



CITY OF BELLE ISLE, FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

This section contains the following subsections:

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- Letter of Transmittal
- List of Principal Officials
- Organizational Chart
- Certificate of Achievement

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CITY OF BELLE ISLE, FLORIDA

1600 Nela Avenue
Belle Isle, Florida 32809
(407) 851-7730 • FAX (407) 240-2222
www.cityofbelleislefl.org

March 9, 2019

Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Commission
And Citizens of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*

State law requires that all general-purpose local governments publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the comprehensive annual financial report of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida* for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the *City of Belle Isle* has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the *City of Belle Isle's* financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the *City of Belle Isle's* comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The *City of Belle Isle's* financial statements have been audited by McDirmit Davis & Company LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the *City of Belle Isle* for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the *City of Belle Isle's* financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

GAAP require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The *City of Belle Isle's* MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the Government

The *City of Belle Isle*, incorporated in 1924, is located in Central Florida. The *City of Belle Isle* is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal properties located within its boundaries. It also is empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which occurs periodically when deemed appropriate by the governing commission.

The *City of Belle Isle* operated under a strong-mayor form of government since 1924. However, in November 2003, a charter referendum was passed that changed the City to a commission/manager form of government, with an appointed City Manager, seven elected City Commissioners and a separately elected Mayor. The governing body is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees, and hiring the City's manager, clerk and attorney. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the governing commission, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the government, and for appointing the heads of various departments. The Commission is elected on a non-partisan basis. Commission members serve three-year staggered terms and the mayor is elected to serve a three-year term.

The *City of Belle Isle* provides a full range of services, including general government, police, fire protection; the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and other infrastructure; and recreational activities.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the *City of Belle Isle's* financial planning and control. The Commission is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget by no later than September 30, the close of the *City of Belle Isle's* fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), and department (e.g., police). The City Manager can make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments, however, require the special approval of the City Commission. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for all funds.

City Highlights

The *City of Belle Isle* is a residential community located in the heart of Central Florida and surrounding beautiful Lake Conway. The City was formed by area residents in 1924 to protect Lake Conway and the beautiful, natural environment of the area. The City is 5.12 square miles in area with an estimated population of 6,944 residents based on the BEBR Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

The goal of the City is to be Central Florida's premier community where residents and business can thrive in a healthy environment centered on Lake Conway with the support of a responsive city government.

The mission of the City is to preserve the quality of life and community identity and to provide needed services to our residents through careful and meaningful growth management and sound fiscal control.

Planned growth for the City includes those areas contiguous to the current city boundaries including the areas south and west of the City. Conservative fiscal management and growth has resulted in the *City of Belle Isle* becoming one of Orange County's most desirable communities.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the *City of Belle Isle* operates.

Local Economy - The *City of Belle Isle* remains in good and stable financial condition; however the City continues to have concerns relative to the actions of the Federal and State Governments. Federal and State unfunded mandates continue to be forced on the smaller local governments which can have a detrimental effect on funding and in some cases require funding to be allocated from reserve funds. This is a dangerous precedent and one that cities are most concerned about. The City of Belle Isle continues to be vigilant and is committed to slowing this trend while balancing the needs of our infrastructure and service provision.

As a result of the desirability of lakefront living and our unique location, we are experiencing a significant influx of newer residents with substantial financial resources. The City has seen significant growth in residential and commercial construction and anticipates it's continuance in the future. The property and resale values have stabilized or increased compared to property and resale values in the surrounding areas.

Long-Term Financial Planning – Stormwater, drainage and paving projects continue to be among the City's highest priorities with a substantial portion of the five year Capital Improvements Program being designated towards improvements in those areas.

Parks beautification and barrier free accessibility is also being implemented through the City's community beautification program for enhancements to parks and open space within the City.

Relevant Financial Policies - Along with the annual budget, the City provides a comprehensive five- year projection. This plan details estimated personnel operating and capital costs for continuing operations and expansion plans for all City functions.

Major Initiatives – Despite the challenges related to the economy, the City has continued to work on various projects. In addition, the City completed a number of miscellaneous concrete sidewalk repairs and street resurfacing during 2018. The City plans to continue sidewalk repairs and resurfacing in 2019.

Awards and Acknowledgements

The Government of Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the *City of Belle Isle* for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017. This was the eighteenth consecutive year that the government received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government published an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. This report satisfied both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement's Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the finance and administration department. We would like to express our appreciation to all members of the department who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the mayor and the governing commission for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the *City of Belle Isle's* finances.

Respectfully submitted



Bob Francis
City Manager


Tracey Richardson
Finance Manager

Elected Officials

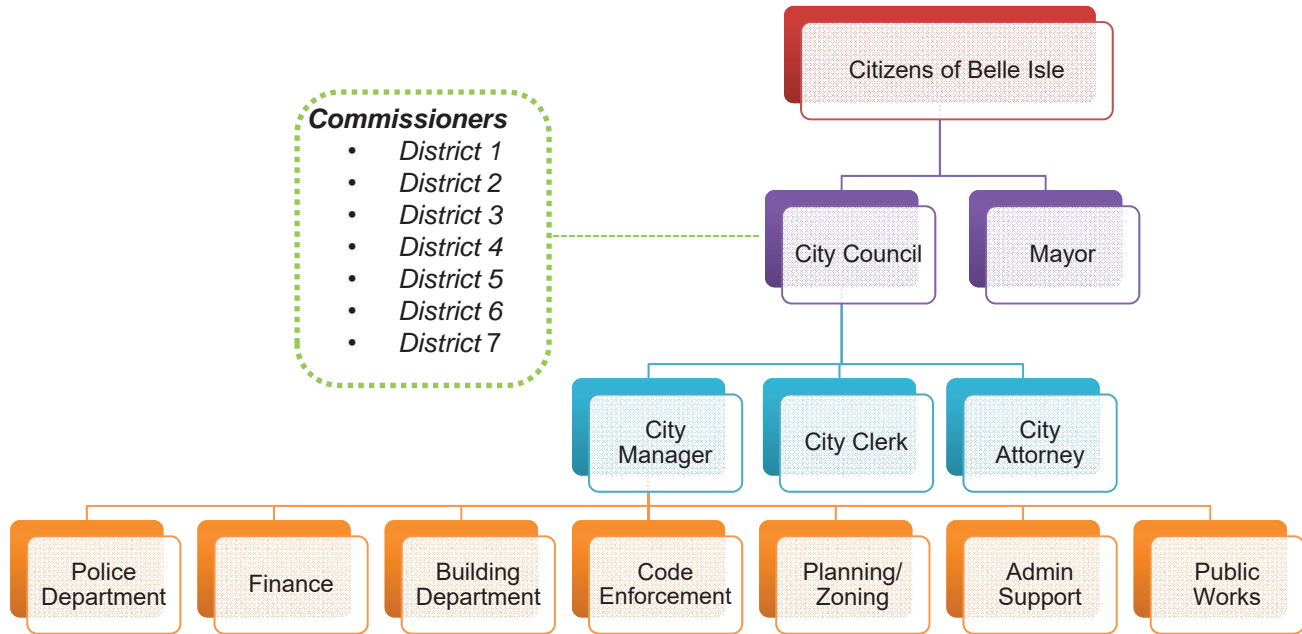
Mayor	Honorable Lydia Pisano
District #1 City Commissioner	Ed Gold Jr.
District #2 City Commissioner	Anthony Carugno
District #3 City Commissioner	Jeremy Weinsier
District #4 City Commissioner	Mike Sims
District #5 City Commissioner	Harvey Readey
District #6 City Commissioner	Jim Partin
District #7 City Commissioner	Sue Nielsen

City Officials

City Manager	Bob Francis
City Clerk	Yolanda Quiceno
Finance Manager	Tracey Richardson



City of Belle Isle Organizational Chart





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Belle Isle
Florida**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2017

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL SECTION

This section contains the following subsections:

- Independent Auditor's Report
- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- Basic Financial Statements
- Required Supplementary Information
- Combining and Individual Fund
- Financial Statements and Schedules

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners
City of Belle Isle, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*, as of September 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 to 9 and 33 to 35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the *City of Belle Isle's* financial statements as a whole. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements and budgetary comparison schedules, as listed in the table of contents, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and budgetary comparison schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, based on our audit, and the procedures performed as described above, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and budgetary comparison schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 20, 2019 on our consideration of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida's* internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

McDiernit Davis & Company, LLC

Orlando, Florida
March 20, 2019

As management of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida* we offer readers of the *City of Belle Isle's* financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the *City of Belle Isle* for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the *City of Belle Isle* exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$9,263,567 (net position). Of this amount, \$1,359,354 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position decreased by \$310,396.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the *City of Belle Isle's* governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,359,745, a decrease of \$1,260,511 in comparison with the prior year. The general fund had an ending unassigned fund balance of \$982,369, which is 14% of total general fund expenditures.
- The *City of Belle Isle's* total debt is \$10,061,428 at September 30, 2018. This includes Charter School Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2012, which are payable solely from the pledged lease revenue and neither the property, nor the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City, is pledged as security for the payment of the Bonds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the *City of Belle Isle's* (the City) basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the *City of Belle Isle's* finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The governmental activities of the City of Belle Isle include general government, public safety and physical environment.

The government-wide financial statements include only the *City of Belle Isle* itself (known as the primary government).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10-11 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The *City of Belle Isle*, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The *City of Belle Isle* has five governmental funds - the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and three special revenue funds.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The *City of Belle Isle* adopts an annual appropriated budget for all governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund, debt service fund, and special revenue funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget and are presented as required supplementary information for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and combining schedules for the nonmajor governmental funds.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12-14 of this report.

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Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position - As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the *City of Belle Isle*, assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$9,263,567 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Current and other assets	\$ 3,978,974	\$ 5,537,482
Capital assets	16,099,501	15,014,595
Total assets	20,078,475	20,552,077
Long-term liabilities outstanding	10,186,518	10,044,031
Other liabilities	624,755	929,993
Total liabilities	10,811,273	10,974,024
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,635	4,090
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	6,819,323	6,008,461
Restricted	1,084,890	1,180,583
Unrestricted	1,359,354	2,384,919
Total net position	\$ 9,263,567	\$ 9,573,963

Seventy-four percent (74%) of the City's net position is net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the City's net position, \$1,084,890 (12%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, \$1,359,354 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the *City of Belle Isle* is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position.

Statement of Activities

Governmental activities decreased the *City of Belle Isle's* net position by \$310,396. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

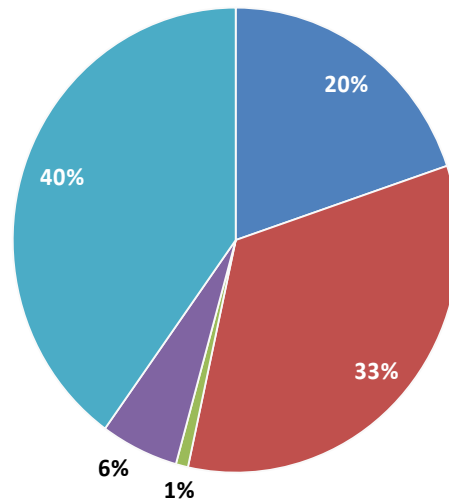
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 2,160,939	\$ 2,308,249
Operating grants and contributions	279,947	236,272
Capital grants and contributions	5,000	7,934
	<u>2,445,886</u>	<u>2,552,455</u>
General revenues:		
Property taxes	2,912,422	2,711,321
Franchise and utility taxes	410,481	395,702
Intergovernmental	1,441,977	1,366,176
Investment income and miscellaneous	64,963	63,298
	<u>4,829,843</u>	<u>4,536,497</u>
Total revenues	<u>7,275,729</u>	<u>7,088,952</u>
Expenses:		
General government	2,281,821	2,000,529
Public safety	3,152,637	2,827,193
Physical environment	1,591,156	1,491,093
Interest on long-term debt	560,511	585,303
Total expenses	<u>7,586,125</u>	<u>6,904,118</u>
Increase in Net Position	(310,396)	184,834
Net position, beginning	<u>9,573,963</u>	<u>9,389,129</u>
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 9,263,567</u>	<u>\$ 9,573,963</u>

Public safety expenses increased by \$325,444 primarily due to increased salary costs for the police department and increased fire protection costs.

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities

- Intergovernmental
- Program Revenues
- Investment Income & Miscellaneous
- Other Taxes
- Property Taxes



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the *City of Belle Isle* used fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements.

Governmental Funds - The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the *City of Belle Isle's* financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the largest fund of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*. The general fund balance decreased by \$1,013,976 primarily because of funds used in cleanup efforts after Hurricane Irma and the City has not yet been reimbursed by FEMA.

The debt service fund balance increased \$123,780 primarily due to borrowing on the City's line of credit for HVAC replacement at the charter schools.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal 2018 year, actual revenues were more than budgeted revenues in the General Fund by approximately \$180,000. Also, expenditures less than budgeted by approximately \$347,000 primarily due to planned capital projects spending that did not occur until after year end.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The *City of Belle Isle's* investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2018, amounts to \$16,099,501 (net of accumulated depreciation), as detailed below. The total increase in City's total capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$1,084,906 (a 7% increase in total capital assets)

Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Land	\$ 2,218,357	\$ 2,218,357
Buildings	6,314,127	6,508,358
Improvements	755,701	725,744
Machinery and equipment	814,290	302,667
Intangibles	5,300	10,136
Infrastructure	5,795,630	5,249,333
Construction in progress	196,096	-
Total	\$ 16,099,501	\$ 15,014,595

Additional information on the *City of Belle Isle's* capital assets can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Long-Term Debt - At the end of the current fiscal year, the *City of Belle Isle* had total debt outstanding of \$10,061,428. This debt includes leases on the acquisition of equipment, line of credit, and Charter School Lease Revenue Bonds, which are nonrecourse. Additional information on long-term debt can be found in Note 9 of this report.

Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Capital lease payable	\$ 116,428	\$ 667
Line of credit	250,000	-
Bonds payable	9,695,000	9,935,000
Total	\$ 10,061,428	\$ 9,935,667

Next Year's Budget and Rates

During the current fiscal year, the fund balance in the general fund decreased to \$1,473,141 and the balance appropriated for spending in 2019 was \$490,772.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the *City of Belle Isle's* finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information should be addressed to the office of the Finance Manager, *City of Belle Isle*, 1600 Nela Avenue, Belle Isle, FL 32809.

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Basic Financial Statements

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2018

	<u>Primary Government</u>
	<u>Governmental</u>
	<u>Activities</u>
Assets:	
Cash	\$ 3,768,306
Investments	34,479
Due from other governments	176,189
Capital assets:	
Not being depreciated	2,414,453
Being depreciated, net	13,685,048
Total assets	<u>\$ 20,078,475</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	135,185
Accrued liabilities	42,132
Accrued interest payable	5,526
Matured bonds and interest payable	425,212
Deposits	16,700
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	317,423
Due in more than one year	9,869,095
Total liabilities	<u>10,811,273</u>
Deferred Inflows:	
Deferred credit on debt refunding	3,635
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>3,635</u>
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	6,819,323
Restricted for:	
Debt service	533,858
Stormwater	306,979
Other purposes	244,053
Unrestricted	1,359,354
Total net position	<u>\$ 9,263,567</u>

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenue Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
					Primary Governmental Activities
Primary Government:					
Governmental activities:					
General Government	\$ 2,281,821	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,281,821)
Public Safety	3,152,637	119,566	10,316	5,000	(3,017,755)
Physical Environment	1,591,156	1,056,529	269,631	-	(264,996)
Interest on Long-term debt	560,511	984,844	-	-	424,333
Total governmental activities	7,586,125	2,160,939	279,947	5,000	(5,140,239)
Total primary government	\$ 7,586,125	\$ 2,160,939	\$ 279,947	\$ 5,000	(5,140,239)
General Revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes					2,912,422
Franchise and utility taxes					410,481
Intergovernmental, unrestricted					1,441,977
Unrestricted investment earnings					19,319
Miscellaneous					45,644
Total general revenues					4,829,843
Change in net position					(310,396)
Net position, beginning					9,573,963
Net position, ending					\$ 9,263,567

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
September 30, 2018

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,405,040	\$ 1,760,784	\$ 602,482	\$ 3,768,306
Investments	34,479	-	-	34,479
Due from other governments	176,189	-	-	176,189
Total assets	\$ 1,615,708	\$ 1,760,784	\$ 602,482	\$ 3,978,974
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 83,735	\$ -	\$ 51,450	\$ 135,185
Accrued liabilities	42,132	-	-	42,132
Matured bonds payable	-	155,000	-	155,000
Matured interest payable	-	270,212	-	270,212
Deposits	16,700	-	-	16,700
Total liabilities	142,567	425,212	51,450	619,229
Fund Balances:				
Restricted for:				
Debt service	-	1,335,572	-	1,335,572
Stormwater	-	-	306,979	306,979
Transportation impacts	-	-	231,006	231,006
Law enforcement education	-	-	13,047	13,047
Assigned for:				
Subsequent expenditures	490,772	-	-	490,772
Unassigned	982,369	-	-	982,369
Total fund balances	1,473,141	1,335,572	551,032	3,359,745
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,615,708	\$ 1,760,784	\$ 602,482	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not fund resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	16,099,501
Some liabilities and deferred inflows, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(10,195,679)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 9,263,567

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2018

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,912,422	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,912,422
Franchise and utility	410,481	-	-	410,481
Licenses and permits	232,092	-	-	232,092
Intergovernmental	1,726,924	-	-	1,726,924
Charges for services	589,686	-	305,440	895,126
Impact fees	-	-	31,460	31,460
Fines and forfeitures	15,685	-	1,732	17,417
Investment income	2,097	12,880	4,342	19,319
Miscellaneous	51,644	984,844	-	1,036,488
Total revenues	<u>5,941,031</u>	<u>997,724</u>	<u>342,974</u>	<u>7,281,729</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,101,282	-	-	2,101,282
Public safety	3,283,689	-	5,979	3,289,668
Physical environment	1,574,310	425,120	707,310	2,706,740
Debt service:				
Principal	148,916	155,000	-	303,916
Interest and other charges	26,487	543,824	-	570,311
Total expenditures	<u>7,134,684</u>	<u>1,123,944</u>	<u>713,289</u>	<u>8,971,917</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,193,653)</u>	<u>(126,220)</u>	<u>(370,315)</u>	<u>(1,690,188)</u>
Other Financing Sources(Uses):				
Proceeds from line of credit	-	250,000	-	250,000
Proceeds from capital lease	179,677	-	-	179,677
Total other financing sources	<u>179,677</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>429,677</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(1,013,976)</u>	<u>123,780</u>	<u>(370,315)</u>	<u>(1,260,511)</u>
Fund balances, beginning	2,487,117	1,211,792	921,347	4,620,256
Fund balances, ending	<u>\$ 1,473,141</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,572</u>	<u>\$ 551,032</u>	<u>\$ 3,359,745</u>

**Reconciliation of the Statement Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities**

Year Ended September 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balances - total governmental funds \$ (1,260,511)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.

Capital Outlay	\$ 1,915,013	
Depreciation	(822,148)	
		1,092,865

In the statement of activities, only the loss on the sale of capital assets is reported. However, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the capital assets sold. (7,959)

Governmental funds report debt proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of debt as an expenditure. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which repayments exceeded proceeds in the current period.

Proceeds from line of credit	\$ (250,000)	
Proceeds from capital lease	(179,677)	
Principal repayments	303,916	
Principal repayments		(125,761)

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Compensated absences	\$ (18,830)	
Accrued interest	7,241	
Amortization of premium	2,104	
Amortization of deferred credit on refunding	455	
		(9,030)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (310,396)

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

The *City of Belle Isle, Florida* (the "City") was incorporated April 25, 1924 under the Laws of Florida 75-329. The City operates under a council-manager form of government, with an appointed City Manager, seven elected City Commissioners, and a separately elected Mayor. The City provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (fire and law enforcement), highways and streets, sanitation, parks and recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

In evaluating how to define the City, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it. In applying the above criteria, the City has identified no component units.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. Since the City has no business-type activities, only governmental activities are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected with 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - is the City's primary operating fund, and is always classified as a major fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the City, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Debt Service Fund - is used to account for the lease revenue received from the Charter Schools. The lease revenue is used to pay the debt service on the Series 2012 Lease Revenue Bonds issued by the City in October 2012 as well as repairs and maintenance to the Charter Schools as required by the lease agreement.

The government reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

Transportation impact fee special revenue fund - is used to account for collected impact fees on new development which are restricted for transportation related improvements.

Stormwater special revenue fund - is used to account for stormwater management operations and related capital improvements.

Law enforcement education special revenue fund - is used to account for revenues received pursuant to Florida Statutes, which imposes a \$2.00 court cost against persons convicted for violations of criminal statutes. Funds must be used to educate and train law enforcement personnel.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments for the City are reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy established in accordance with GASB Statement No 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, except for the position in the Florida State Board of Administration's Local Government Surplus Investment Pool (LGIP). In accordance with state law, the LGIP operate in conformity with all of the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Rule 2a7 as promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accordingly, the LGIP's qualify as a 2a7-like pools and are reported at the net asset value per share (which approximates fair value) even though it is calculated using the amortized cost method. The Florida State Board of Administration is subject to regulatory oversight by the State of Florida, although it is not registered with the SEC. The City's investments consist of investments authorized per their investment policy adopted in accordance with section 218.415, Florida Statutes.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$750 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. 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.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other property, plant, equipment and infrastructure of the City is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Improvements	5 - 15
Machinery & equipment	5 - 15
Intangibles	3 - 5
Infrastructure	25 - 40

Compensated Absences

The City's personnel policies permit full time employees to accrue personal leave time based upon length of service with the City. This paid time off (PTO) may be used for vacation, sick leave, or doctor appointments. Unused PTO will be paid to employees upon separation from City service at 100% after completion of one year of service. For governmental activities, compensated absences are generally liquidated by the General Fund. A liability for these amounts is reported in the general fund only if they have matured, for example, due to employee retirements.

Long Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of premiums or discounts.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City does not have any item that qualifies for reporting in this category for the year ended September 30, 2018.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category, a deferred credit on debt refunding. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted-net position and unrestricted-net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted-net position to have been depleted before unrestricted-net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The City itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The City Commission is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The City Commission is authorized to assign fund balance. The commission may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the financial statement date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses or expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that “long-term liabilities including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.” The details of this difference are as follows:

Bonds payable	\$ 9,695,000
Add: Issuance premium (to be amortized over life of debt)	16,829
Add: Deferred credit on refunding (to be amortized over life of debt)	3,635
Capital lease payable	116,428
Line of credit	250,000
Accrued interest payable	5,526
Compensated absences	108,261
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 10,195,679</u>

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

NOTE 3 STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. On or before the first Commission meeting in August, the City Manager submits to the City Commission a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for all of the City's funds.
2. Public hearings are conducted at the City Hall to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to September 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.
3. The City cannot legally exceed the budget; however, the City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within a department. Any revisions that change the total expenditures of any department must be approved by the City Commission. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level.
4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all of the City's funds.
5. Budgeted amounts presented in the accompanying financial statements have been adjusted for legally authorized revisions of the annual budget during the year. Encumbrance accounting is not employed. Unexpended and unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year and are reappropriated in the ensuing year.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended September 30, 2018, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the physical environment department of the general fund by \$1,589 and the stormwater fund (the legal level of budgetary control) by \$15,644.

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Following are the components of the City's cash and investments at September 30, 2018:

Cash	\$ 3,768,306
Investments	34,479
	<u>3,802,785</u>
	<u>\$ 3,802,785</u>

Deposits

All of the City's deposits are at institutions which are Qualified Public Depositories pursuant to Florida Statutes. Therefore, all bank deposits are entirely insured or collateralized by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Bureau of Collateral Securities, Division of Treasury.

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

Under GASB 72, assets or liabilities are classified into one of three levels. Level 1 is the most reliable and is based on quoted price for identical assets, or liabilities, in an active market. Level 2 uses significant other observable inputs when obtaining quoted prices for identical or similar assets, or liabilities, in markets that are not active. Level 3 is the least reliable, and uses significant unobservable inputs that uses the best information available under the circumstances, which includes the City's own data in measuring unobservable inputs.

The City's investment policies are governed by State Statutes and City ordinances. City ordinance allows investments in any financial institution that is a qualified public depository of the State of Florida as identified by the State Treasurer, in accordance with Chapter 280 of the Florida Statutes. Authorized investments are:

1. The State Board of Administration Local Government Investment Pool (SBA);
2. Securities and Exchange Commission Registered Money Market Funds;
3. Savings accounts and certificates of deposit in state-certified qualified public depositories;
4. The Florida Municipal Investment Trust, administered by the Florida League of Cities, Inc.
5. U.S. Government Agency Securities and U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes and Bonds;
6. Overnight bank sweep accounts.

The SBA is not a registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); however, the State of Florida does provide regulatory oversight. The Board has adopted operating procedures consistent with the requirements for a 2a-7 fund for the Florida Prime Fund; therefore, the pool net asset value per share can be used as fair value for financial reporting. The SBA does not impose any limitations or restrictions on withdrawals; however, under certain conditions involving a material impact on liquidity or operations of the fund, the SBA may limit withdrawals for a period of up to 15 days. As of September 30, 2018, there were no redemption fees, maximum transaction amounts, or any other requirements that serve to limit a participant's daily access to 100% of their account value.

Investments made by the *City of Belle Isle* at September 30, 2018 are summarized below. In accordance with GASB 31, investments are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity</u>
Florida PRIME	\$ 34,479	AAAm	33 days

Credit Risk

The City's investment policy limits credit risk by restricting authorized investments to those described above.

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City's investment policy requires that bank deposits be secured as provided by Chapter 280, Florida Statutes. This law requires local governments to deposit funds only in financial institutions designated as qualified public depositories by the Chief Financial Officer of the State of Florida, and creates the Public Deposits Trust Fund, a multiple financial institution pool with the ability to assess its member financial institutions for collateral shortfalls if a default or insolvency has occurred. At September 30, 2018, all of the City's bank deposits were in qualified public depositories.

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At September 30, 2018, none of the investments listed are exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City's investment policy requires diversification, but does not specify limits on types of investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The City's investment policy does not specifically address interest rate risk; however, the general investment policy is to apply the prudent-person rule: Investments are made as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and in general, avoid speculative investments. The City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by investing primarily in pooled investments that have a weighted average maturity of less than three months.

NOTE 5 PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on October 1 and payable by March 31. The County bills and collects property taxes. Collections of the property taxes by the county and remittance of them to the City are accounted for in the general fund. City property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables.

The City is permitted by the Municipal Finance Law of the State to levy taxes up to \$10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services other than the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt and in unlimited amounts for the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt. The combined tax rate to finance general governmental services for the year ended September 30, 2018, was 4.4018 per \$1,000, which means the City has a tax margin of 5.5982 per \$1,000 and could raise up to \$3,837,602 before discount, additionally, each year from the present assessed valuation of \$684,506,494 before the limit is reached.

NOTE 6 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2018 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,218,357	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,218,357
Construction in Progress	-	196,096	-	196,096
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,218,357	196,096	-	2,414,453
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,778,675	-	(2,242)	7,776,433
Improvements	1,423,848	113,214	-	1,537,062
Machinery & equipment	1,319,724	639,881	(141,038)	1,818,567
Intangibles	55,768	-	-	55,768
Infrastructure	8,651,375	965,822	-	9,617,197
Total capital assets being depreciated	19,229,390	1,718,917	(143,280)	20,805,027
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	(1,270,317)	(193,297)	1,308	(1,462,306)
Improvements	(698,104)	(83,257)	-	(781,361)
Machinery & equipment	(1,017,057)	(121,233)	134,013	(1,004,277)
Intangibles	(45,632)	(4,836)	-	(50,468)
Infrastructure	(3,402,042)	(419,525)	-	(3,821,567)
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,433,152)	(822,148)	135,321	(7,119,979)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	12,796,238	896,769	(7,959)	13,685,048
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 15,014,595	\$ 1,092,865	\$ (7,959)	\$ 16,099,501

Depreciation expenses were charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

General government	\$ 196,379
Public safety	110,662
Physical environment	515,107
	\$ 822,148

NOTE 7 RETIREMENT PLANS

Employees Defined Contribution Plans

The City is a participant in the Florida Municipal Pension Trust Fund, a multiple employer 401(a) defined contribution plan. The plan is established and administered by and can be amended under the authority of the Florida League of Cities, Inc. All full-time employees are eligible to participate in the plan upon the first month following 30 days of employment. As soon as an employee is eligible to participate in the plan, contributions are made by the City. Under this plan, the City contributes 12.5% of eligible wages for police officers and 9.5% for all other eligible employees. The contribution rate is established by the City Commission. Employees do not participate in the plan funding. Employees are 100% vested upon completion of one year of service. No fixed benefits are paid or payable upon retirement. At September 30, 2018, there were 25 participants in the plan.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the City contributed \$150,957 to the plan and no forfeitures were used to reduce the City's contribution. The City has no unfunded liability under this plan.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The City also participates in the Florida Municipal Pension Trust Fund 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan, a multiple employer plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 (the 457 Plan). The 457 Plan, available to all full-time employees immediately upon employment, permits participants to defer a portion of their current salary until future years. The plan is established and administered by, and can be amended under the authority of the Florida League of Cities, Inc. The City is not required and does not contribute to the 457 Plan. At September 30, 2018, there were 14 active plan participants. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

All assets of these plans are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries, and are not accounted for in the City's financial statements.

NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Pursuant to Resolution 10-15, the City has elected not to make continuation of group health insurance through the City's current provider available to retirees and eligible dependents.

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt activity for the year ended September 30, 2018 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Capital leases	\$ 667	\$ 179,677	\$ (63,916)	\$ 116,428	\$ 56,597
Line of credit	-	250,000	-	250,000	-
Revenue bonds	9,935,000	-	(240,000)	9,695,000	250,000
Unamortized premium	18,933	-	(2,104)	16,829	-
Compensated absences	89,431	120,594	(101,764)	108,261	10,826
	<u>\$ 10,044,031</u>	<u>\$ 550,271</u>	<u>\$ (407,784)</u>	<u>\$ 10,186,518</u>	<u>\$ 317,423</u>

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Capital Lease

The City has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of equipment. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, and therefore have been recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments of the inception date. A summary of equipment acquired through capital lease is as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Equipment	\$ 179,677
Less: accumulated depreciation	(23,957)
	<u>\$ 155,720</u>

The future minimum lease obligations of the minimum lease payments at September 30, 2018 are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities
2019	63,249
2020	63,249
Total minimum lease payments	126,498
Less: amount representing interest	(10,070)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 116,428</u>

Revenue Bonds

On September 27, 2016, the City issued \$935,000 of FMLC Refunding and Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2016 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.0% to refund FMLC Revenue Bonds, Series 2006. The \$935,000 loan is secured by a covenant to appropriate in the annual budget the amount of non-ad valorem revenues to satisfy repayment.

Total principal and interest remaining on the Series 2016 Bonds as of September 30, 2018 is \$848,800. For the year ended September 30, 2018, total principal and interest paid was \$107,650.

In October 2012, the City of Belle Isle issued Charter School Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2012, in the amount of \$9,625,000. The proceeds of the Bonds were used to finance the costs of acquisition of charter school facilities located within the City of Belle Isle. The City is leasing these facilities to the City of Belle Isle Charter Schools, Inc. (the "Charter Schools") pursuant to the Lease Agreement dated October 1, 2012. The Charter Schools are obligated to make base rent payments under the Lease in a total amount sufficient to pay all sinking fund installments of the 2012 Bonds until maturity in 2042. Under the Lease, all Charter School revenues are pledged to the payment of base rent to the City. See Note 13 for further discussion of Lease. The average annual debt service on these Bonds is \$700,000 per year. These Series 2012 Bonds are limited obligations of the City of Belle Isle payable solely out of the pledged revenues and neither the property, the full faith and credit, nor the taxing power of the City, is pledged as security for the payment of the Bonds.

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Total principal and interest remaining on the Series 2012 Bonds as of September 30, 2018 is \$17,417,750. For the year ended September 30, 2018, principal and interest paid was \$695,425 and total pledged revenue for the year was \$984,844.

Revenue bonds outstanding at year end are as follows:

Governmental Activities	Interest Rates and Dates	Maturity	Original Amount	Balance September 30, 2018
Charter school lease revenue Bonds, Series 2012	5.50% - 6.00% (4/1 & 10/1)	10/1/2042	\$ 9,625,000	\$ 8,925,000
FMLC refunding revenue Bonds, Series 2016	2.00% - 4.00% (4/1 & 10/1)	10/1/2026	\$ 935,000	770,000
Total				\$ 9,695,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the note and bonds are as follows:

Year Ending September, 30	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 250,000	\$ 551,575
2020	265,000	539,450
2021	280,000	527,050
2022	290,000	513,550
2023	300,000	499,975
2024 - 2028	1,530,000	2,272,750
2029 - 2033	1,630,000	1,849,800
2034 - 2038	2,180,000	1,299,000
2039 - 2043	2,970,000	518,400
	\$ 9,695,000	\$ 8,571,550

Line of Credit

The City entered into a revolving line of credit agreement with a financial institution on July 19, 2012 for the amount of \$750,000. The interest rate is the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 0.5% floating with a floor of 4.5% (5.75% at September 30, 2018). Repayment terms are interest only due monthly with maturity date of October 19, 2019. The line of credit is unsecured. At September 30, 2018, the City had \$500,000 available on the line of credit to draw down.

NOTE 10 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; job-related illnesses or injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Risk of loss from the above is transferred by the City to various commercial insurers through the purchase of insurance. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year. There have been no settlements in excess of insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 CONTINGENCIES

During the ordinary course of its operations, the City is a party to various claims, legal actions, and complaints. In addition, although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City's management and legal counsel, these matters are not anticipated to have a material financial impact on the City.

NOTE 12 RELATED PARTIES

The City has authority to appoint 2 seats (out of a total of 9) to the Board of Directors of the City of Belle Isle Charter Schools Inc. (see Notes 9 & 13). The City has no ability to impose its will upon the Charter Schools and the Charter Schools are not fiscally accountable to the City. Therefore, the Charter Schools are not considered component units of the City.

NOTE 13 LEASE AGREEMENT

On October 1, 2012, the Charter Schools entered into an educational facilities lease agreement with the City of Belle Isle. Pursuant to the Lease, the Charter Schools are obligated to make payments of "Incremental Rent" to the City. Annual incremental rent shall equal \$700 multiplied by the total enrolled students for the schools, with minimum rent equaling the debt service requirements for the year. The Charter Schools must also meet certain requirements and covenants under the lease agreement, including maintaining a "Debt Service Coverage Ratio" of at least 1.20 and maintaining 45 days cash and unrestricted available funds on hand. These covenants were met during the year ended September 30, 2018. The City received rent of \$984,844 during the year ended September 30, 2018. The City's budget for FYE 2019 includes annual rent to be received of \$1,001,000 based on an estimated student count of 1430. The estimated future minimum payments to be received by the City are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2019	\$ 1,001,000
2020	1,001,000
2021	1,001,000
2022	1,001,000
2023	1,001,000
2024 - 2028	5,005,000
2029 - 2033	5,005,000
2034 - 2038	5,005,000
2039 - 2042	4,004,000
	<u>\$ 24,024,000</u>

Following is a schedule of cost and accumulated depreciation of capital assets under the operating lease:

Land, buildings, and equipment	\$ 8,460,636
Accumulated depreciation	(1,040,481)
Capital assets held for lease	<u>\$ 7,420,155</u>

NOTE 14 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2018, the City received donation of a piece of undeveloped land with an approximate estimated value of \$625,000

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**Budget and Actual - General Fund**

Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,861,666	\$ 2,861,666	\$ 2,912,422	\$ 50,756
Franchise fees and utility taxes	385,257	409,257	410,481	1,224
Licenses and permits	118,650	208,650	232,092	23,442
Intergovernmental	1,627,082	1,643,934	1,726,924	82,990
Fines and forfeitures	13,000	13,000	15,685	2,685
Charges for services	520,720	578,800	589,686	10,886
Investment income	3,000	3,000	2,097	(903)
Miscellaneous	34,000	43,000	51,644	8,644
Total revenues	5,563,375	5,761,307	5,941,031	179,724
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
Legislative	90,935	120,935	103,509	17,426
Executive	4,300	4,300	1,893	2,407
Finance and administrative	582,726	582,726	554,248	28,478
Other general government	697,265	1,529,105	1,441,632	87,473
Total general government	1,375,226	2,237,066	2,101,282	135,784
Public safety:				
Law enforcement	1,788,608	1,764,692	1,731,959	32,733
Fire control	1,371,713	1,371,713	1,372,053	(340)
Total public safety	3,160,321	3,136,405	3,104,012	32,393
Physical environment:				
Roads and streets	652,430	1,106,929	1,097,919	9,010
Solid waste disposal	465,792	465,792	476,391	(10,599)
Total physical environment	1,118,222	1,572,721	1,574,310	(1,589)
Debt service:				
Principal	85,000	148,916	148,916	-
Interest	27,000	27,000	26,487	513
Total debt service	112,000	175,916	175,403	513
Total expenditures	5,765,769	7,122,108	6,955,007	167,101
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(202,394)	(1,360,801)	(1,013,976)	346,825
Net change in fund balance	(202,394)	(1,360,801)	(1,013,976)	346,825
Fund balance, beginning	2,487,117	2,487,117	2,487,117	-
Fund balance, ending	\$ 2,284,723	\$ 1,126,316	\$ 1,473,141	\$ 346,825

The governmental funds' budgets are prepared on a budgetary basis, whereby the City may include a portion of the prior year's fund balance represented by unappropriated liquid assets remaining in the fund as a budgeted revenue in the succeeding year. The results of operations on a GAAP basis do not recognize the fund balance allocation as revenue as it represents prior periods' excess of revenues over expenditures. Also, the City does not budget for financing activities relating to the acquisition of capital assets or refunding of debt.

For the 2018 fiscal year, the following adjustments were necessary to convert General Fund expenditures on the GAAP basis to the budgetary basis:

	Expenditures	Other Financing Sources (Uses)
GAAP basis	\$ 7,134,684	\$ 179,677
Nonbudgeted capital lease transactions	(179,677)	(179,677)
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 6,955,007</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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**Combining and Individual Fund
Statements and Schedules**

Debt Service Fund

- This fund was established to account for the lease revenue received from the Charter Schools. The lease revenue is used to pay the debt service on the Series 2012 Lease Revenue Bonds issued by the City in October 2012, as well as to provide common area maintenance and improvements for the leased properties.

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Debt Service Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Investment income	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 12,880	\$ 2,880
Miscellaneous	1,001,000	984,843	984,844	1
Total revenues	1,001,000	994,843	997,724	2,881
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Physical environment	435,000	662,393	425,120	237,273
Debt service:				
Principal	155,000	155,000	155,000	-
Interest	540,425	540,425	543,824	(3,399)
Total expenditures	1,130,425	1,357,818	1,123,944	233,874
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(129,425)	(362,975)	(126,220)	236,755
Other Financing Sources:				
Proceeds from line of credit	-	-	250,000	250,000
Total other financing sources	-	-	250,000	250,000
Net change in fund balance	-	(362,975)	123,780	486,755
Fund balance, beginning	1,211,792	1,211,792	1,211,792	-
Fund balance, ending	\$ 1,082,367	\$ 848,817	\$ 1,335,572	\$ 486,755

**Transportation Impact Fee
Special Revenue Fund**

This fund is used to account for collected impact fees on new development which are restricted for use in funding road construction directly related to new growth.

The Stormwater Fund

This fund is used to account for stormwater management operations and related capital improvements.

**Law Enforcement Education
Special Revenue Fund**

This fund is used to account for revenues received pursuant to Florida Statutes which imposes a \$2.00 court cost against persons convicted for violations of criminal statutes. Funds must be used to educate and train law enforcement personnel.

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
September 30, 2018

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Transportation Impact Fee</u>	<u>Stormwater Fund</u>	<u>Law Enforcement Education</u>	
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 241,907	\$ 347,528	\$ 13,047	\$ 602,482
Total assets	<u>\$ 241,907</u>	<u>\$ 347,528</u>	<u>\$ 13,047</u>	<u>\$ 602,482</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 10,901	\$ 40,549	\$ -	\$ 51,450
Total liabilities	<u>10,901</u>	<u>40,549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,450</u>
Fund Balances:				
Restricted for:				
Transportation impacts	231,006	-	-	231,006
Stormwater	-	306,979	-	306,979
Law enforcement education	-	-	13,047	13,047
Total fund balances	<u>231,006</u>	<u>306,979</u>	<u>13,047</u>	<u>551,032</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 241,907</u>	<u>\$ 347,528</u>	<u>\$ 13,047</u>	<u>\$ 602,482</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Transportation Impact Fee</u>	<u>Stormwater Fund</u>	<u>Law Enforcement Education</u>	
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 305,440	\$ -	\$ 305,440
Impact fees	31,460	-	-	31,460
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	1,732	1,732
Investment earnings	1,448	1,447	1,447	4,342
Total revenues	<u>32,908</u>	<u>306,887</u>	<u>3,179</u>	<u>342,974</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public Safety	-	-	5,979	5,979
Physical environment	42,466	664,844	-	707,310
Total expenditures	<u>42,466</u>	<u>664,844</u>	<u>5,979</u>	<u>713,289</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(9,558)</u>	<u>(357,957)</u>	<u>(2,800)</u>	<u>(370,315)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(9,558)	(357,957)	(2,800)	(370,315)
Fund balances, beginning	240,564	664,936	15,847	921,347
Fund balances, ending	<u>\$ 231,006</u>	<u>\$ 306,979</u>	<u>\$ 13,047</u>	<u>\$ 551,032</u>

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Transportation Impact Fee Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Impact fees	\$ 7,150	\$ 31,460	\$ 31,460	\$ -
Investment income	3,000	1,200	1,448	248
Total revenues	10,150	32,660	32,908	248
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Physical environment	50,000	50,000	42,466	7,534
Total expenditures	50,000	50,000	42,466	7,534
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(39,850)	(17,340)	(9,558)	7,782
Net change in fund balance	(39,850)	(17,340)	(9,558)	7,782
Fund balance, beginning	240,564	240,564	240,564	-
Fund balance, ending	\$ 200,714	\$ 223,224	\$ 231,006	\$ 7,782

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual - Stormwater Fund

Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 386,353	\$ 306,353	\$ 305,440	\$ (913)
Investment income	3,000	1,200	1,447	247
Total revenues	389,353	307,553	306,887	(666)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Physical environment	720,750	649,200	664,844	(15,644)
Total expenditures	720,750	649,200	664,844	(15,644)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(331,397)	(341,647)	(357,957)	(16,310)
Net change in fund balance	(331,397)	(341,647)	(357,957)	(16,310)
Fund Balance - beginning	664,936	664,936	664,936	-
Fund Balance - ending	\$ 333,539	\$ 323,289	\$ 306,979	\$ (16,310)

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Law Enforcement Education Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,732	\$ 532
Investment income	3,000	1,200	1,447	247
Total revenues	4,200	2,400	3,179	779
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	6,200	6,200	5,979	221
Total expenditures	6,200	6,200	5,979	221
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,000)	(3,800)	(2,800)	1,000
Net change in fund balance	(2,000)	(3,800)	(2,800)	1,000
Fund balance, beginning	15,847	15,847	15,847	-
Fund balance, ending	\$ 13,847	\$ 12,047	\$ 13,047	\$ 1,000

This part of the *City of Belle Isle's* comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall health.

Contents	<u>Page</u>
Financial Trends	37
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	42
These schedules contain formation to help the reader asses the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	
Debt Capacity	46
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
There are no limitations placed upon the amount of debt the <i>City of Belle Isle</i> may issue by either the City Charter or the City's Code of Ordinances or by Florida Statutes.	
The <i>City of Belle Isle</i> has no general obligation bonds outstanding.	
Demographic and Economic Information	49
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	51
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.	

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Net Position by Component
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental Activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 5,645,520	\$ 5,832,855	\$ 7,118,248	\$ 7,312,195	\$ 6,040,624	\$ 7,244,583	\$ 7,530,107	\$ 8,475,455	\$ 6,012,551	\$ 6,819,323
Restricted	378,961	254,287	442,964	951,727	3,166,639	2,579,822	3,369,730	3,574,581	1,180,583	1,084,890
Unrestricted	911,654	770,409	807,189	1,072,755	1,146,711	1,618,370	2,092,715	2,608,122	2,380,829	1,359,354
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 6,936,135	\$ 6,857,551	\$ 8,368,401	\$ 9,336,677	\$ 10,353,974	\$ 11,442,775	\$ 12,992,552	\$ 14,658,158	\$ 9,573,963	\$ 9,263,567

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Changes in Net Position
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
General government	\$ 992,184	\$ 1,037,331	\$ 1,003,552	\$ 836,317	\$ 1,425,899	\$ 1,184,379	\$ 1,181,293	\$ 1,326,981	\$ 2,000,529	\$ 2,281,821
Public safety	1,983,858	2,108,568	2,214,034	2,262,930	2,425,114	2,544,994	2,623,288	2,669,212	2,827,193	3,152,637
Physical environment	1,317,831	1,246,280	1,267,319	1,240,441	1,294,967	1,268,403	1,262,891	1,273,663	1,491,093	1,591,156
Human Services	-	-	5,428,025	5,938,563	6,579,138	8,307,234	8,579,049	9,161,001	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	97,978	94,615	83,098	82,149	594,659	628,992	616,652	644,253	585,303	560,511
Total Governmental Activities Expense	\$ 4,239,816	\$ 4,486,794	\$ 9,996,028	\$ 10,360,400	\$ 12,319,777	\$ 13,934,002	\$ 14,263,173	\$ 15,075,110	\$ 6,904,118	\$ 7,586,125
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	94,515	19,798	22,065	20,800	38,077	40,943	54,125	56,471	92,006	119,566
Physical environment	167,983	626,175	814,619	750,586	822,231	853,785	847,737	1,040,533	1,252,569	1,056,529
Human services	-	-	126,182	143,114	152,388	180,380	190,147	199,136	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	698,135	862,972	928,900	957,249	963,674	984,844
Operating grants and contributions	194,172	194,615	689,780	560,001	771,226	436,178	384,248	368,188	236,272	279,947
Capital grants and contributions	22,500	36,485	415,585	377,504	304,156	608,518	619,626	384,035	7,934	5,000
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	\$ 479,170	\$ 877,073	\$ 2,068,231	\$ 1,870,983	\$ 2,786,213	\$ 2,982,776	\$ 3,024,783	\$ 3,005,612	\$ 2,552,455	\$ 2,445,886
Total governmental activities net expense	\$ (3,760,646)	\$ (3,609,721)	\$ (7,927,797)	\$ (8,489,417)	\$ (9,533,564)	\$ (10,951,226)	\$ (11,238,390)	\$ (12,069,498)	\$ (4,351,663)	\$ (5,140,239)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	\$ 2,122,775	\$ 2,152,842	\$ 2,397,747	\$ 2,386,130	\$ 2,392,337	\$ 2,479,107	\$ 2,506,520	\$ 2,574,866	\$ 2,711,321	\$ 2,912,422
Franchise and utility taxes	435,928	439,093	438,427	395,910	409,916	410,408	405,135	388,501	395,702	410,481
Intergovernmental-unrestricted	921,409	921,752	6,390,668	6,647,812	7,725,730	8,995,459	9,784,811	10,611,076	1,366,176	1,441,977
Investment income and Miscellaneous	22,381	17,450	211,805	27,841	49,285	155,053	91,701	160,661	63,298	64,963
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 3,502,493	\$ 3,531,137	\$ 9,438,647	\$ 9,457,693	\$ 10,577,268	\$ 12,040,027	\$ 12,788,167	\$ 13,735,104	\$ 4,536,497	\$ 4,829,843
Change in Net Position	\$ 1,824,635	\$ 117,376	\$ 1,510,850	\$ 968,276	\$ 1,043,704	\$ 1,088,801	\$ 1,549,777	\$ 1,665,606	\$ 184,834	\$ (310,396)

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>Property Tax</u>	<u>Franchise Fees and Utility Tax</u>	<u>Total</u>
2009	2,121,051	412,874	2,533,925
2010	2,152,842	439,093	2,591,935
2011	2,397,747	438,427	2,836,174
2012	2,382,619	388,468	2,771,087
2013	2,392,337	409,916	2,802,253
2014	2,479,107	410,408	2,889,515
2015	2,506,520	405,135	2,911,655
2016	2,574,866	388,501	2,963,367
2017	2,711,321	373,060	3,084,381
2018	2,912,422	384,446	3,296,868

Source Orange County Tax Collector

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011*</u>	<u>2012*</u>	<u>2013*</u>	<u>2014*</u>	<u>2015*</u>	<u>2016*</u>	<u>2017*</u>	<u>2018*</u>
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 385,653	\$ -								
Unreserved	943,699	785,854								
Total General fund	\$ 1,329,352	\$ 785,854								

All Other Governmental Funds										
Reserved	\$ 392,826	\$ -								
Unreserved, reported in:										
Special Revenue funds	430,538	378,961								
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 823,364	\$ 378,961								

General Fund										
Nonspendable			\$ -	\$ 171,605	\$ 1,815	\$ 1,353	\$ 520	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Assigned	822,976	719,039	532,657	-	-	303,662	202,394	490,772		
Unassigned	-	224,677	543,735	1,641,803	2,130,022	2,245,970	2,284,723	982,369		
Total General Fund	\$ 822,976	\$ 1,115,321	\$ 1,078,207	\$ 1,643,156	\$ 2,130,542	\$ 2,549,632	\$ 2,487,117	\$ 1,473,141		

All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable		\$ 61,250	\$ 277,303	\$ 153,226	\$ 123,979	\$ 113,381	\$ -	\$ -		
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Restricted	692,964	895,277	2,889,336	3,387,740	4,206,811	4,542,011	2,133,139	1,886,604		
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 692,964	\$ 956,527	\$ 3,166,639	\$ 3,540,966	\$ 4,330,790	\$ 4,655,392	\$ 2,133,139	\$ 1,886,604		

* Implementation of GASB Statement No. 54

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:										
Taxes:										
Property	\$ 2,122,775	\$ 2,152,842	\$ 2,397,747	\$ 2,386,130	\$ 2,392,337	\$ 2,479,107	\$ 2,506,520	\$2,574,866	\$2,711,321	\$2,912,422
Franchise and utility	435,928	439,093	438,427	395,910	409,916	410,408	405,135	388,501	373,060	410,481
Licenses and permits	8,235	40,366	151,377	114,745	119,342	134,284	158,170	214,627	358,957	232,092
Intergovernmental revenues	1,138,081	1,152,852	7,823,267	7,585,317	8,692,337	10,028,321	10,766,686	11,363,299	1,610,382	1,726,924
Charges for services	146,988	561,417	629,298	772,144	826,483	888,487	893,399	1,051,372	890,294	895,126
Impact fees	12,760	24,255	34,045	7,315	29,138	4,394	14,075	11,730	104,390	31,460
Fines and forfeitures	94,515	19,935	21,611	20,296	37,733	47,943	26,365	18,411	13,576	17,417
Investment Income	9,396	12,487	3,646	6,359	4,739	1,725	4,267	14,500	20,839	19,319
Miscellaneous	12,985	4,963	7,460	40,460	742,956	1,038,364	1,032,434	1,111,915	1,006,133	1,036,488
Total revenues	3,981,663	4,408,210	11,506,878	11,328,676	13,254,981	15,033,033	15,807,051	16,749,221	7,088,952	7,281,729
Expenditures:										
General government	1,484,293	1,032,000	1,006,852	879,717	8,815,568	988,079	991,080	1,136,552	1,945,805	2,101,282
Public safety	2,189,801	2,136,974	2,221,937	2,273,447	2,453,318	2,547,179	2,531,847	2,577,934	2,884,526	3,289,668
Physical environment	1,547,861	1,154,566	1,290,521	860,574	1,251,898	862,239	1,179,457	2,124,541	1,259,598	2,706,740
Human services	-	-	6,354,123	6,092,366	6,852,622	8,913,168	8,981,368	9,418,861	-	-
Debt Service:										
Principal	287,512	284,324	315,127	575,355	298,326	339,634	250,210	285,919	235,356	303,916
Interest	106,387	103,865	92,519	91,309	600,563	630,970	617,878	607,722	575,093	570,311
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	434,688	-	-	37,786	-	-
Total expenditures	5,615,854	4,711,729	11,281,079	10,772,768	20,706,983	14,281,269	14,551,840	16,189,315	6,900,378	8,971,917
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,634,191)	(303,519)	225,799	555,908	(7,452,002)	751,764	1,255,211	559,906	188,574	(1,690,188)
Other Financing Sources:										
Line of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Capital lease	173,145	21,000	-	-	-	87,512	21,999	-	-	179,677
Bonds/Notes issued	-	-	250,000	-	9,625,000	100,000	-	1,081,000	-	-
Premium on bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,036	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(918,250)	-	-
Total other financing sources	173,145	21,000	250,000	-	9,625,000	187,512	21,999	183,786	-	429,677
Net change in fund balance	\$ (1,461,046)	\$ (282,519)	\$ 475,799	\$ 555,908	\$ 2,172,998	\$ 939,276	\$ 1,277,210	\$ 743,692	\$ 188,574	\$ (1,260,511)
Debt service as a % of noncapital expenditures	9.19%	8.99%	3.78%	6.52%	11.54%	7.47%	6.61%	6.70%	12.75%	12.39%

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Assessed Value and Estimated Value of Taxable Property
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>	<u>Total * Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Total Direct Tax Rate</u>	<u>Estimated Actual Taxable Value</u>	<u>Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value</u>
2009	615,305,721	17,587,224	632,892,945	3.5378	687,514,038	92.06%
2010	576,519,592	18,456,856	594,976,448	3.7432	618,183,229	96.25%
2011	547,396,958	18,999,294	566,396,252	4.4018	591,737,558	95.72%
2012	541,210,654	18,248,983	559,459,637	4.4018	561,857,096	99.57%
2013	543,214,623	18,057,560	561,272,183	4.4018	562,034,022	99.86%
2014	562,918,210	18,467,610	581,385,820	4.4018	584,568,215	99.46%
2015	585,089,524	17,762,519	602,852,043	4.4018	603,075,188	99.96%
2016	595,651,703	17,857,310	613,509,013	4.4018	614,146,295	99.90%
2017	620,289,033	17,137,421	637,426,454	4.4018	637,008,672	99.93%
2018	660,858,252	23,410,913	684,269,165	4.4018	684,329,205	99.99%

Source:
 Orange County Property Appraiser

* Breakdown between residential & commercial not available

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Property Tax Rates Direct and Overlapping Governments
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Direct(1)	Overlapping(2)					Total Direct & Overlapping Rates
	City of Belle Isle	Orange County	School Board	County Library	St. Johns WMD	Lake Conway MSTU	
2009	3.5378	4.4347	7.1500	0.3748	0.4158	0.4107	16.3238
2010	3.7432	4.4347	7.6730	0.3748	0.4158	0.4107	17.0522
2011	4.4018	4.4347	7.8940	0.3748	0.4158	0.4107	17.9318
2012	4.4018	4.4347	8.5450	0.3748	0.3313	0.4107	18.4983
2013	4.4018	4.4347	8.4780	0.3748	0.3313	0.4107	18.4313
2014	4.4018	4.4347	8.3620	0.3748	0.3283	0.4107	18.3123
2015	4.4018	4.4347	8.4740	0.3748	0.3164	0.4107	18.4124
2016	4.4018	4.4347	8.2180	0.3748	0.3023	0.4107	18.1423
2017	4.4018	4.4347	7.8110	0.3748	0.2885	0.4107	17.7215
2018	4.4018	4.4347	7.4700	0.3748	0.2724	0.4107	17.3644

Millage Rates (\$1 per \$1,000 of taxable value)

(1) The direct rate is for operating millage. There is no debt service millage.

(2) Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Belle Isle.

Source: Orange County Tax Collector

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Principal Property Taxpayers
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Taxpayer	2018			2009		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Duke Energy Florida	\$ 9,656,407	1	1.57%	\$ -	-	-
Bell Isle Commons	8,309,647	2	1.35%	8,760,449	2	1.38%
Legacy Holdings	7,449,864	3	1.21%	-	-	-
Woodspring Suites	6,838,424	4	1.11%	-	-	-
Sri Balaji Hotels	6,256,559	5	1.02%	-	-	-
Regal Marine	4,830,439	6	0.79%	9,470,311	1	1.50%
Capital Lodging LLC	4,489,847	7	0.73%	-	-	-
McCoy Federal Credit Union	3,777,933	8	0.62%	-	-	-
Marketing Business Associates	3,351,423	9	0.55%	-	-	-
Siddhi-Vinayak Inc.	3,306,805	10	0.54%	5,014,337	7	0.79%
McCoy Condominium Investment LLC	-	-	-	8,217,118	3	1.30%
Columbia Land & Development Corp	-	-	-	6,825,780	6	1.08%
Lee Leo Y TR	-	-	-	6,957,766	5	1.10%
Legacy Land Exchange LLC	-	-	-	7,309,568	4	1.15%
Green Hill Presbyterian Church Inc.	-	-	-	3,535,136	8	0.56%
Efesos Properties, Inc. (Winn Dixie)	-	-	-	3,340,710	9	0.53%
Conway Crest Development, LLC.	-	-	-	2,344,392	10	0.37%
	<u>\$ 58,267,348</u>		<u>9.49%</u>	<u>\$ 61,775,567</u>		<u>9.76%</u>

Source: Orange County Property Appraiser
 2009 City of Belle Isle CAFR

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Property Tax Levies and Collections
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy</u>		<u>Collections in Subsequent Years</u>	<u>Total Collections to Date</u>	
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Levy</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Levy</u>
2009	2,239,049	2,119,584	94.66%	2,576	2,122,190	94.78%
2010	2,227,116	2,144,861	96.31%	-	2,144,861	96.99%
2011	2,493,163	2,390,974	95.90%	1,454	2,392,428	95.96%
2012	2,462,629	2,386,130	96.89%	-	2,386,130	96.89%
2013	2,471,814	2,392,337	96.78%	-	2,392,337	96.78%
2014	2,566,675	2,479,107	96.59%	-	2,479,107	96.78%
2015	2,653,634	2,506,520	94.46%	-	2,506,520	94.46%
2016	2,702,361	2,574,866	95.28%	-	2,574,866	95.28%
2017	2,807,923	2,711,321	96.56%	-	2,711,321	96.56%
2018	3,012,280	2,912,422	96.68%	-	2,912,422	96.68%

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Ratios of Outstanding Debt By Type
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Governmental Activities		Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income ¹	Per Capita
	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases			
2009	2,300,000	172,220	2,472,220	1.33%	435
2010	2,045,000	163,896	2,208,896	0.87%	337
2011	1,785,000	108,769	1,893,769	0.77%	316
2012	1,510,000	58,414	1,568,414	0.54%	257
2013	10,860,328	45,088	10,905,416	4.24%	1703
2014	10,559,326	92,966	10,652,292	3.89%	1659
2015	10,358,560	64,755	10,423,315	3.63%	1613
2016	10,181,036	11,023	10,192,059	3.89%	1558
2017	9,953,933	667	9,954,600	3.26%	1486
2018	9,711,829	116,428	9,828,257	3.10%	1415

Note: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements

1 See Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of September 30, 2017

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Overlapping General Obligation Debt:			
Orange County Board of County Commissioners	\$ -		\$ -
Orange County School Board	-		-
St. John's River Management District	-		-
	<u>10,078,257</u>		<u>10,078,257</u>
Direct debt	10,078,257	100%	10,078,257
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u>\$ 10,078,257</u>		<u>\$ 10,078,257</u>

Note:

(1) Ratio of assessed valuation of taxable property in overlapping unit to that within the City of Belle Isle.

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Pledge - Revenue Coverage
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended Sept 30,	2002C Revenue Bonds				2003B Revenue Bonds				2012 Lease Revenue Bonds			
	Half-Cent Sales Tax	Debt Service		Coverage	Communication Service Taxes	Debt Service		Coverage	Lease Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest	Principal		Interest			
2009	688,169	95,000	22,030	5.88	300,757	95,000	21,472	2.58	-	-	-	-
2010	694,066	100,000	17,850	5.89	276,677	100,000	18,860	2.33	-	-	-	-
2011	751,309	105,000	11,625	6.44	255,377	100,000	14,956	2.22	-	-	-	-
2012	776,496	110,000	6,800	6.65	252,981	105,000	11,816	2.17	-	-	-	-
2013	833,187	115,000	2,300	7.10	266,822	110,000	12,788	2.17	698,135	-	532,373	1.31
2014	-	-	-	-	248,568	110,000	2,888	2.20	862,972	125,000	570,400	1.24
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,900	135,000	563,526	1.33
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	957,249	140,000	555,898	1.38
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	963,674	145,000	548,400	1.39
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984,844	155,000	540,425	1.42

Notes:
 The City made last payment on 2002C debt in 2013.
 The City made last payment on 2003B debt in 2014.

City of Belle Isle, Florida
 Demographic and Economic Statistics
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Population	Personal Income ¹	Per Capita Personal Income ¹	Median Age ¹	Education Level In Years of Formal Schooling ¹	Unemployment Rate ¹
2009	5,678	185,295,852	32,634	44.8	14.2	6.77%
2010	6,553	254,236,741	38,797	43.8	14.4	12.0%
2011	5,988	245,831,352	41,054	43.7	13.4	1.80%
2012	6,111	289,673,622	47,402	32.8	14.2	9.80%
2013	6,404	257,402,376	40,194	46.1	14.3	9.90%
2014	6,422	274,090,960	42,680	47.5	14.7	7.70%
2015	6,464	286,865,856	44,379	47.3	14.8	4.80%
2016	6,541	262,320,264	40,104	47.9	14.2	4.40%
2017	6,701	305,599,105	45,605	48.5	13.6	3.50%
2018	6,944	316,750,560	45,615	49.0	14.2	3.30%

¹ Orlando Economic Partnership or U.S. Census Bureau

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Principal Employer
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	2018			2009		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Regal Marine	667	1	9.61%	340	1	52%
Cornerstone Charter	147	2	2.12%	-	-	-
McCoy Federal Credit Union	85	3	1.22%	-	-	-
City of Belle Isle	40	4	0.58%	-	-	-
Days Inn	36	5	0.52%	-	-	-
Comfort Suites	30	6	0.43%	15	5	2%
Advance Auto Parts	30	7	0.43%	-	-	-
Wendy's	27	8	0.39%	-	-	-
Starbucks	19	9	0.27%	-	-	-
Cork and Fork	18	10	0.26%	-	-	-
CVS	-	-	-	16	3	2%
Winn Dixie	-	-	-	38	2	6%
Travel Lodge	-	-	-	15	4	2%
Quality Inn	-	-	-	14	6	2%
Best Western	-	-	-	14	7	2%
Dollar General	-	-	-	12	8	2%
Tires Plus	-	-	-	11	9	2%
Quiznos	-	-	-	9	10	1%
Total	932		13.91%	428		100.00%

Source: Field inspection
 2018 The City of Belle Isle has a population of 6944

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Full - Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
General Government	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	5
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Department	12	12	20	14	16	16	16	16	17	17
Total	20	19	27	20	24	23	23	23	24	25

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Operating Indicators by Function
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
General Government										
License/Permit Reviews	907	575	1170	1450	1195	1326	764	1056	969	1218
Occupational Licenses Issued	*	*	*	*	*	100	178	185	244	150
Employees paid	99	30	27	39	41	41	40	38	38	43
Public Safety										
Parking violations	131	99	56	48	24	34	18	14	39	20
Highways & Streets										
Streets paved (miles)	24	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	-	0.01
Streets resurfaced (tons/asphalt)					7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	-	5373
Sidewalks/bike paths built or repaired (feet)	194	262	262	1200	2200	2200	474	212.5	2289	922.5

* Data not available

Source: City of Belle Isle Finance Dept.

City of Belle Isle, Florida
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Highways & Streets										
Streets, paved (miles)	24	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26.24
Streets, unpaved (miles)	0.3	0.3	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	1
Street lights	671	671	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	741
Parks and Recreation										
Parks	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	10

Source: City of Belle Isle Public Works Dept.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

The Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners
City of Belle Isle, Florida

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 20, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the *City of Belle Isle, Florida's* internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the *City of Belle Isle's* financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests on its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance, or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the City of Belle Isle in a separate letter dated March 20, 2019.

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

McDiernit Davis & Company, LLC

Orlando, Florida
March 20, 2019

MANAGEMENT LETTER

Honorable Mayor and City Commission
 City of Belle Isle, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*, as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, and have issued our report thereon dated March 20, 2019.

Auditor’s Responsibility

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; and Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General.

Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and Independent Accountant’s Report on an examination conducted in accordance with *AICPA Professional Standards*, AT-C Section 315, regarding compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports, which are dated March 20, 2019, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Prior Audit Findings

Section 10.554(1)(i).1., Rules of the Auditor General, require that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report. Corrective actions have not been taken to address the recommendation made in the preceding annual financial audit report:

Tabulation of Uncorrected Audit Findings		
Current Year Finding #	FY 2017 Finding #	FY 2016 Finding #
ML 18-01	ML 17-01	ML 16-01

Official Title and Legal Authority

Section 10.554(1)(i)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that the name or official title and legal authority for the primary government and each component unit of the reporting entity be disclosed in this management letter, unless disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. This information has been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Condition and Management

Section 10.554(1)(i)5.a. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we report the results of our determination as to whether or not the *City of Belle Isle, Florida* has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and identification of the specific condition(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the *City of Belle Isle, Florida* did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.c. and 10.556(8), Rules of the Auditor General, we applied financial condition assessment procedures for the *City of Belle Isle, Florida*. It is management's responsibility to monitor the *City of Belle Isle, Florida's* financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and the review of financial information provided by same.

Section 10.554(1)(i)2., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we address in the management letter any recommendations to improve financial management. See Appendix A.

Additional Matters

Section 10.554(1)(i)3., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we address noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but which warrants the attention of those charged with governance. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such findings.

Purpose of this Letter

Our management letter is intended solely for the information of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, Federal and other granting agencies, the City Council, and applicable management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

McDiernit Davis & Company, LLC

Orlando, Florida
March 20, 2019

ML 18-01 Segregation of Duties

Criteria

Effectively designed internal control requires adequate segregation of duties.

Condition

During our audit, we noted that the design of internal controls included adequate segregation of duties. However, due to the small organization size, the position responsible for the review function for items such as payroll and bank reconciliations is not a part of the finance department.

Cause

The design of internal control relies upon a position that is typically held by an individual with no accounting background or expertise.

Effect

Even though there is adequate segregation of duties in the design of internal control, misstatements could occur, whether due to fraud or error, and may not be identified or corrected in a timely manner.

Recommendation

The review function should be assigned to an individual with the appropriate level of expertise.

ML 18-02 Purchase Orders

Criteria

Purchase orders should function as a preventative control over cash disbursements.

Condition

During our audit, we noted that the design of internal controls included the use of purchase orders on all purchases. While purchase orders were properly included as supporting documentation for cash disbursements, we found that in practice they are not used as a preventative control to authorize purchases before they are made.

Cause

Purchases are regularly made without purchase orders, and purchase orders are issued out after the transaction has occurred.

Effect

Purchases which require purchase orders as a preventative control over cash disbursements can be made without prior authorization as required by written policy. Unauthorized purchases would not be prevented.

Recommendation

We recommend the City set a dollar threshold for the purchase order requirement, and that all purchases over the threshold require a properly completed, prenumbered purchase order with appropriate authorization before the provision of the good or service.



CITY OF BELLE ISLE, FLORIDA

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Belle Isle, Florida 32809
(407) 851-7730 • FAX (407) 240-2222
www.cityofbelleislefl.org

March 9, 2019

McDermitt Davis & Company, LLC.
934 North Magnolia Avenue, Suite 100
Orlando, FL 32803

Re: City of Belle Isle FYE September 30, 2018

Dear McDermitt Davis & Company,

Your recommendations to improve financial management related to fiscal year ending September 30, 2018 were received by both the City Manager and Finance Manager.

ML18-01 Segregation of Duties

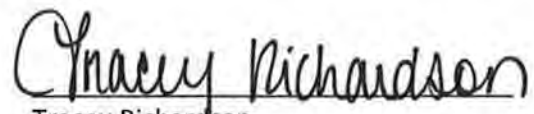
Response: We reviewed your recommendation to assign the review function of items such as payroll and bank reconciliations to an individual with the appropriate level of expertise. At this time, due to limited staff size in the City, we do not have an additional person to fulfill the recommended role.

ML18-02 Purchase Orders

Response: We reviewed your recommendation to use purchase orders as a preventative control over cash disbursements by setting a dollar threshold and requiring a completed, pre-numbered purchase order before the provision of the good or service. We are currently looking into implementing a new process for purchase orders that is practical and feasible for the size of our City.

Sincerely,


Bob Francis
City Manager


Tracey Richardson
Finance Manager

**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH
THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 218.415, FLORIDA STATUTES**

The Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners
City of Belle Isle, Florida

We have examined City of Belle Isle, Florida's (the City) compliance with the requirements of Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, during the year ended September 30, 2018. Management is responsible for the City's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the City's compliance with specified requirements.

In our opinion, City of Belle Isle, Florida complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements for the year ended September 30, 2018.

McDirmit Davis & Company, LLC

Orlando, Florida
March 20, 2019

Honorable Mayor and City Commission
City of Belle Isle, Florida, Florida

We have audited the financial statements of the *City of Belle Isle, Florida, Florida* for the year ended September 30, 2018, and have issued our report thereon dated March 20, 2019. Professional standards require that we advise you of the following matters relating to our audit.

Our Responsibility in Relation to the Financial Statement Audit

As communicated in our engagement letter dated October 22, 2018, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express opinions about whether the financial statements that have been prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the City solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgment, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

We have provided our finding regarding a recommendation to improve financial management noted during our audit in a separate letter to you dated March 20, 2019.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.

Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team, others in our firm, as appropriate, have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

Qualitative Aspects of the Entity's Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of significant accounting policies adopted by the City are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. There have been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes in significant accounting policies or their application during 2018. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and (2) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgments.

The most sensitive accounting estimates affecting the financial statements are:

Management's estimate for the allowance for depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the capital assets. We evaluated the reasonableness of the useful lives as well as the depreciation methods in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Significant Difficulties Encountered During the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of our audit.

Uncorrected and Corrected Misstatements

For purposes of this communication, professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that we believe are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Further, professional standards require us to also communicate the effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the financial statements as a whole and each applicable opinion unit. Management has corrected all identified misstatements.

In addition, professional standards require us to communicate to you all material, corrected misstatements that were brought to the attention of management as a result of our audit procedures. None of the misstatements identified by us as a result of our audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole or to applicable opinion units.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to the City's financial statements or the auditor's report. No such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Representations Requested from Management

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated March 20, 2019.

Management Consultations with Other Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management has informed us that, there were consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters, and management discussed those matters with us.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues

In the normal course of our professional association with the City, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, operating and regulatory conditions affecting the entity, and operational plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as the City's auditors.

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

Very truly yours,

McDiernit Davis & Company, LLC

Orlando, Florida
March 20, 2019