CITY OF GREENVILLE DARKE COUNTY, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Audited)

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

City Council City of Greenville 100 Public Square Greenville, Ohio 45331

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of Greenville, Darke County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The City of Greenville is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

July 16, 2007



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

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Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of Council and Mayor City of Greenville 100 Public Square, Rm. 200 Greenville, Ohio 45331

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Greenville, Darke County, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and major special revenue funds: public transportation, and Clean Ohio Revitalization for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As disclosed in Note 3 the City has presented a prior period adjustment to net assets to correct governmental activities capital assets and to properly reflect the outstanding balance of the general obligation bonds as of December 31, 2005.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Greenville Page Two

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2007, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U. S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the City. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, Epic!

June 15, 2007

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

The management's discussion and analysis of the City of Greenville's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2006. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance. As stated in Note 2 to the basic financial statements, the financial information contained in this report is presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). GAAP-basis financial information will differ from cash basis information as maintained by City during the year.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- > The total net assets of the City increased \$2,610,727. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$1,942,279 or 11.56% from 2005 and net assets of business-type activities increased \$668,448 or 3.57% from 2005.
- ➤ General revenues accounted for \$8,796,515 of total governmental activities revenue. Program specific revenues accounted for \$2,711,992 or 23.57% of total governmental activities revenue.
- ➤ The City had \$9,512,228 in expenses related to governmental activities; \$2,711,992 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. The remaining expenses of the governmental activities of \$6,800,236 were offset by general revenues (primarily property taxes, income taxes and unrestricted grants and entitlements) of \$8,796,515.
- ➤ The City has three major funds, the general fund, the public transportation fund and the clean Ohio revitalization fund. The general fund had revenues and other financing sources of \$9,167,289 in 2006. This represents an increase of \$671,125 from 2005 revenues. The expenditures and other financing uses of the general fund, which totaled \$8,867,977 in 2006, increased \$948,150 from 2005. The net increase in fund balance for the general fund was \$299,852 or 10.21%.
- The public transportation fund had revenues of \$1,303,120 in 2006. The public transportation fund had expenditures of \$1,334,157 in 2006. The public transportation fund had transfers in from the general fund of \$64,553 in 2006. The net increase in fund balance for the public transportation fund was \$33,516 or 11.68%.
- The clean Ohio revitalization fund received advances in of \$442,000 from the general fund during 2006. A liability has been recorded on the fund financial statements for "interfund loans payable." At December 31, 2006 the clean Ohio revitalization fund no fund balance.
- Net assets for the business-type activities, which are made up of the Water, Sewer, Special Park, Swimming Pool and Parking enterprise funds, increased in 2006 by \$668,448.
- ➤ In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$663,387 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures were \$1,070,630 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. Budgeted revenues increased \$1,068,175 from the original to the final budget due primarily to an increase in other financing sources. Budgeted expenditures increased \$1,068,175 from the original to the final budget due primarily to an increase in the cost of general government and security of person and property expenditures.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Using this Annual Financial Report

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

The statement of net assets and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the City as a whole, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

Reporting the City as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains a large number of funds used by the City to provide programs and activities, the view of the City as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2006?" The statement of net assets and the statement of activities answer this question. These statements include all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting will take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

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

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental activities - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here including police, fire and rescue, street maintenance, capital improvements and general administration. These services are funded primarily by property and income taxes and intergovernmental revenues including federal and state grants and other shared revenues.

Business-Type activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all or a significant portion of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer, special park, swimming pool and parking operations are reported here.

The government-wide statement of net assets and statement of activities can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

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, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the City's major funds. The City uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focuses on the City's most significant funds. The analysis of the City's major governmental and proprietary funds begins on page 10.

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 the 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, the 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 maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. The City has segregated these funds into major funds and nonmajor funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, the public transportation fund and the clean Ohio revitalization fund. Information for major funds is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The basic governmental fund financial statements (including budgetary statements) can be found on pages 18-25 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sewer, special park, swimming pool and parking functions. The City's major enterprise funds are the water and sewer funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 26-28 of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The City has no fiduciary funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 29-58 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The table below provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2006 and 2005:

1

Net Assets

			(Restated)			
	Governmental	Business-Type	Governmental	Business-Type		
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	2006	2005
	2006	2006	2005	2005	Total	Total
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 8,946,848	\$ 10,241,831	\$ 7,771,152	\$ 9,176,111	\$ 19,188,679	\$ 16,947,263
Capital assets	15,655,376	11,603,745	14,802,607	12,129,392	27,259,121	26,931,999
Total assets	24,602,224	21,845,576	22,573,759	21,305,503	46,447,800	43,879,262
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Current liabilities	2,068,238	119,705	2,052,602	86,689	2,187,943	2,139,291
Long-term liabilities	3,784,284	2,320,519	3,714,734	2,481,910	6,104,803	6,196,644
Total liabilities	5,852,522	2,440,224	5,767,336	2,568,599	8,292,746	8,335,935
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of						
related debt	12,496,188	9,373,745	11,476,618	9,744,392	21,869,933	21,221,010
Restricted	2,331,116	307,615	1,616,853	295,385	2,638,731	1,912,238
Unrestricted	3,921,398	9,723,992	3,712,952	8,697,127	13,645,390	12,410,079
Total net assets	\$ 18,748,702	\$ 19,405,352	\$ 16,806,423	\$ 18,736,904	\$ 38,154,054	\$ 35,543,327

Over time, net assets can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At December 31, 2006, the City's assets exceeded liabilities by \$38,154,054. At year-end, net assets were \$18,748,702 and \$19,405,352 for the governmental activities and the business-type activities, respectively.

Capital assets reported on the government-wide statements represent the largest portion of the City's net assets. At year-end, capital assets represented 58.69% of total assets. Capital assets include land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles and infrastructure. Capital assets, net of related debt to acquire the assets at December 31, 2006, were \$12,496,188 and \$9,373,745 in the governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of December 31, 2006, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

A portion of the City's governmental net assets, \$2,331,116, represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. In the governmental activities, the remaining balance of unrestricted net assets of \$3,921,398 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

The table below shows the changes in net assets for years 2006 and 2005.

Change in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2006	Business-type Activities 2006	Governmental Activities 2005	Business-type Activities 2005	2006 Total	2005 Total
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 758,865	\$ 2,908,429	\$ 898,964	\$ 2,641,573	\$ 3,667,294	\$ 3,540,537
Operating grants and contributions	1,953,127		2,540,654		1,953,127	2,540,654
Total program revenues	2,711,992	2,908,429	3,439,618	2,641,573	5,620,421	6,081,191
General revenues:						
Property taxes	1,516,033	-	1,359,256	-	1,516,033	1,359,256
Income taxes	5,786,302	-	5,570,069	-	5,786,302	5,570,069
Unrestricted grants and entitlements	1,175,745	-	998,872	-	1,175,745	998,872
Investment earnings	175,493	483,738	95,902	285,902	659,231	381,804
Miscellaneous	142,942	5,061	63,640	21,229	148,003	84,869
Total general revenues	8,796,515	488,799	8,087,739	307,131	9,285,314	8,394,870
Expenses:						
General government	2,079,996	-	2,013,824	-	2,079,996	2,013,824
Security of persons and property	3,939,936	-	3,875,628	-	3,939,936	3,875,628
Public health and welfare	22,675	-	48,848	-	22,675	48,848
Transportation	2,459,764	-	2,953,049	-	2,459,764	2,953,049
Community environment	64,760	-	457,477	-	64,760	457,477
Leisure time activity	660,969	-	772,438	-	660,969	772,438
Utility services	150,559	-	186,481	-	150,559	186,481
Interest and fiscal charges	133,569	-	141,606	-	133,569	141,606
Water	-	1,646,042	-	1,358,027	1,646,042	1,358,027
Sewer	-	1,034,638	-	1,290,850	1,034,638	1,290,850
Special park	-	3,097	-	1,543	3,097	1,543
Swimming pool		99,003		99,344	99,003	99,344
Total expenses	9,512,228	2,782,780	10,449,351	2,749,764	12,295,008	13,199,115
Transfers	(54,000)	54,000	(26,500)	26,500		
Change in net assets	1,942,279	668,448	1,051,506	225,440	2,610,727	1,276,946
Net assets at beginning of year (restated)	16,806,423	18,736,904	15,754,917	18,511,464	35,543,327	34,266,381
Net assets at end of year	\$ 18,748,702	\$ 19,405,352	\$ 16,806,423	\$ 18,736,904	\$ 38,154,054	\$ 35,543,327

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net assets increased \$1,942,279 in 2006. This increase is a result of total governmental expenses decreasing from \$10,449,351 in 2005 to \$9,512,228 in 2006.

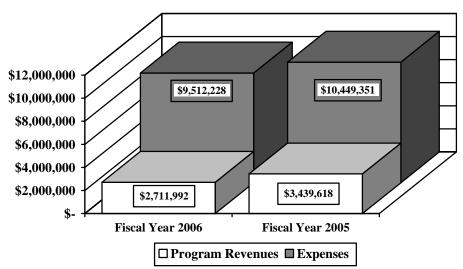
Security of persons and property, which primarily supports the operations of the police and fire departments accounted for \$3,939,936 of the total expenses of the City. These expenses were partially funded by \$249,063 in direct charges to users of the services. Transportation expenses totaled \$2,459,764. Transportation expenses were partially funded by \$290,110 in direct charges to users of the services and \$1,590,697 in operating grants and contributions.

The state and federal government contributed to the City a total of \$1,953,127 in operating grants and contributions. These revenues are restricted to a particular program or purpose. Of the total operating grants and contributions, \$1,590,697 subsidized transportation programs, \$298,560 subsidized community environment programs and \$63,870 subsidized general government programs during 2006.

General revenues totaled \$8,796,515, and amounted to 76.43% of total governmental revenues. These revenues primarily consist of property and income tax revenue of \$7,302,335. The other primary source of general revenues is grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, including local government and local government revenue assistance, making up \$1,175,745.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State grants and entitlements. As can be seen in the graph below, the City is highly dependent upon property and income taxes as well as unrestricted grants and entitlements to support its governmental activities.

Governmental Activities - Program Revenues vs. Total Expenses



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

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

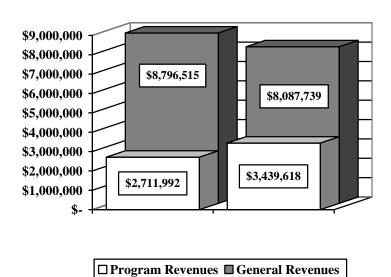
Governmental Activities

	2006				2005			
	Total Cost of		N	Net Cost of		otal Cost of	Net Cost of	
		Services		Services		Services	Services	
Program Expenses:								
General government	\$	2,079,996	\$	1,881,723	\$	2,013,824	\$ 1,777,728	
Security of persons and property		3,939,936		3,690,873		3,875,628	3,657,717	
Public health and welfare		22,675		22,675		48,848	(54,686)	
Transportation		2,459,764		578,957		2,953,049	509,485	
Community environment		64,760		(242,556)		457,477	97,477	
Leisure time activity		660,969		584,436		772,438	693,925	
Utility services		150,559		150,559		186,481	186,481	
Interest and fiscal charges		133,569		133,569		141,606	141,606	
Total	\$	9,512,228	\$	6,800,236	\$	10,449,351	\$ 7,009,733	

The dependence upon general revenues for governmental activities is apparent, with 71.49% of expenses supported through taxes and other general revenues.

The graph below presents the City's governmental activities revenue for 2006 and 2005.

Governmental Activities – General and Program Revenues



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Business-Type Activities

Business-Type activities include the water, sewer, special park, swimming pool and parking enterprise funds. These programs had program revenues of \$2,908,429, general revenues of \$488,799, transfers in of \$54,000 and expenses of \$2,782,780 for 2006. The graph below shows the business-type activities assets, liabilities and net assets at year-end.

\$25,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$-December 31, 2006 December 31, 2005

Net Assets in Business – Type Activities

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

☐ Liabilities ☐ Net Assets ☐ Assets

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's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at year-end.

The schedule below indicates the fund balances and the total change in fund balances as of December 31, 2006 for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Balances 12/31/06	Fund Balances 1/1/06	Increase (Decrease)
Major funds:			
General	\$ 3,236,431	\$ 2,936,579	\$ 299,852
Public Transportation	320,498	286,982	33,516
Other nonmajor governmental funds	1,812,887	1,084,168	728,719
Total	\$ 5,369,816	\$ 4,307,729	\$1,062,087

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

General Fund

The City's general fund balance increased \$299,852. The table that follows assists in illustrating the revenues of the general fund.

	2006 Amount		
Revenues			
Municipal income taxes	\$ 5,760,273	\$ 5,499,460	4.74 %
Property and other taxes	1,371,861	1,302,653	5.31 %
Charges for services	178,162	160,343	11.11 %
Licenses and permits	110,362	194,140	(43.15) %
Fines and forfeitures	113,159	87,924	28.70 %
Investment income	129,074	71,302	81.02 %
Special assessments	10,197	6,911	47.55 %
Intergovernmental	1,205,886	1,049,953	14.85 %
Other	103,855	78,478	32.34 %
Total	\$ 8,982,829	\$ 8,451,164	6.29 %

Tax revenue represents 79.39% of all general fund revenue. The increase in investment income is due to the rise in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Bank throughout the year. The decrease in licenses and permits and is due an decrease in the collections of building permits. Special assessments increased primarily due to property assessment revenue received during 2006. The increase in fines and forfeitures was caused by increased collections for police and fire user fees. All other revenue remained comparable to 2005.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenses of the general fund.

	2006 Amount	2005 Amount	Percentage <u>Change</u>
Expenditures			
General government	\$ 1,862,912	\$ 1,919,857	(2.97) %
Security of persons and property	3,485,420	3,322,591	4.90 %
Public health and welfare	22,675	11,064	104.94 %
Transportation	124,824	154,655	(19.29) %
Community environment	1,178	5,217	(77.42) %
Leisure time activity	623,948	723,692	(13.78) %
Utility services	150,559	186,481	(19.26) %
Capital outlay	821,566	412,601	99.12 %
Debt service	54,312	37,512	44.79 %
Total	\$ 7,147,394	\$ 6,773,670	5.52 %

The most significant increase was in the area of capital outlay. The increase in capital outlay was the result of purchases that included infrastructure, equipment, and vehicles. All other major changes were primarily caused by the recording of modified accrual journal entries during the year. All other expenditures remained comparable to 2005.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Budgeting Highlights - General Fund

The City's budgeting process is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). Essentially the budget is the City's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the ORC. Therefore, the City's plans or desires cannot be totally reflected in the original budget. If budgeted revenues are adjusted due to actual activity then the appropriations can be adjusted accordingly.

Budgetary information is presented for the general fund. In the general fund, the actual revenues came in \$663,387 higher than they were in the final budget and actual expenditures were \$1,070,630 less than the amount in the final budget. These variances are the result of the City's conservative budgeting. Budgeted revenues increased \$1,068,175 from the original to the final budget due primarily to an increase in projected other financing sources. Budgeted expenditures increased \$1,068,175 from the original to the final budget due primarily to an increase in the cost of security of persons and property expenditures.

Public Transportation

The public transportation fund, a major governmental fund, had revenues and other financing sources of \$1,367,673 in 2006. This represents a decrease of \$326,676 from 2005. The expenditures of the public transportation fund, which totaled \$1,334,157 in 2006, decreased \$247,774 from 2005. The net increase in fund balance for the public transportation fund was \$33,516 or 11.68%.

Clean Ohio Revitalization

The clean Ohio revitalization fund received advances in of \$442,000 from the general fund during 2006. A liability has been recorded on the fund financial statements for "interfund loans payable." At December 31, 2006 the clean Ohio revitalization fund no fund balance.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities, except in more detail. The only difference between the amounts reported as business-type activities and the amounts reported in the proprietary fund statements are interfund eliminations between proprietary funds and internal balances due to governmental activities for internal service activities. The only interfund activity reported in the government wide statements are those between business-type activities and governmental activities (reported as internal balances and transfers) whereas interfund amounts between various enterprise funds are reported in the proprietary fund statements. Activity within the City's major enterprise funds are described below:

Water Fund

The water fund, a major proprietary fund, had operating revenues of \$1,357,100 in 2006, an increase of \$25,408 or 20.40% from 2005 revenues. The water fund had operating expenses of \$1,657,038 in 2006, an increase of \$278,952 or 20.24% from 2005. The net change in operating expenses and revenues, contributed to the water fund balance decrease of \$137,079 or 1.33% from 2005 to 2006.

Sewer Fund

The sewer fund, a major proprietary fund, had operating revenues of \$1,494,660 in 2006, an increase of \$25,408 or 1.73% from 2005 revenues. The sewer fund had operating expenses of \$980,135 in 2006, a decrease of \$216,055 or 18.06% from 2005. The net change in operating expenses and the increase in revenues contributed to the sewer fund balance increase of \$766,037 or 9.86% from 2005 to 2006.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal 2006, the City had \$27,259,121 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure. Of this total, \$15,655,376 was reported in governmental activities and \$11,603,745 was reported in business-type activities. The following table shows fiscal 2006 balances compared to 2005:

Capital Assets at December 31 (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities				Total			
		2006		Restated 2005		2006		2005	2	006	F	Restated 2005
Land	\$	669,967	\$	669,967	\$	868,075	\$	868,075	\$ 1,5	538,042	\$	1,538,042
Construction in progress		12,478		643,015		-		-		12,478		643,015
Land improvements		716,447		420,127		27,366		35,185	7	743,813		455,312
Buildings and improvements		3,617,645		2,578,123		4,904,553		5,079,824	8,5	522,198	7	7,657,947
Equipment		1,181,791		887,872		773,011		915,210	1,9	954,802		1,803,082
Vehicles		768,623		799,650		18,341		23,280	7	786,964		822,930
Infrastructure	_	8,688,425		8,803,853		5,012,399		5,207,818	13,7	700,824	_14	4,011,671
Totals	\$ 1	15,655,376	\$ 1	14,802,607	\$1	1,603,745	\$1	2,129,392	\$27,2	259,121	\$20	5,931,999

The City's largest capital asset category is infrastructure which includes streets, bridges, storm sewer lines and water and sewer lines. These items are immovable and of value only to the City, however, the annual cost of purchasing these items is quite significant. The net book value of the City's infrastructure (cost less accumulated depreciation) represents approximately 55.49% and 43.19% of the City's total governmental and business-type capital assets, respectively.

See Note 9 to the basic financial statements for more detail on the City's capital assets.

Debt Administration

The City had the following long-term obligations in governmental activities outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	(Restated) 2005
General obligation bonds	\$ 2,480,000	\$ 2,660,000
Land acquisition bond	185,000	-
OPWC loan	342,377	365,989
Lease purchase agreements - Fire Station	345,500	360,000
Lease purchase agreements - 911 System	118,029	_
Total long-term obligations	\$ 3,470,906	\$ 3,385,989

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

The City had the following long-term obligations in business-type activities outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Revenue bonds	2,230,000	2,385,000
Total long-term obligations	\$ 2,230,000	\$ 2,385,000

See Note 11 to the basic financial statements for more detail on the City's long-term debt obligations.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The City, a statutory government, operates under the Council-Mayor form of government. The City is uniquely located in the center of Darke County and is 35 miles northwest of the I-70/I-75 interchange. Four state highways and two federal highways transect the community thus making the City an easily accessible community.

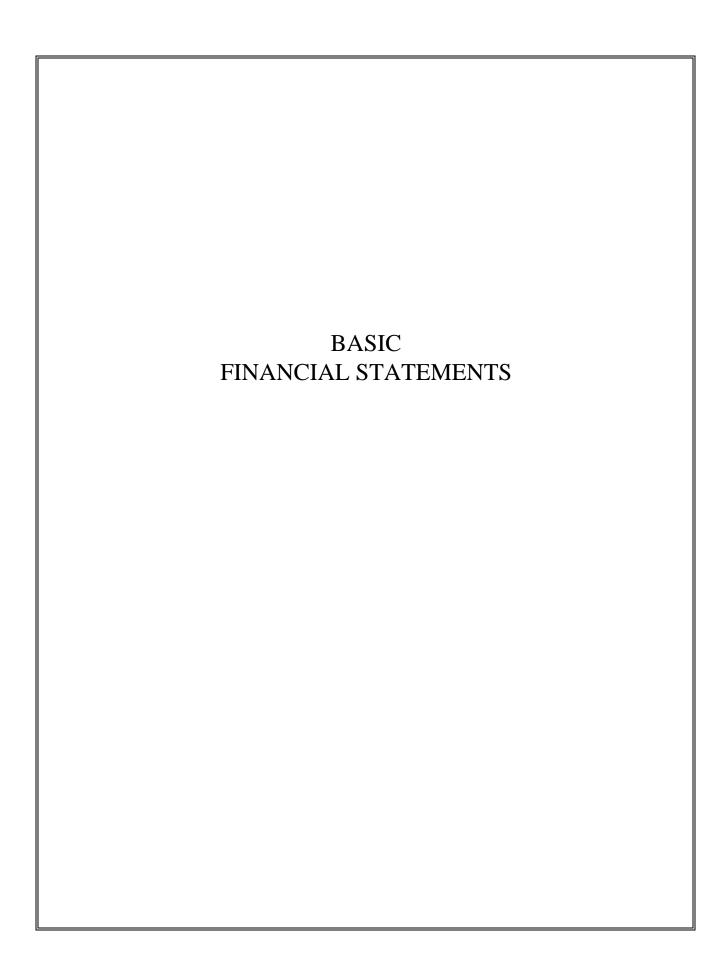
Unlike many communities our size, our downtown is a thriving area. The occupancy rate of downtown buildings remains at approximately 90%. The downtown consists of office suites, restaurants, gift and specialty shops and is the home of KitchenAid Experience which draws visitors from all over the nation. The City participates with business owners, property owners, and Main Street Greenville, Inc. in an active pursuit to maintain a high quality downtown. The City has been approved by the Ohio Department of Transportation for a project estimated at \$742,000 for participation in the Transportation Enhancement Program to enhance the "circle" area of downtown beginning in 2008. The City has also applied for a Phase II Transportation Enhancement Program grant to continue the enhancement throughout the downtown area.

The City continues with economic development activity. During the past two (2) years, Spartech Plastics, Inc., a worldwide corporation, announced they will build a new 165,000 square foot facility in the Greenville Industrial Park, while maintaining their current 80,000 square foot facility, which will retain approximately one hundred (100) jobs and will add approximately ninety (90) jobs to the community. The project is ongoing and is expected to be complete in late 2007. Timmerman Truss has completed building and is expected to begin operation at their facility in the summer of 2007 and will bring approximately forty (40) jobs into the City. In late 2006, Andersons Marathon Ethanol, LLC announced the building of a 110 million gallon per year ethanol plant on eighty-five (85) acres in the Greenville Industrial Park. The Andersons project will employ approximately 35-40 employees and has a major positive financial impact to not only Darke County farmers but other related businesses. Activity in the Greenville Industrial Park includes Beauty System Group, in cooperation with Miller Valentine, recently doubled the size of their facility along with the recent announcement of a small company, Tigereye, relocating to the Industrial Park. The City actively works with the Darke County Economic Development Department, the State of Ohio, Greenville Community Improvement Corporation and local business people to increase and diversify our employment base with all sizes of companies.

The City continues to actively pursue state and federal grants for a variety of programs. The City currently is participating in the Community Development Block Grant Formula Program, Clean Ohio Revitalization Fund and others.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizen's, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to show the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Ms. Nancy Myers, Auditor, City of Greenville, 100 Public Square, Greenville, Ohio 45331.



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STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2006

		Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities		 Total	
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,316,025	\$	9,078,318	\$ 14,394,343
Cash in segregated accounts		7,933		-	7,933
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles):					
Income taxes		1,195,732		-	1,195,732
Real and other taxes		1,378,553		-	1,378,553
Accounts		107,931		558,620	666,551
Accrued interest		34,698		100,207	134,905
Intergovernmental		675,551		-	675,551
Internal balances		(40,906)		40,906	-
Prepayments		135,700		41,770	177,470
Materials and supplies inventory		94,897		114,395	209,292
Unamortized bond issue costs		40,734		-	40,734
Restricted assets:					
Cash with fiscal and escrow agent		-		307,615	307,615
Capital assets:					
Land and construction in progress		682,445		868,075	1,550,520
Depreciable capital assets, net		14,972,931		10,735,670	25,708,601
Total capital assets	-	15,655,376		11,603,745	27,259,121
1					 ,
Total assets		24,602,224		21,845,576	 46,447,800
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		205,017		50,532	255,549
Retainage payable		7,933		-	7,933
Accrued wages and benefits		197,703		42,796	240,499
Due to other governments		5,967		-	5,967
Pension obligation payable		200,438		18,124	218,562
Deferred revenue		1,351,440		-	1,351,440
Accrued interest payable		20,166		8,253	28,419
Claims payable		80,574		, -	80,574
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year		326,664		173,022	499,686
Due in more than one year		3,457,620		2,147,497	5,605,117
Total liabilities		5,853,522		2,440,224	8,293,746
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		12,496,188		9,373,745	21,869,933
Restricted for:		12,470,100		7,575,745	21,000,000
Debt service		229,456		307,615	537,071
		1,655,873		507,015	1,655,873
Transportation projects		, ,		-	
Other purposes		445,787		0.722.002	445,787
Unrestricted	-	3,921,398		9,723,992	 13,645,390
Total net assets	\$	18,748,702	\$	19,405,352	\$ 38,154,054

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

			Program Revenues					
		Expenses	<u> </u>	charges for Services	_	rating Grants and ntributions		
Governmental Activities: General government	\$	2,079,996 3,939,936 22,675 2,459,764 64,760	\$	134,403 249,063 - 290,110 8,756	\$	63,870 - - 1,590,697 298,560		
Leisure time activity		660,969 150,559 133,569		76,533		- - -		
Total governmental activities		9,512,228		758,865		1,953,127		
Business-Type Activities: Water		1,646,042 1,034,638		1,353,879 1,493,266 2,489		-		
Special park		3,097 99,003		1,335 57,460		<u>-</u>		
Total business-type activities		2,782,780		2,908,429		-		
Total primary government	\$	12,295,008	\$	3,667,294	\$	1,953,127		
	Prop Ge Poi Inco Ge Gran Inve	eral Revenues: erty taxes levied neral purposes. lice and Fire per me taxes levied neral purposes. ats and entitleme strent earnings cellaneous	nsion . for: ents not	restricted to spe	ecific pr	cograms		
	Tota	l general revenu	ies					
	Tran	sfers						
	Char	nge in net assets						
	Net a	assets at beginn	ning of	year (restated)				
	Net a	assets at end of	year .					

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (1,881,723)	\$ -	\$ (1,881,723)
(3,690,873)	φ -	(3,690,873)
(22,675)	_	(22,675)
(578,957)	_	(578,957)
242,556	_	242,556
(584,436)	_	(584,436)
(150,559)	_	(150,559)
(133,569)	<u></u> _	(133,569)
(6,800,236)		(6,800,236)
-	(292,163)	(292,163)
-	458,628	458,628
-	2,489	2,489
-	(1,762)	(1,762)
<u>-</u> _	(41,543)	(41,543)
- _	125,649	125,649
(6,800,236)	125,649	(6,674,587)
1,362,683	-	1,362,683
153,350	-	153,350
5,786,302	-	5,786,302
1,175,745	-	1,175,745
175,493	483,738	659,231
142,942	5,061	148,003
8,796,515	488,799	9,285,314
(54,000)	54,000	
1,942,279	668,448	2,610,727
16,806,423	18,736,904	35,543,327
\$ 18,748,702	\$ 19,405,352	\$ 38,154,054

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	 General	Public nsportation	_	lean Ohio vitalization	Go	Other vernmental Funds
Assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,912,495	\$ 305,753	\$	442,000	\$	1,786,548
Cash in segregated accounts	7,933	-		-		-
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):						
Income taxes	1,195,732	-		-		-
Real and other taxes	1,223,639	-		-		154,914
Accounts	95,554	9,651		-		1,424
Intergovernmental	357,891	5,528		-		312,132
Accrued interest	19,557	-		-		9,836
Interfund loans	442,000	-		-		-
Prepayments	116,691	3,157		-		15,852
Materials and supplies inventory	 16,997	 				77,900
Total assets	\$ 5,388,489	\$ 324,089	\$	442,000	\$	2,358,606
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 200,026	\$ -	\$	-	\$	4,991
Retainage payable	7,933	-		-		-
Accrued wages and benefits	170,772	2,438		-		24,493
Interfund loans payable	-	-		442,000		-
Due to other governments	5,967	-		-		-
Pension obligation payable	49,884	1,153		-		149,401
Deferred revenue	 1,717,476	 				366,834
Total liabilities	 2,152,058	 3,591		442,000		545,719
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for encumbrances	135,534	86,531		-		12,385
Reserved for prepayments	116,691	3,157		-		15,852
Reserved for materials and supplies inventory	16,997	-		-		77,900
Reserved for debt service	-	-		-		249,622
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:						
General fund	2,967,209	-		-		-
Special revenue funds	 	 230,810				1,457,128
Total fund balances	 3,236,431	 320,498				1,812,887
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 5,388,489	\$ 324,089	\$	442,000	\$	2,358,606

Total Governmental Funds							
\$	4,446,796 7,933						
	1,195,732 1,378,553 106,629 675,551 29,393 442,000 135,700						
\$	94,897 8,513,184						
\$	205,017 7,933						
	197,703 442,000 5,967 200,438						
	2,084,310						
	234,450 135,700 94,897 249,622						
	2,967,209 1,687,938						
\$	5,369,816 8,513,184						

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2006

Total governmental fund balances			\$ 5,369,816
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities (excluding internal service funds capital assets) are not financial resources and therefore are not			
reported in the funds.			15,655,376
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	¢	22.100	
Property taxes Income taxes	\$	23,190 326,885	
Intergovernmental revenues		366,843	
Accrued interest		15,952	
Total			732,870
Unamortized premiums on bond issuances are not recorded in the funds.			(10,328)
Unamortized deferred charges on refundings not recorded in the funds.			96,312
Unamortized bond issuance costs are not recognized in the funds.			40,734
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the cost of the heath insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets. The net assets of the internal service fund, including an internal balance			
of \$40,906, are:			754,356
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. The long-term liabilities are as follows:			
Compensated absences		(399,362)	
Accrued interest payable		(20,166)	
Lease purchase agreements		(463,529)	
OPWC loan payable		(342,377)	
Land acquisition bonds		(185,000)	
General obligation bonds		(2,480,000)	(3,890,434)
			 (2,222,121)
Net assets of governmental activities			\$ 18,748,702

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

		General	Public Transportation	Other Governmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:						
Municipal income taxes	\$	5,760,273	\$ -	\$ -	\$	5,760,273
Property and other taxes		1,371,861	-	154,516		1,526,377
Charges for services		178,162	162,899	127,211		468,272
Licenses and permits		110,362	-	-		110,362
Fines and forfeitures		113,159	-	5,904		119,063
Intergovernmental		1,205,886	1,083,114	976,915		3,265,915
Special assessments		10,197	-	-		10,197
Investment income		129,074	-	41,471		170,545
Donations		8,040	-	- 5.202		8,040
Other		95,815	57,107	5,393		158,315
Total revenues		8,982,829	1,303,120	1,311,410		11,597,359
Expenditures: Current:						
General government		1,862,912	_	_		1,862,912
Security of persons and property		3,485,420	_	515,654		4,001,074
Public health and welfare		22,675	_	515,054		22,675
Transportation		124,824	756,209	898,651		1,779,684
Community environment		1,178	750,207	63,582		64,760
Leisure time activity		623,948	_	03,302		623,948
Utility services		150,559	_	_		150,559
Capital outlay		821,566	577,948	547,288		1,946,802
Debt service:		021,500	377,540	547,200		1,540,002
Principal retirement		38,112	-	214,779		252,891
Interest and fiscal charges		16,200	-	97,575		113,775
Total expenditures		7,147,394	1,334,157	2,337,529		10,819,080
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures		1,835,435	(31,037)	(1,026,119)		778,279
Other financing sources (uses):						
Bond issuance		185,000	_	_		185,000
Transfers in		_	64,553	1,602,030		1,666,583
Transfers out		(1,720,583)	-	-		(1,720,583)
Lease purchase transaction		-	_	152,808		152,808
Total other financing sources (uses)		(1,535,583)	64,553	1,754,838		283,808
Net change in fund balances		299,852	33,516	728,719		1,062,087
Fund balances at beginning of year	_	2,936,579	286,982	1,084,168		4,307,729
Fund balances at end of year	\$	3,236,431	\$ 320,498	\$ 1,812,887	\$	5,369,816

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 1,062,087
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Government funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		
Capital outlays	1,724,058	
Depreciation expense	(870,053)	054.005
		854,005
The effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., disposals) is to decrease net assets.		(1,236)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	(10,344)	
Income taxes	26,029	
Special assessments	(323)	
Intergovernmental revenues	(137,043)	
Accrued interest	4,948	(116 722)
		(116,733)
Proceeds of bonds and lease purchases are recognized as revenue in		
the governmental funds, however, on the statement of activities,		
they are not reported as revenues as they increase liabilities in the statement of activities.		(337,808)
the statement of activities.		(337,808)
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due. The following items resulted in less interest being reported on the statement of activities: statement of activities:		
Increase in accrued interest payable	(8,185)	
Amortization of bond premiums	946	
Amortization of deferred charges on refundings	(8,823)	
Amortization of bond issue costs	(3,732)	
		(19,794)
Repayment of bonds, lease purchase agreements and loans are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayments reduce long-term liabilities on the statement of net assets. Principal payments during the year were:		
Principal payments during the year were:		
General obligation bonds	180,000	
OPWC loans	23,612	
Lease purchase agreements	49,279	
		252,891
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as		
expenditures in governmental funds. in governmental funds.		23,244
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of self-insurance to individual funds is not reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and the related internal service fund revenues are		
eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund, including internal		225 622
balance activity, is allocated among the governmental activities.		 225,623
Change in net assets of governmental activities		\$ 1,942,279

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

		d Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
Revenues:	Original	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	(Negative)
Municipal income taxes	\$ 5,414,047	\$ 5,274,042	\$ 5,698,479	\$ 424,437
Property and other taxes	1,302,695	1,269,008	1,371,133	102,125
Charges for services	163,647	159,416	172,245	12,829
Licenses and permits.	101,460	98,835	106,789	7,954
Fines and forfeitures			,	8,047
	102,641	99,987 1,123,469	108,034	90,413
Intergovernmental	1,153,293		1,213,882	,
Special assessments	9,688	9,438	10,197	759
Investment income	119,161	116,080	125,422	9,342
Donations	7,639	7,441	8,040	599
Other	87,789	85,519	92,401	6,882
Total revenues	8,462,060	8,243,235	8,906,622	663,387
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,719,558	1,992,213	1,718,871	273,342
Security of persons and property	3,228,866	3,740,835	3,227,574	513,261
Public health and welfare	23,307	27,003	23,298	3,705
Transportation	127,994	148,289	127,943	20,346
Community environment	1,201	1,392	1,201	191
Leisure time activity	594,816	689,130	594,578	94,552
Utility services	154,697	179,226	154,636	24,590
Capital outlay	830,437	962,111	830,105	132,006
Debt service:				
Principal and interest and fiscal charges	54,097	62,949	54,312	8,637
Total expenditures	6,734,973	7,803,148	6,732,518	1,070,630
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over (under) expenditures	1,727,087	440,087	2,174,104	1,734,017
Other financing sources (uses):				
Sale of bonds	_	185,000	185,000	_
Transfers in	_	660,000	660,000	_
Transfers out	(2,895,809)	(2,895,809)	(2,895,809)	_
Advances in	(2,0)3,00)	442,000	442,000	_
Advances out	(479,000)	(479,000)	(479,000)	_
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,374,809)	(2,087,809)	(2,087,809)	
Net change in fund balance	(1,647,722)	(1,647,722)	86,295	1,734,017
Fund balance at beginning of year	1 440 944	1 440 944	1 440 844	
	1,440,844	1,440,844	1,440,844	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	206,878	206,878	206,878	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,734,017	\$ 1,734,017

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

							riance with al Budget
	Budgeted Amounts					Over	
	Ori	ginal		Final	 Actual	((Under)
Revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	160,766	\$	162,170	\$ 171,706		9,536
Intergovernmental	1	,109,348		1,119,037	1,184,840		65,803
Other		45,144		45,538	 48,216		2,678
Total revenues	1	,315,258		1,326,745	 1,404,762		78,017
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Transportation		869,214		878,022	798,297		79,725
Capital outlay		670,312		677,104	 615,624		61,480
Total expenditures	1	,539,526		1,555,126	1,413,921		141,205
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over (under) expenditures		(224,268)		(228,381)	 (9,159)		219,222
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in		60,440		64,553	64,553		-
Transfers out		(8,653)		(8,653)	 (8,653)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		51,787		55,900	55,900		
Net change in fund balance		(172,481)		(172,481)	46,741		219,222
Fund balance (deficit) at beginning of year		(339,821)		(339,821)	(339,821)		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		512,302		512,302	 512,302		
Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$		\$ 219,222	\$	219,222

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) CLEAN OHIO REVITALIZATION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

			d Amounts			Fin	riance with aal Budget Positive
	Ori	ginal	Fi	nal	 Actual	(N	Negative)
Other financing sources:							
Advances in	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 442,000	\$	442,000
Total other financing sources		-		-	 442,000		442,000
Net change in fund balance		-		-	442,000		442,000
Fund balance at beginning of year		-		-	-		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated					 		
Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$		\$ 442,000	\$	442,000

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Busi	unds	Governmental Activities - Internal		
	11 74	C	Other	Takal	
Assets:	<u>Water</u>	Sewer	Enterprise	Total	Service Fund
Assets: Current assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,787,055	\$ 6,223,690	\$ 67,573	\$ 9,078,318	\$ 869,229
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	\$ 2,767,033	\$ 0,223,090	\$ 07,373	\$ 9,070,310	\$ 609,229
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	260.457	298,054	100	550 620	1 202
Accounts	260,457		109	558,620	1,302
Accrued interest	30,730	69,477	1.004	100,207	5,305
Prepayments	24,270	15,606	1,894	41,770	-
Materials and supplies inventory	70,364	44,031	-	114,395	-
Restricted assets:					
Cash with fiscal and escrow agent		307,615		307,615	
Total current assets	3,172,876	6,958,473	69,576	10,200,925	875,836
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Land	291,262	50,700	526,113	868,075	-
Depreciable capital assets, net	6,874,432	3,806,519	54,719	10,735,670	_
Total capital assets	7,165,694	3,857,219	580,832	11,603,745	
	., ., ., ., .,			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	·
Total assets	10,338,570	10,815,692	650,408	21,804,670	875,836
Liabilities: Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	45,488	5,044	_	50,532	_
Accrued wages and benefits	30,252	12,248	296	42,796	_
Compensated absences	5,220	2,802	270	8,022	_
Pension obligation payable	12,523	5,601	-	18,124	-
Claims payable	12,323	3,001	-	10,124	80,574
Current portion of revenue bonds	-	165,000	-	165,000	60,374
	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	,	-
Accrued interest payable	-	8,253	_ 	8,253	·
Total current liabilities	93,483	198,948	296	292,727	80,574
Long-term liabilities:					
Revenue bonds	_	2,065,000	_	2,065,000	_
Compensated absences	62,828	19,669	_	82,497	_
Total long-term liabilities	62,828	2,084,669	<u>-</u>	2,147,497	·
Total long-term habilities	02,020	2,004,007		2,147,477	·
Total liabilities	156,311	2,283,617	296	2,440,224	80,574
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	7,165,694	1,627,219	580,832	9,373,745	=
Unrestricted	3,016,565	6,904,856	69,280	9,990,701	795,262
Cinconced	3,010,303	0,704,030	05,200	2,220,701	173,202
Total net assets	\$ 10,182,259	\$ 8,532,075	\$ 650,112	19,364,446	\$ 795,262
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the interna	l service funds activ	vities related to er	nterprise funds.	40,906	
Net assets of business-type activities				\$ 19,405,352	:

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Busi	Governmental Activities -				
	***	a	Other	T	Internal	
Operating revenues:	Water	Sewer	Enterprise	<u>Total</u>	Service Fund	
Charges for services	\$ 1,313,829	\$ 1,461,766	\$ 61,284	\$ 2,836,879	\$ 891,996	
Tap-in fees	40,050	31,500	Ψ 01,204	71,550	ψ 0 <i>)</i> 1, <i>)</i> 00	
Other	3,221	1,394	446	5,061	987	
Total operating revenues	1,357,100	1,494,660	61,730	2,913,490	892,983	
Operating expenses:						
Personal services	754,985	345,154	47,920	1,148,059	-	
Contract services	142,002	152,784	19,552	314,338	-	
Materials and supplies	388,857	79,160	16,936	484,953	-	
Utilities	115,429	136,732	8,164	260,325	-	
Depreciation	255,514	266,305	9,528	531,347	-	
Claims	-	-	-	-	669,381	
Other	251			251		
Total operating expenses	1,657,038	980,135	102,100	2,739,273	669,381	
Operating income (loss)	(299,938)	514,525	(40,370)	174,217	223,602	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Interest revenue	162,859	320,879	-	483,738	27,881	
Interest expense and fiscal charges		(69,367)		(69,367)	<u> </u>	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	162,859	251,512	-	414,371	27,881	
Income (loss) before transfers	(137,079)	766,037	(40,370)	588,588	251,483	
Transfers in			54,000	54,000		
Changes in net assets	(137,079)	766,037	13,630	642,588	251,483	
Net assets at beginning of year	10,319,338	7,766,038	636,482		543,779	
Net assets at end of year	\$ 10,182,259	\$ 8,532,075	\$ 650,112		\$ 795,262	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal	service funds activ	vities related to ent	terprise funds.	25,860		
Changes in net assets of business-type activities				\$ 668,448		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds							Governmental Activities -		
					Other				Internal	
		Water		Sewer	Eı	nterprise		Total	Sei	rvice Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	-									
Cash received from customers	\$	1,317,895	\$	1,475,928	\$	61,284	\$	2,855,107	\$	890,694
Cash received from tap-in fees		40,050		31,500		-		71,550		-
Cash received from other operations		3,221		1,394		337		4,952		987
Cash payments for personal services		(720,791)		(351,817)		(48,062)		(1,120,670)		_
Cash payments for contract services		(138,764)		(151,657)		(19,552)		(309,973)		_
Cash payments for materials and supplies		(346,109)		(98,844)		(16,947)		(461,900)		-
Cash payments for utilities		(115,429)		(136,732)		(8,164)		(260,325)		-
Cash payments for claims				_		-		-		(699,731)
Cash payments for other expenses		(251)		_		_		(251)		_
cush puly memo for outer enpenses.		(201)	-				-	(201)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities.		39,822		769,772		(31,104)		778,490		191,950
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:										
Cash received from transfers in		-		-		54,120		54,120		-
Cash payments for transfers out		-		-		(120)		(120)		-
Net cash provided by noncapital										
financing activities		-		-		54,000		54,000		-
Cash flows from capital and related										
financing activities:										
Acquisition of capital assets		-		(5,700)		_		(5,700)		_
Principal retirement on revenue bonds		-		(155,000)		_		(155,000)		_
Interest and fiscal charges		-		(102,555)		_		(102,555)		_
Net cash used in capital and										
related financing activities		_		(263,255)		_		(263,255)		-
Cash flows from investing activities:										
Interest received		155,260		299,970		_		455,230		27,008
Net cash provided by investing activities		155,260		299,970				455,230		27,008
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		195,082		806,487		22,896		1,024,465		218,958
				•		,				
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (restated) Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	Φ.	2,591,973	ф.	5,724,818	ф.	44,677	ф.	8,361,468	Φ.	650,271
	2	2,787,055	3	6,531,305	\$	67,573	3	9,385,933	\$	869,229
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:										
Operating income (loss)	\$	(299,938)	\$	514,525	\$	(40,370)	\$	174,217	\$	223,602
Adjustments:	*	/		,		· - /- · */		,		-,
Depreciation		255,514		266,305		9,528		531,347		-
Changes in assets and liabilities:										
(Increase) in materials and										
supplies inventory		(4,257)		(8,109)		_		(12,366)		_
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		4,066		14,162		(109)		18,119		(1,302)
(Increase) decrease in prepayments		7,564		(193)		(11)		7,360		-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		42,912		(10,255)		-		32,657		_
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages and benefits		20,505		5,557		(142)		25,920		_
(Decrease) in claims payable		-		-				-		(30,350)
Increase (decrease) in compensated										,
absences payable		7,653		(14,044)		-		(6,391)		_
Increase in pension obligation payable		5,803		1,824		-		7,627		_
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	39,822	\$	769,772	\$	(31,104)	\$	778,490	\$	191,950

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY

The City of Greenville, Ohio (the "City"), was incorporated in 1832 and operates under a Council-Mayor form of government. The following services are provided by the City: public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, water, sewer, recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements (BFS) of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities and to its proprietary funds provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has the option to also apply FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected not to apply these FASB Statements and Interpretations. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this includes police and fire protection, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance and repair, water system and sewage treatment, and general administrative services. The City's departments include a public safety department, a public service department, a street maintenance department, a sanitation system, a parks and recreation department, a planning and zoning department, and a staff to provide support (i.e., payroll processing, accounts payable, and revenue collection) to the service providers. The operation of each of these activities and entities is directly controlled by the City Council through the budgetary process.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; (3) the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance deficits of, or (4) provide financial support to, the organization. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, the issuance of debt, or the levying of taxes. The City has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City's BFS consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements - The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activities of the internal service fund are eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund financial statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary funds are charges for sales and services. Operating expenses for the proprietary funds include personnel and other expenses related to operations and operating expenses for the internal service fund include claims and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

C. Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>General Fund</u> - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

<u>Public Transportation Fund</u> - The public transportation fund accounts for all transactions relating to transportation with in the City. The fund also accounts for funds received from the Ohio Department of Transportation.

<u>Clean Ohio Revitalization Fund</u> - The Clean Ohio Revitalization fund accounts for grants from the Ohio Department of Development to be used for brownfield cleanup.

Other governmental funds of the City are used to account for (a) the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs; (b) financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds; and (c) for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on changes in net assets, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - The enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

<u>Sewer Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

<u>Water Fund</u> - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the City.

The City has three nonmajor enterprise funds that are used to account for swimming pool, parking, and special park district operations.

<u>Internal Service Fund</u> - The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund reports on the self-insurance health care program.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City had no fiduciary funds in 2006.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

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

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

E. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned (see Note 7). Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (see Note 6). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax, local government funds and permissive tax), fines and forfeitures, fees and special assessments.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Deferred Revenue - Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2006, but which were levied to finance year 2007 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Special assessments not received within the available period and grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

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

F. Budgetary Data

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

Tax Budget - The City must submit to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources - The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes and reviews estimated revenue. The Commission certifies its actions to the City by September 1. As part of this certification, the City receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include encumbered cash balances at December 31 of the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if the City Auditor determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimates need to be either increased or decreased. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the original and final amended official certificates of estimated resources issued during 2006.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Appropriations - A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation ordinance fixes spending authority at the legal level of budgetary control. The appropriation ordinance may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified. The amounts on the budgetary statement reflect the original and final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications legally enacted by Council.

Lapsing of Appropriations - At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. Encumbrances are carried forward and are not reappropriated as part of the subsequent year appropriations.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances of the City's funds, except cash in segregated accounts and cash with fiscal and escrow agents, are pooled and invested in investments maturing within ten years in order to provide improved cash management. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pooled bank account is presented on the balance sheet as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" financial statements.

During 2006, investments were limited to non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are reported at cost. Interest income is distributed to the funds according to charter and statutory requirements. Interest revenue earned and credited to the general fund during 2006 amounted to \$129,074 which includes \$49,025 assigned from other funds of the City.

The City maintains escrow accounts for debt service with a financial institution. The balances in these accounts are reflected as "Cash with Fiscal and Escrow Agent" on the financial statements. These escrow accounts are reported as restricted assets in accordance with bond covenants.

The City maintains cash in separate depository accounts from the City's cash management pool for retainage due on construction projects. These retainage accounts are reported as "Cash in Segregated Accounts" on the financial statements.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation on the financial statements, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the City's investment account at year-end is provided in Note 4.

H. Inventories of Materials and Supplies

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used. Inventories are accounted for using the consumption method.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in both governmental and proprietary funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. On governmental fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available expendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

I. Capital Assets

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

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. During 2006, the City maintained a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The City's governmental infrastructure consists of storm sewers, streets and bridges. The City's proprietary infrastructure consists of water and sewer lines. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets is also capitalized for business-type activities. Capitalized interest for 2006 was not material.

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

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Description	Estimated Lives	Estimated Lives
Land improvements Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles Infrastructure	15 - 20 years 20 - 40 years 5 - 30 years 8 - 16 years 40 years	15 - 20 years 20 - 40 years 5 - 20 years 3 - 10 years 40 years

J. Compensated Absences

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

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

In conformity with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences", vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability is based on the sick leave accumulated at December 31 by those employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and by those employees for whom it is probable they will become eligible to receive termination benefits in the future.

The total liability for vacation and sick leave payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus applicable additional salary related payments. City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation and sick leave at various rates.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

On governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as liabilities and expenditures to the extent payments come due each period upon the occurrence of employee resignations and retirements. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. For proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and lease-purchase agreements are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

L. Unamortized Issuance Costs/Bond Premium and Discount/Accounting Gain or Loss

On government-wide financial statements, bond issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Unamortized bond issuance costs are recorded as an asset on the financial statements.

Bond premiums are deferred and accreted over the term of the bonds. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of the bonds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

For advance refunding resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense. This accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as an addition to or reduction of the face amount of the new debt.

On the governmental fund financial statements, issuance costs and bond premiums are recognized in the current period.

M. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances. The internal balance reported on the financial statements relates to the consolidation of the internal service fund with governmental activities.

N. Interfund Activity

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

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the BFS.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting on the government-wide financial statements. Only transfers between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported on the statement of activities.

O. Fund Balance Reserves

Reserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity which is not available for current appropriation or use. The unreserved portions of fund equity reflected in the governmental funds are available for use within the specific purposes of the funds.

The City reports a reservation of fund balance for amounts representing encumbrances outstanding, materials and supplies inventory, prepayments, and debt service in the governmental fund financial statements.

P. Estimates

The preparation of the BFS in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the BFS and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

Q. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction. Capital contributions are reported as revenue in the proprietary fund financial statements. There were no contributions of capital during 2006.

R. Net Assets

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

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

S. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit beyond year-end are recorded as prepaid expenditures. Prepayments are accounted for using the consumption method. On governmental fund financial statements, reported material and supplies inventory is equally offset by a fund balance reserve in the governmental funds which indicates that it does not constitute available expendable resources even though it is a component of net current assets.

T. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are primarily charges for services for sewer, water and swimming pool programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the fund.

U. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Council and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2006.

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE

A. Change in Accounting Principles

For fiscal year 2006, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 46, "Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation" and GASB Statement No. 47, "Accounting for Termination Benefits".

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE - (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 46 defines enabling legislation and specifies how net assets should be reported in the financial statements when there are changes in such legislation. The Statement also requires governments to disclose in the notes to the financial statements the amount of net assets restricted by enabling legislation.

GASB Statement No. 47 establishes accounting standards for termination benefits.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 46 and GASB Statement No. 47 did not have an effect on the fund balances/net assets of the City as previously reported at December 31, 2005.

B. Restatement of Net Assets

The City has presented a prior period adjustment to net assets to correct governmental activities capital assets reported as of December 31, 2005. See Note 9 for details regarding the effects on capital assets, which include accounting changes in the governmental activities to properly state construction in progress for the transit building project. Furthermore, the net assets of governmental activities have been restated to properly reflect the outstanding balance of the general obligation bonds as of December 31, 2005 (see Note 11 for details). The following is the effect on net assets previously reported as of December 31, 2005:

Governmental	
Activities	
\$	16,223,408
	643,015
	(60,000)
\$	16,806,423

C. Deficit Fund Balances

Fund balances at December 31, 2006 included the following individual fund deficits:

Nonmajor Funds	_]	<u>Deficit</u>	
Police Pension	\$	19,221	
Fire Pension		51,179	

These funds complied with Ohio state law, which does not permit a cash basis deficit at year-end. The general fund is liable for any deficits in these funds and provides transfers when cash is required, not when accruals occur. The deficit fund balances results from adjustments for accrued liabilities.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the City treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the City Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim moneys are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

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

Interim monies to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty
 days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies
 available for investment at any one time: and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

The City may also invest any monies not required to be used for a period of six months or more in the following:

- 1. Bonds of the State of Ohio:
- 2. Bonds of any municipal corporation, village, county, township, or other political subdivision of this State, as to which there is no default of principal, interest or coupons;
- 3. Obligations of the City.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the City Auditor or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

A. Cash with Fiscal and Escrow Agent

At December 31, 2006, \$307,615 was invested in U.S. treasury money market funds related to the sewer refunding bond issue. U.S. treasury money market funds are uncategorized investments since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. These amounts are not included in "deposits" below.

B. Cash in Segregated Accounts

At year-end, the City had \$7,933 in retainage accounts on deposit with financial institutions. The balances in these retainage accounts are included in "deposits" below.

C. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2006, the carrying amount of all City deposits was \$14,402,276. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "<u>Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures</u>", as of December 31, 2006, \$14,129,460 of the City's bank balance of \$14,537,393 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$407,933 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the City.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

D. Reconciliation of Cash and Investment to the Statement of Net Assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the footnote above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2006:

Cash and Investments per footnote	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 14,402,276
Cash with fiscal agent	307,615
Total	\$ 14,709,891
Cash and investments per Statement of Net Assets	
Governmental activities	\$ 5,323,958
Business type activities	9,385,933
Total	\$ 14,709,891

NOTE 5 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

A. Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2006, consisted of the following, as reported in the fund financial statements:

	Tra	nsfers From
Transfers to		General
Public Transportation Nonmajor governmental Nonmajor enterprise	\$	64,553 1,602,030 54,000
	\$	1,720,583

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

B. Interfund loans consisted of the following at December 31, 2006, as reported on the fund financial statements:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Clean Ohio Revitalization Fund	\$ 442,000

These interfund loans are expected to be repaid in the next year. Interfund loans between governmental funds will be eliminated on the governmental activities statement of net assets.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the City. Taxes collected from real property taxes (other than public utility) in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on the assessed value as of January 1 of that preceding year, the lien date. Assessed values are established by the County Auditor at 35 percent of appraised market value. All property is required to be revaluated every six years. The last revaluation was completed in 2002. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20, with the remainder payable by July 20.

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2006 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2006 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005, on the true value as of December 31, 2005. In prior years, tangible personal property assessments were twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. Tangible personal property tax is being phased out - the assessment percentage for property, including inventory, is 18.75% for 2006. This percentage will be reduced to 12.5% for 2007, 6.25% for 2008, and zero for 2009. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the City due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the City will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes collected in one calendar year are levied in the preceding calendar year on assessed values determined as of December 31 of the second year preceding the tax collection year, the lien date. Certain public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at 88 percent of its true value; public utility real property is assessed at 25 percent of true value. Public utility property taxes are payable on the same dates as real property taxes described previously.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County, including the City of Greenville. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$7.55 per \$1,000 of assessed value (7.55 mills). The City also receives an additional 0.6 mills to fund police and fire pension liability. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Real property tax	\$ 216,131,800
Public utility tangible personal property	6,146,420
Tangible personal property	37,732,240
Total assessed valuation	\$ 260,010,460

Property taxes receivables represent real and tangible personal property taxes, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2006. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, they are generally not collected during the available period. The exception to this is any advances received by the City in the first sixty days of the year are credited as property tax revenues with the remainder being credited to deferred revenue.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of one and one half percent on substantially all income earned within the City. Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

Income tax proceeds are to be used to pay the cost of administering the tax. All income tax revenue is initially placed in the general fund and may be distributed to other funds as determined by City Council. Income tax revenue for 2006 was \$5,760,273 as reported in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 8 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2006, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services), accrued interest, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants, entitlements, and shared revenue. Receivables have been recorded to the extent that they are measurable at December 31, 2006, as well as intended to finance fiscal 2006 operations.

A summary of the principal items of receivables reported on the Statement of Net Assets follows:

Governmental Activities:

Income taxes	\$1,195,732
Real and other taxes	1,378,553
Accounts	107,931
Accrued interest	34,698
Intergovernmental	675,551

Business-Type Activities:

Accounts	558,620
Accrued interest	100,207

Receivables have been disaggregated on the face of the BFS. The only receivable not expected to be collected within the subsequent year are the special assessments which are collected over the life of the assessment.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A. The capital asset balances of the governmental activities have been restated due to errors and omissions of capital assets in prior years consisting of construction in progress for the transit building project. The effect on capital assets is as follows:

						Restated
]	Balance				Balance
Governmental Activities:	12/31/05		<u>Adjustments</u>		12/31/05	
Land	\$	669,967	\$	-	\$	669,967
Construction in progress		-		643,015		643,015
Land improvements		462,139		-		462,139
Buildings and improvements		3,325,962		-		3,325,962
Equipment		1,788,197		-		1,788,197
Vehicles		2,243,804		-		2,243,804
Infrastructure	1	3,495,294		-		13,495,294
Less: accumulated depreciation	((7,825,771)				(7,825,771)
Total	\$ 1	4,159,592	\$	643,015	\$	14,802,607

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

B. Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2006, was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Restated Balance 12/31/05	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/06
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 669,967	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 669,967
Construction in progress	643,015	423,986	(1,054,523)	12,478
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	1,312,982	423,986	(1,054,523)	682,445
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	462,139	301,000	-	763,139
Buildings and improvements	3,325,962	1,123,103	-	4,449,065
Furniture and equipment	1,788,197	424,877	(51,400)	2,161,674
Vehicles	2,243,804	129,435	(20,641)	2,352,598
Infrastructure	13,495,294	376,180		13,871,474
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	21,315,396	2,354,595	(72,041)	23,597,950
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(42,012)	(4,680)	-	(46,692)
Buildings and improvements	(747,839)	(83,581)	-	(831,420)
Furniture and equipment	(900,325)	(129,722)	50,164	(979,883)
Vehicles	(1,444,154)	(160,462)	20,641	(1,583,975)
Infrastructure	(4,691,441)	(491,608)		(5,183,049)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,825,771)	(870,053)	70,805	(8,625,019)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	13,489,625	1,484,542	(1,236)	14,972,931
Governmental activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 14,802,607	\$ 1,908,528	\$(1,055,759)	\$ 15,655,376

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

	Balance			Balance
Business-Type Activities:	12/31/05	Additions	Disposals	12/31/06
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 868,07	5 \$ -	\$ -	\$ 868,075
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	868,07	<u> </u>		868,075
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	117,28	-	-	117,283
Buildings and improvements	7,454,94	7 -	-	7,454,947
Furniture and equipment	6,195,55	7 5,700	-	6,201,257
Vehicles	130,78	5 -	-	130,785
Infrastructure	7,255,51	2 -		7,255,512
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	21,154,08	5,700		21,159,784
Less: accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(82,09	8) (7,819)	-	(89,917)
Buildings and improvements	(2,375,12	3) (175,271)	-	(2,550,394)
Furniture and equipment	(5,280,34	7) (147,899)	-	(5,428,246)
Vehicles	(107,50	5) (4,939)	-	(112,444)
Infrastructure	(2,047,69	4) (195,419)		(2,243,113)
Total accumulated depreciation	(9,892,76	<u>(531,347)</u>		(10,424,114)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	11,261,31	(525,647)		10,735,670
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 12,129,39	2 \$ (525,647)	\$ -	\$ 11,603,745

C. Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the City as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$	76,708
Security of persons and property		80,180
Transportation		663,836
Leisure time activity	_	49,329
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	870,053

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS - (Continued)

Business-type activities:

Water	\$255,514
Sewer	266,305
Nonmajor enterprise fund:	
Swimming Pool	9,528
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$531,347

NOTE 10 - LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LESSEE DISCLOSURE

A. Lease Purchase Agreement - Fire Station Improvements

On December 2, 2002, the City entered into a lease purchase agreement with a financial institution to assist in financing the fire station building improvements. The City is leasing the "building improvements" from the financial institution. The City made principal and interest payments on the lease purchase agreement in the amount of \$14,500 and \$16,200, respectively in 2006. Principal and interest payments are made from the general fund.

The initial term of the lease agreement ended on December 1, 2003; however, it is renewable for successive one-year terms upon appropriation of funds to pay the rental payments. The final renewal terms ends on December 1, 2022 when the remaining balance under the lease is due. At the end of the lease term, the City has the option to purchase the "building improvements" for \$1.

Capital assets consisting of building improvements have been capitalized in the amount of \$477,094 in governmental activities. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2006 was \$153,891, leaving a book value of \$323,203.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the lease purchase agreement and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2006:

Year Ending		
December 31	Fire	e Station
2007	\$	30,748
2008		30,804
2009		30,748
2010		30,801
2011		30,718
2012-2016		153,762
2017-2021		153,804
2022		30,828
Total minimum lease payments		492,213
Less: amount representing interest	(146,713)
Present value of future minimum lease payment	\$	345,500

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 10 - LEASE PURCHASE AGREEMENT - LESSEE DISCLOSURE - (Continued)

B. Lease Purchase Agreement - 911 System Console

During 2006, the City entered into lease purchase agreement to purchase a 911 System Console.

General capital assets acquired by agreement have been capitalized in an amount equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception. For the City, a corresponding liability was recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in 2006 totaled \$34,779 in the nonmajor governmental capital improvement plan fund.

Capital assets consisting of the 911 System Console has been capitalized in the amount of \$152,808 in governmental activities. This amount represents the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2006 was \$15,281, leaving a book value of \$137,527.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the lease purchase agreement and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2006:

Year Ending December 31	911 System
2007	\$ 34,779
2008	34,779
2009	34,779
2010	34,779
Total minimum lease payments	139,116
Less: amount representing interest	(21,087)
Present value of future minimum lease payment	\$118,029

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A. Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations

The balance of the City's governmental activities long-term obligations at December 31, 2005 has been restated. The general obligation bonds outstanding have been restated due to an error in reporting the refunding of the Whirlpool Project general obligation bonds in the year in which the refunding occurred. The effect on the total governmental activities long-term obligations as previously reported at December 31, 2005 was an increase of \$60,000 from \$3,654,734 to \$3,714,734.

During 2006, the following changes occurred in the City's long-term obligations:

		Restated				Amounts
	Interest	Balance			Balance	Due in
Governmental Activities:	Rate	12/31/05	Additions	Reductions	12/31/06	One Year
General Obligation Bonds:						
Landfill Closure	5.23%	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ (10,000)		\$ 10,000
Street Improvement	5.23%	20,000	-	(10,000)	10,000	10,000
Storm Water Drainage	5.23%	15,000	-	(5,000)	10,000	10,000
Infrastructure	5.23%	40,000	-	(20,000)	20,000	20,000
Whirlpool Project	5.23%	170,000	-	(85,000)	85,000	85,000
Wagner Ave. Improvements	5.23%	40,000	-	(20,000)	20,000	20,000
Series 2004 Various Purpose Bonds	2-4%	2,355,000		(30,000)	2,325,000	30,000
Total G.O. Bonds		2,660,000		(180,000)	2,480,000	185,000
Other Long-Term Obligations:						
Compensated absences		422,606	423,238	(446,482)	399,362	57,735
Land Acquisition Bond Payable	6.75%	422,000	185,000	(440,402)	185,000	18,500
OPWC Loan Payable	0.75%	365,989	165,000	(23,612)	342,377	23,612
Lease Purchase Agreement - 911 System	070	303,769	152,808	(34,779)	118,029	26,617
Lease Purchase Agreement - Fire Station		360,000	132,000	(14,500)	345,500	15,200
Lease Furchase Agreement - Fire Station		300,000		(14,300)	343,300	13,200
Total Other Long-Term Obligations		1,148,595	761,046	(519,373)	1,390,268	141,664
Total Governmental Activities		2 000 505	\$7.C1.04.C	¢(c00 272)	2 970 269	\$22 <i>C CC</i> 4
Long-Term Obligations		3,808,595	<u>\$761,046</u>	<u>\$(699,373)</u>	3,870,268	\$326,664
Add: Unamortized premium on bond issuance		11,274			10,328	
Less: Unamortized deferred charges on refundings		(105,135)			(96,312)	
<i>C</i>					/	
Total reported on the Statement of Net Assets		\$3,714,734			\$3,784,284	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are reported in the statement of net assets and will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid which will primarily be the general fund, Street Construction Maintenance and Repair fund and Public Transportation fund.

OPWC Loan Payable

In prior years, the City had entered into an agreement with the Ohio Public Works Commission for a street construction loan in the amount of \$472,243. The City made principal payments of \$23,612 on the loan in 2006. The loan is interest free and principal payments are made from the general fund.

Land Acquisition Bond Payable

During 2006, the City issued \$185,000 in bonds, with an interest rate of 6.75%, to purchase land for the Greenville Community Improvement Corporation. The first payment is due April 1, 2007 and will be due annually until its maturity on April 1, 2016. The payments will be made from the general fund. The bonds are general obligations of the City for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for repayment.

Series 2004 Various Purpose Bonds

On September 1, 2004, the City issued \$2,415,000 in various purpose general obligation bonds to fund various projects. The proceeds were used to advance refund the callable portion of the Series 1997 Various Purpose Bonds (principal \$2,260,000, average interest rate 5.23%). The issuance proceeds were used to repay the callable portion of the 1997 bonds on the call date which was September 1, 2004. This refunded debt is considered defeased and accordingly, has been removed from the statement of net assets. The actual amount of principal paid toward this general obligation bond from nonmajor governmental funds totaled \$30,000 for 2006.

The refunding issue is comprised of advance refunding bonds, par value \$2,415,000.

The refunding bonds pay interest semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year and mature on December 1, 2017. The refunding bonds are general obligations of the City for which the full faith and credit of the City is pledged for repayment.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$155,000. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next fourteen years by \$42,614 and resulted in an economic gain of \$43,278.

The assets held in trust as a result of the advance refunding described above are not included in the accompanying BFS.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

Principal and interest requirements to retire governmental activities long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

	General Obligation Bonds				C Loans
Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Total
2007	\$ 185,000	\$ 119,805	\$ 304,805	\$ 23,612	\$ 23,612
2008	195,000	81,538	276,538	23,612	23,612
2009	200,000	76,175	276,175	23,612	23,612
2010	210,000	70,175	280,175	23,612	23,612
2011	215,000	63,350	278,350	23,612	23,612
2012 - 2016	1,200,000	196,400	1,396,400	118,061	118,061
2017 - 2021	275,000	11,000	286,000	106,256	106,256
Total	\$ 2,480,000	\$ 618,443	\$ 3,098,443	\$ 342,377	\$ 342,377

		Land Acquisition Bonds							
<u>Year</u>	<u>I</u>	Principal		nterest		Total			
2007	\$	18,500	\$	12,488	\$	30,988			
2008		18,500		11,239		29,739			
2009		18,500		9,990		28,490			
2010		18,500		8,741		27,241			
2011		18,500		7,493		25,993			
2012 - 2016		92,500		18,731		111,231			
Total	\$	185,000	\$	68,682	\$	253,682			

The City's legal voted and unvoted debt margin were \$24,885,720 and \$11,885,197, respectively, at December 31, 2006.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 11 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)

B. Business-Type Activities Long-Term Obligations

The following changes occurred in the City's business-type long-term obligations during fiscal 2006:

Business-Type Activities:	_	Balance 12/31/05	A	dditions	<u>R</u>	eductions		Balance 12/31/06	mounts Due in ne Year
Other long-term obligations Compensated absences	\$	96,910	\$	60,329	\$	(66,720)	\$	90,519	\$ 8,022
Total other long-term obligations		96,910	_	60,329		(66,720)	_	90,519	 8,022
Revenue Bonds									
Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds		2,385,000				(155,000)	_	2,230,000	 165,000
Total - revenue bonds		2,385,000				(155,000)	_	2,230,000	 165,000
Total business-type long-term obligations	\$	2,481,910	\$	60,329	\$	(221,720)	\$	2,320,519	\$ 173,022

Compensated absences are reported in the statement of net assets and will be paid from the fund from which the employee's salaries are paid which will primarily be the Water and Sewer enterprise funds.

On January 1, 2002, the City issued \$2,985,000 in Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds with an interest rate of 2.0% to 4.75% to advance refund \$2,735,000 of the 1992 Wastewater System First Mortgage Revenue Bonds with an interest rate of 2.95% to 6.35%. The net proceeds of \$2,911,124 (after payment of \$73,876 in underwriting fees, issuance, and other issuance costs) were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent, including interest earned, to provide for all future debt service payments on the bonds. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the Sewer enterprise fund.

The assets and revenues of the sewer utilities are pledged as collateral for the above wastewater system revenue refunding bonds.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the City's revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 2006 were:

	-	Revenue Bonds							
<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total						
2007	\$ 165,000	\$ 99,033	\$ 264,033						
2008	170,000	92,845	262,845						
2009	175,000	86,215	261,215						
2010	185,000	79,127	264,127						
2011	190,000	71,358	261,358						
2012 - 2016	1,095,000	219,462	1,314,462						
2017	250,000	11,875	261,875						
Total	\$ 2,230,000	\$ 659,915	\$ 2,889,915						

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Comprehensive

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, or damage/destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2006, the City contracted with private carriers for property and fleet insurance, general liability insurance, and various other coverages. Coverage provided during the fiscal year is as follows:

Building and Contents - replacement cost (\$1,000 deductible) - \$26,454,265
Boiler and Machinery Coverage - \$26,454,265
Inland Marine Coverage - (\$250 comprehensive; \$1,000 collision deductible) - \$872,676
Automobile Liability - (\$1,000 deductible) - \$1,000,000
Uninsured Motorists - \$1,000,000
General Liability - (\$1,000 deductible) - \$1,000,000 Limit, \$3,000,000 Aggregate
Public Officials - \$1,000,000 Limit, \$3,000,000 Aggregate
Umbrella Coverage - \$6,000,000

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverages during the fiscal year 2006. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial excess coverages in any of the past three years.

B. Self-Insurance

The City operates a self-insurance plan for health care benefits. The activity of the plan is recorded in the City's Health Care internal service fund. Monies are transferred on a monthly basis to the internal service fund from the other participating funds. Claims are paid weekly through checks written on the City's Health Care account. The claims liability of \$80,574 reported on the financial statements at December 31, 2006 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10 as amended by GASB Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims cost, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. Changes in claims activity for the past five years are as follows:

	Balance at	Current	Claims	Balance at
	January 1	Year Claims	Payments	December 31
2002	\$ 38,920	\$ 526,366	\$ (521,271)	\$ 44,015
2003	44,015	705,624	(732,088)	17,551
2004	17,551	822,091	(791,627)	48,015
2005	48,015	738,286	(675,377)	110,924
2006	110,924	669,381	(699,731)	80,574

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 13 - PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Under the member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings. The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member-directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member- directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to established and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement under the traditional plan, were required to contribute 9.0% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan that were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salary. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2006 was 9.20%, except for those plan members in law enforcement and public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 12.43% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. The City's contributions to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$397,156, \$392,343, and \$391,665, respectively; 88.92% has been contributed for 2006 and 100% for 2005 and 2004. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2006, in the amount of \$44,013, is recorded as a liability.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the City is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.0% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. The portion of the City's contributions to fund pension obligations was 11.75% for police officers and 16.25% for firefighters. The City's contributions to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$515,654, \$467,990, and \$468,815, respectively; 73.03% has been contributed for 2006 and 100% for 2005 and 2004. The unpaid contribution to fund pension obligations for 2006, in the amount of \$139,059, is recorded as a liability.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 14 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2006 local government employer contribution rate was 13.70% of covered payroll (16.93% for public safety and law enforcement); 4.50% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005, include a rate of return on investments of 6.50%, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00% compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50% and 6.30% based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate (4.00%) plus and an additional factor ranging from .50% to 6.00% for the next nine years. In subsequent years, (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4.00%.

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

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,214 as of December 31, 2006. The City's actual employer contributions for 2006 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$130,453. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2005 (the latest information available) were \$11.1 billion. At December 31, 2005 (the latest information available), the actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 billion, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, is effective on January 1, 2007. OPERS took additional actions to improve the solvency of the Health care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2007, which will allow additional fund to be allocated to the health care plan.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 14 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12, "<u>Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers</u>". The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 7.75% of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2005 and 2006. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The City's actual contributions for 2006 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$93,377 for police and \$90,644 for firefighters. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the latest information available) was \$108.039 million, which was net of member contributions of \$55.272 million. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2005 (the latest information available), was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters.

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the City is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) presented for the general fund, and major special revenue funds: public transportation and Clean Ohio Revitalization fund, is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

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

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements (as reported in the fund financial statements) to the budgetary basis statements for all governmental funds for which a budgetary basis statement is presented.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 15 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - (Continued)

Net Change in Fund Balance

				Public	C	lean Ohio
		General	Tra	<u>insportation</u>	Revita	alization Fund
Budget basis	\$	86,295	\$	46,741	\$	442,000
Net adjustment for revenue accruals		76,207		(101,642)		-
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals		(593,354)		(6,767)		-
Adjustment for other financing sources/(uses)		552,226		8,653		(442,000)
Adjustment for encumbrances	_	178,478		86,531		<u>-</u>
GAAP basis	\$	299,852	\$	33,516	\$	

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City receives significant financial assistance from numerous federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2006.

B. Litigation

The City is currently involved in litigation. It is the opinion of the City's management that the ultimate settlement of such litigation will not result in a material adverse effect on the City's financial position and results of operations.

NOTE 17 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 25, 2007 the City authorized the issuance and sale of tax increment revenue bonds, series 2007 in a principal amount not to exceed \$1,050,000 for the purpose of financing the construction of a railroad spur line within the Greenville Industrial Park and improvements related thereto.



CITY OF GREENVILLE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ SUB GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	CFDA NUMBER	CASH (A)(C) DISBURSEMENTS		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING				
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
PASSED THROUGH THE				
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT	<u> </u>			
(B) Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239	A-C-03-129-2	\$ 215,530	
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			215,530	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE				
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS				
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A	607	
Total U.S. Department of Justice			607	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
PASSED THROUGH THE				
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	<u>—</u>			
Formula Grants for Other Than Urbanized Areas	20.509	RPT-0019-024-053	487,739	
Formula Grants for Other Than Urbanized Areas	20.509	RPT-4019-025-061	356,791	
Formula Grants for Other Than Urbanized Areas	20.509	RPT-0019-025-062	123,618	
Total Formula Grants for Other Urbanized Areas			968,148	
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			968,148	
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,184,285	

- (A) The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) summarizes activity of the City's federal award programs. The schedule has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting.
- (B) The City has established a revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to businesses that are creating jobs and meet the other program requirements. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants money for these loans to the City as passed through the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD). The initial loan of money is recorded as a disbursement on the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. Loans repaid, including interest, are used to make additional loans. Such subsequent loans are subject to certain compliance requirements as imposed by HUD, but are not included as disbursements on the Schedule. The City had no loans outstanding at December 31, 2006.
- (C) Certain Federal programs require that the City contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The City has complied with the matching requirements. The expenditures of non-Federal matching funds is not included on the Schedule.



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Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Members of Council and Mayor City of Greenville 100 Public Square, Rm. 200 Greenville, Ohio 45331

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Greenville, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City of Greenville's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2007. As disclosed in Note 3 the City has presented a prior period adjustment to net assets to correct governmental activities capital assets and to properly reflect the outstanding balance of the general obligation bonds as of December 31, 2005. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits conducted in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Greenville's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Greenville's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Greenville's internal control over financial reporting.

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

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

Members of Council and Mayor City of Greenville

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We noted certain matters that we reported to the management of the City of Greenville in a separate letter dated June 15, 2007.

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube the

June 15, 2007



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Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the City's Major Program and Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With *OMB Circular A-133*

Members of Council and Mayor City of Greenville 100 Public Square, Rm. 200 Greenville, Ohio 45331

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Greenville, Darke County (the "City") with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2006. The City's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *OMB Circular A-133*, *Audit of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and *OMB Circular A-133* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the City's compliance with those requirements.

Members of Council and Mayor City of Greenville

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on the internal control over compliance in accordance with *OMB Circular A-133*.

Our consideration of the internal control over compliance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that noncompliance with applicable requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants caused by error or fraud that would be material in relation to a major federal program being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over compliance and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube the

June 15, 2007

CITY OF GREENVILLE DARKE COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS *OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505* DECEMBER 31, 2006

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS		
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other reportable control weakness conditions reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported non-compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other reportable internal control weakness conditions reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unqualified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under §.510?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Program	Formula Grants for Other Than Urbanized Areas C.F.D.A. #20.509
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A:>\$300,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

CITY OF GREENVILLE DARKE COUNTY, OHIO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS OMB CIRCULAR A-133 § .505 DECEMBER 31, 2006

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

CITY OF GREENVILLE

DARKE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JULY 26, 2007