687,279	\$39,049,341

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

All of the City’s full-time employees participate in one of two separate retirement systems which are cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans.

A. Public Employees Retirement System (the “PERS of Ohio”)

The following information was provided by the PERS of Ohio to assist the City in complying with GASB Statement No. 27, “Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers.”

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers, participate in the PERS of Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The PERS of Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the PERS of Ohio. 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 1-800-222-7377.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. Public Employees Retirement System (the “PERS of Ohio”) (Continued)

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. The employee contribution rate is 8.5%. The Retirement Board instituted a temporary employer contribution rate rollback for calendar year 2000. The rate rollback was 20% for state and local government divisions. The 2000 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 10.84%, of covered payroll, 6.54% to fund the pension and 4.3% to fund health care. The 1999 and 1998 employer contribution rates were 13.55%. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the PERS of Ohio for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$282,802, \$336,691 and \$332,255, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The PERS of Ohio provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the PERS of Ohio is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the PERS of Ohio is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the PERS of Ohio. The portion of the 2000 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2000 was 4.3% of covered payroll which amounted to \$112,181.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the PERS of Ohio's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 1999. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. 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. The investment assumption rate for 1999 was 7.75%. An annual increase of 4.75% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.75% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.54% to 5.1%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.75% annually.

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants was 401,339. The actuarial value of the PERS of Ohio net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 1999 is \$10,805.5 million. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were \$12,473.6 million and \$1,668.1 million, respectively.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (the “OP&F Fund”)

All City full-time police officers participate in the OP&F Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The OP&F Fund provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Contribution requirements and benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the OP&F Fund. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164 or by calling (614) 228-2975.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% for police officers. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$218,659, \$217,265 and \$209,908 which was equal to the required contributions for each year.

The OP&F Fund provides postemployment 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 school on a full-time or two-thirds basis. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code also provides statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals from the employer's contributions to the OP&F Fund.

The portion of the 2000 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$81,296 representing 7.25% of covered payroll for police. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. 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. As of December 31, 1999, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 12,467 for police. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 1999 were \$95,004,633, which was net of member contributions of \$5,518,098.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of long-term obligation activity for the year ended December 31, 2000 follows:

		Balance December 31, 1999	Issued (Retired)	Balance December 31, 2000
Enterprise Fund:				
Mortgage Revenue Bond:				
2.80 -5.25% 1993 Water Works Revenue Refunding	2009	\$2,740,000	(\$240,000)	\$2,500,000
General Obligation Bond:				
3.00-6.00% 1992 Water Works Improvement	2012	755,000	(40,000)	715,000
Total Enterprise Funds		<u>\$3,495,000</u>	<u>(\$280,000)</u>	<u>\$3,215,000</u>
General Long-Term Obligations Account Group:				
Other Long-Term Obligations:				
Compensated Absences		\$762,016	\$22,121	\$784,137
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		<u>762,016</u>	<u>22,121</u>	<u>784,137</u>
Total General Long-Term Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations		<u>\$762,016</u>	<u>\$22,121</u>	<u>\$784,137</u>

A. Defeased Debt

In 1993, the City defeased a portion of its 1988 and 1989 Series Waterworks Bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's financial statements. As a result, \$2,665,000 of the bonds are considered to be defeased and \$255,000 of the outstanding bonds were paid as scheduled by the City and are not considered to be defeased. As of December 31, 2000, \$2,370,000 of the 1988 and 1989 series bonds are still outstanding.

B. Compensated Absences

All full-time City employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per calendar month of active service. Upon voluntary separation from the City, an employee shall receive one half of monetary compensation for each day of unused sick leave; the monetary compensation will be at the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of resignation. In addition, any employee with 10 years of service is entitled to severance pay equal to one month of salary if a salaried employee or 190 hours if an hourly employee, plus 10% of a month's salary for every year of employment beyond 10 years.

As of December 31, 2000, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$784,137 for all funds of the City except the proprietary fund. For governmental funds, the entire amount was considered long-term since no payments were anticipated which would require the use of current available financial resources. The liability has been reported in the General Long-Term Obligations Account Group. The portion attributable to the proprietary fund has been recorded within the fund.

NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

C. Principal and Interest Requirements

The principal and interest requirements to retire long-term debt obligations at December 31, 2000, are as follows:

Years	Mortgage Revenue Bond		General Obligation Bond		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2001	\$250,000	\$115,287	\$45,000	\$40,405	\$295,000	\$155,692
2002	265,000	104,082	45,000	37,953	310,000	142,035
2003	275,000	91,996	50,000	35,316	325,000	127,312
2004	285,000	79,043	50,000	32,491	335,000	111,534
2005	295,000	65,118	55,000	29,484	350,000	94,602
2006-2010	1,130,000	105,027	315,000	95,383	1,445,000	200,410
2011-2014	0	0	155,000	9,450	155,000	9,450
Totals	<u>\$2,500,000</u>	<u>\$560,553</u>	<u>\$715,000</u>	<u>\$280,482</u>	<u>\$3,215,000</u>	<u>\$841,035</u>

NOTE 11 - CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

Enterprise fund contributed capital is recorded at the fair market value of the related assets at the date received. Depreciation on contributed fixed assets resulting from capital contributions is charged to contributed capital.

A schedule of changes in contributed capital is presented below:

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
Restated Balance at Beginning of Year	\$664,984
Plus: Contributions by Other Funds	3,550
Less: Depreciation on Contributed Capital	<u>(15,458)</u>
Balance at End of Year	<u>\$653,076</u>

NOTE 12 – GREEN AREAS LAND OWNERSHIP

The City accounts for land donated for use as green areas valued at \$39,049,341 within the Green Areas Endowment Fund. The property is held in trust with various deed restrictions. In accordance with the terms of the trust agreement, this property cannot be sold or developed.

NOTE 13 - 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. On September 1, 1996 the City entered into a joint insurance pool, Miami Valley Risk Management Association, Inc. (MVRMA, Inc.) with other local cities. As of December 31, 2000, the pool has sixteen members. The pool has been operational since December of 1988 and was formed in accordance with Section 2744 of the Ohio Revised Code. This jointly governed organization provides real and personal property, crime, general liability, boiler and machinery, police professional and public official liability coverage up to the limits stated below. Membership in MVRMA is intended to provide broad based coverage up to the limits stated below, with increased emphasis on safety and loss prevention and to create an opportunity for other local governments to participate. MVRMA is a non-profit corporation governed by a sixteen member board of trustees, consisting of a representative appointed by each of the member cities. The board of trustees elects the officers of the corporation, with each trustee having a single vote. Management is provided by an Executive Director, who is assisted by a full-time Claims Manager, Loss Control Manager and office staff. The board is responsible for its own financial matters and the corporation maintains its own books of account. Budgeting and financing of MVRMA is subject to the approval of the board.

The sixteen participating cities and their respective pool contribution factors for the loss year ended December 31, 2000 are:

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Beavercreek	8.64 %
Blue Ash	7.48
Indian Hill	2.45
Kettering	16.56
Madeira	1.29
Mason	6.16
Miamisburg	12.15
Montgomery	3.94
Sidney	7.72
Springdale	5.90
Tipp City	2.66
Troy	8.14
Vandalia	5.57
West Carrollton	4.62
Wilmington	4.55
Wyoming	2.17
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>

The individual MVRMA, Inc. members are not considered "participants having equity interest" as defined by GASB Statement No. 14 since members have no rights to any assets of MVRMA, Inc. other than possible residual claims upon dissolution. The risk of loss is transferred from the City to the pool. Therefore, MVRMA, Inc. is a multi-jurisdictional arrangement that has the characteristics of a joint venture but has additional features that distinguish it, for financial reporting purposes, from the traditional joint venture defined in GASB Statement No. 14.

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following is a summary of insurance coverages at year end:

Property	\$432,383,397	blanket limit
General Liability	10,500,000	per occurrence
Boiler and Machinery	432,383,397	blanket limit
Public Officials Liability /	500,000	per occurrence
Police Professional Liability	10,000,000	excess \$1 Million
Automobile Liability	10,500,000	per occurrence
Flood (Property)	100,000,000	annual aggregate
Earthquake (Property)	100,000,000	annual aggregate

The deductible per occurrence is \$2,500. During 2000, MVRMA's self insured retention (SIR) limit for property was \$150,000 except boiler and machinery, which was \$5,000. The SIR for liability was \$500,000. The City pays an annual premium to MVRMA which is intended to cover administrative expenses and any claims covered by the pool. The MVRMA Board of Trustees has the ability to require the member cities to make supplemental payments in the event reserves are not adequate to cover claims in a particular loss year. The City was not required to make any supplemental payments as of December 31, 2000.

MVRMA issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for MVRMA, Inc. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 4625 Presidential Way, Kettering, Ohio 45429-5706.

With the exceptions of employee group health insurance and workers' compensation, all insurance is held with MVRMA. The City pays all elected officials bonds by statute.

The City participates in the Ohio Municipal League public entity insurance purchasing pool for workers' compensation. The Group Rating Plan is administered by Gates McDonald who was paid an annual fee of \$4,337 in 2000. The OML Group Rating Plan is intended to achieve lower workers' compensation premium rates for the participants, and result in the establishment of a safer working environment. There are no additional contributions required by a participant other than their annual fee.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverages from the prior year in any category of risk.

NOTE 14 – CONDUIT DEBT

The City of the Village of Indian Hill, Ohio (the "Issuer"), made a loan to assist in the financing of the acquisition, construction, equipping, and installation of certain school facilities to be used by Cincinnati Country Day School (the "Borrower"), a non-profit corporation. City Council approved this loan on April 19, 1999, after determining that the City, by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio, including Article VIII, Section 13 of the Constitution of Ohio, Chapter 165 of the Ohio Revised Code is authorized and empowered among other things (a) to make a loan as previously described to the Cincinnati Country Day School which has received a determination from the Internal Revenue Service that it is an entity described in Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, within the boundaries of the Issuer, (b) to issue and sell its revenue bonds to provide moneys for such loans and (c) to enact bond legislation and execute and deliver the agreements.

NOTE 14 – CONDUIT DEBT (Continued)

City Council has determined that the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of the project will promote the economic welfare of the people of the Issuer and the State of Ohio and create or preserve jobs and employment opportunities. Council therefore assisted with the financing of the project through the issuance of revenue bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$17,600,000, which were closed on May 6, 1999 and this principal amount is still outstanding at December 31, 2000. The Adjustable Rate Demand, Economic Development Revenue Bonds, series 1999, are special obligations of the City and do not represent or constitute an indebtedness of the Issuer within the meaning of the Constitution of the State of Ohio or a pledge of faith and credit or the taxing power of the Issuer, the State of Ohio or any political subdivision, municipality or other local agency. The Series 1999 Bonds, from payments provided for under a Loan Agreement with the Cincinnati Country Day School, from funds drawn under an irrevocable Letter of Credit issued by Fifth Third Bank. No covenant or agreement of any member of the City Council of the City of the Village of Indian Hill, Ohio or of any officer, agent attorney or employee of the Issuer in his or her individual capacity, nor shall any officer or employee of the Issuer executing the Bonds be liable personally on the bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the Bonds.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives financial assistance from various federal, state and local agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires the compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2000.

B. Litigation

There are several lawsuits pending in which the City is involved. The City's management believes that the ultimate outcome of these matters will not significantly impact the City's financial position or operations.

THE CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL, OHIO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

	Restated Balance December 31, 1999	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31, 2000
<u>District Agency Fund</u>				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$22,586	\$35,343	(\$48,925)	\$9,004
Total Assets	<u>\$22,586</u>	<u>\$35,343</u>	<u>(\$48,925)</u>	<u>\$9,004</u>
Liabilities:				
Intergovernmental Payables	\$22,586	\$35,343	(\$48,925)	\$9,004
Total Liabilities	<u>\$22,586</u>	<u>\$35,343</u>	<u>(\$48,925)</u>	<u>\$9,004</u>



STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

JIM PETRO, AUDITOR OF STATE

250 West Court Street
Suite 150 E
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Telephone 513-361-8550
800-368-7419
Facsimile 513-361-8577
www.auditor.state.oh.us

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Members of Council
City of the Village of Indian Hill
6525 Drake Road
Indian Hill, Ohio 45243

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the City of the Village of Indian Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2001, wherein we noted the City changed its method of accounting for income taxes. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

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 of the City in a separate letter dated June 15, 2001.

Internal Control 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.

The City of the Village of Indian Hill
Hamilton County
Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Required By
Governmental Auditing Standards
Page 2

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

Jim Petro
Auditor of State

June 15, 2001



STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR

JIM PETRO, AUDITOR OF STATE

88 East Broad Street
P.O. Box 1140
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1140
Telephone 614-466-4514
800-282-0370
Facsimile 614-466-4490

CITY OF THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL

HAMILTON 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.

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
AUGUST 7, 2001**