BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

> Prepared by: Walter T. St. Clair City Auditor



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of St. Bernard 110 Washington Avenue St. Bernard, Ohio 45217

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the City of St. Bernard, Hamilton County, prepared by Bastin & Company, LLC, 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 St. Bernard is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

August 17, 2007

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Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Members of City Council City of St. Bernard, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of St. Bernard, 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of St. Bernard, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 22, 2007 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and 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 compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 10 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it

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Cincinnati, Ohio June 22, 2007 This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

The discussion and analysis of the City of St. Bernard's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal 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 notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the City's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- □ Net assets increased \$3.1 million, which represents a 22.7% increase from 2005.
- □ General revenues accounted for \$13.0 million in revenue or 92.9% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants and contributions accounted for \$769,495 or 5.6% of total revenues of \$13.7 million.
- □ The City had \$10.6 million in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$769,495 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily taxes) of \$13.0 million were adequate to provide for these programs.
- □ Among major funds, the general fund had \$12.9 million in revenues and \$8.6 million in expenditures. The general fund's fund balance increased by \$3.4 million to \$6,375,471. The increase in fund balances is mainly due to increased tax revenues.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – *management's discussion and analysis* and the *basic financial statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

These statements are as follows:

- 1. <u>*The Government-Wide Financial Statements*</u> These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- 2. <u>*The Fund Financial Statements*</u> These statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accepting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net-assets (the difference between the City's assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the City's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as the City's tax base and the condition of the City's capital assets

The government-wide financial statements of the City reflect the following category of its activities:

• <u>Governmental Activities</u> – All of the City's program's and services are reported here including security of persons and property, public health and welfare services, leisure time activities, community environment, basic utility services, transportation, general government and other expenditures.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. 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. All of the City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets and Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The following table provides a comparison of the City's net assets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Governmental Activities		
	2006	2005	
Current and other assets	\$9,223,441	\$6,700,758	
Capital assets, Net	14,276,292	13,965,233	
Total assets	23,499,733	20,665,991	
Long-term debt outstanding	4,770,834	4,719,144	
Other liabilities	1,954,216	2,273,676	
Total liabilities	6,725,050	6,992,820	
Net assets			
Invested in capital assets,			
net of related debt	12,391,728	11,945,218	
Restricted	699,495	1,213,793	
Unrestricted	3,683,460	514,160	
Total net assets	\$16,774,683	\$13,673,171	

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for the fiscal year 2006 and 2005:

	Governr Activi	
	2006	2005
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for Services and Sales	\$424,608	\$539,710
Operating Grants and Contributions	267,409	275,347
Capital Grants and Contributions	77,478	205,988
General revenues:		
Property Taxes	2,138,370	773,398
Municipal Income Taxes	9,703,477	8,295,860
Other Local Taxes	0	0
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted		
to Specific Programs	711,705	799,955
Investment Earnings	145,655	37,011
Miscellaneous	259,045	261,053
Total revenues	13,727,747	11,188,322
Program Expenses		
Security of Persons and Property	4,443,408	4,299,630
Public Health and Welfare Services	69,599	86,114
Leisure Time Activities	405,771	386,052
Basic Utility Services	5,737	558
Transportation	1,146,708	836,891
General Government	3,270,904	2,918,677
Other Expenditures	1,206,763	1,219,062
Debt Service:		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	77,345	153,863
Total expenses	10,626,235	9,900,847
Total Change in Net Assets	3,101,512	1,287,475
Beginning Net Assets	13,673,171	12,385,696
Ending Net Assets	\$16,774,683	\$13,673,171

Governmental Activities

Net assets of the City's governmental activities increased by \$3,101,512. This was mainly due to a combination of factors including an increase in the City's property and income tax collections

The unique nature of property taxes in Ohio creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for operating funds. In general, the overall revenue generated by the levy will not increase solely as a result of inflation. As an example, a homeowner with a home valued at \$100,000 and taxed at 1.0 mill would pay \$35.00 annually in taxes. If three years later the home were reappraised and increased to \$200,000 (and this inflationary increase in value is comparable to other property owners) the effective tax rate would become .5 mills and the owner would still pay \$35.00.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

The City also receives an income tax. The income tax is based on 2.0% of all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on income of residents earned outside the City.

Taxes made up 86.26% of revenues for governmental activities for the City in fiscal year 2006. The City's reliance upon tax revenues is demonstrated by the following graph:

		Percent	2006
Revenue Sources	2006	of Total	86.26%
Taxes	\$11,841,847	86.26%	
Program Revenues	769,495	5.61%	2.95%
Shared Revenues	711,705	5.18%	2.93%
General Other	404,700	2.95%	5.18%
Total Revenue	\$13,727,747	100.00%	5.61%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

The City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$7,027,929, which is an increase from last year's balance of \$3,988,469. The schedule below indicates the fund balance and the total change in fund balance by fund type as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Fund Balance December 31, 2006	Fund Balance December 31, 2005	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$6,375,471	\$2,967,784	\$3,407,687
Master Plan			
Capital Improvement	65,010	275,973	(210,963)
Other Governmental	587,448	744,712	(157,264)
Total	\$7,027,929	\$3,988,469	\$3,039,460

Management's Discussion and Analysis	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006	Unaudited

General Fund – The City's General Fund balance increase is due to many factors. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and balance of the General Fund:

	2006 Revenues	2005 Revenues	Increase (Decrease)
Taxes	\$11,664,765	\$8,963,949	\$2,700,816
Intergovernmental Revenues	594,216	823,465	(229,249)
Charges for Services	180,978	270,765	(89,787)
Licenses and Permits	54,513	48,734	5,779
Investment Earnings	126,915	35,583	91,332
Fines and Forfeitures	32,107	62,112	(30,005)
All Other Revenue	268,504	328,844	(60,340)
Total	\$12,921,998	\$10,533,452	\$2,388,546

General Fund revenues in 2006 increased approximately 22.68% compared to revenues in fiscal year 2005. A large increase in Earned Income Tax from Individual Returns, Employer Withholding, and Net Profits as well as increased revenues from property taxes accounted for the increases in 2006.

	2006 Expenditures	2005 Expenditures	Increase (Decrease)
Security of Persons and Property	\$3,971,802	\$3,957,411	\$14,391
Public Health and Welfare Services	91,039	86,114	4,925
Leisure Time Activities	90,150	76,150	14,000
Basic Utility Services	5,737	558	5,179
Transportation	100,355	86,648	13,707
General Government	3,141,281	3,049,732	91,549
Other Expenditures	1,206,763	1,219,062	(12,299)
Total	\$8,607,127	\$8,475,675	\$131,452

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

General Fund expenditures increased by \$131,452 over the prior year was mainly due to increased health care and fuel supply costs.

The City's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of fiscal year 2006 the City amended its General Fund budget several times, the final appropriation changed significantly over the original due to increased appropriations of about \$900,000 for transfers out.

For the General Fund, final budgeted revenues of \$11.1 million did not change from original budgeted revenues of \$11.1 million. The City received \$12.7 in actual receipts during the year mainly due to increased income and property tax collections. The General Fund had an adequate fund balance to cover expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2006 the City had \$14,276,292 net of accumulated depreciation invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment. The following table shows fiscal year 2006 and 2005 balances:

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2006	2005	
Land	\$3,482,896	\$3,174,953	\$307,943
Land Improvements	4,329,421	4,311,201	18,220
Buildings and Improvements	4,397,109	4,381,344	15,765
Infrastructure	10,437,557	9,777,640	659,917
Machinery and Equipment	4,400,302	4,210,601	189,701
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(12,770,993)	(11,890,506)	(880,487)
Totals	\$14,276,292	\$13,965,233	\$311,059

The primary increase occurred in infrastructure. The increase in infrastructure is mainly the result of the repaving of several streets. The other significant increase occurred from the purchase on Sullivan Avenue. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Unaudited

Debt

At December 31, 2006, the City had \$1,847,638 in bonds outstanding, \$132,638 due within one year. The following table summarizes the City's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Governmental Activities:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,847,638	\$1,979,297
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans	36,926	38,850
Police/Fire Accrued Pension	831,439	846,268
Compensated Absences	2,054,831	1,854,729
Total Governmental Activities	\$4,770,834	\$4,719,144

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 10.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The City's general fund budget for 2006 was very conservative. General Fund expenditures in 2006 were approximately \$1.4 million less than 2005 expenditures. General Fund revenues exceeded expenditures by about \$3 million. Earned Income Tax receipts for 2006 were \$800,000 more than 2005, and additional property tax receipts of almost \$1.3 million were collected in 2006 due to a five (5) year, seven (7) mill levy passed by voters in 2005.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, 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 Walter T. St. Clair, City Auditor of the City of St. Bernard.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2006

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,998,504
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	172,972
Investments	4,258,365
Receivables:	
Taxes	2,368,892
Accounts	36,728
Intergovernmental	240,550
Interest	53,274
Inventory of Supplies at Cost	63,591
Prepaid Items	22,793
Restricted Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,772
Capital Assets:	
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	3,482,896
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	10,793,396
Total Assets	23,499,733
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	125,176
Accrued Wages and Benefits	133,912
Intergovernmental Payable	220,555
Claims Payable	93,485
Deferred Revenue	1,371,512
Accrued Interest Payable	9,576
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	168,423
Due in more than one year	4,602,411
Total Liabilities	6,725,050
Net Assets:	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	12,391,728
Restricted For:	
Capital Projects	58,419
Other Purposes	641,076
Unrestricted	3,683,460
Total Net Assets	\$ 16,774,683

	Statement of Activities	
For the	Year Ended December 31,	2006

		Expenses		harges for rvices and Sales	Oper	ram Revenues rating Grants and ntributions	-	ital Grants and ntributions	F an	et (Expense) Revenue and d Changes in Net Assets overnmental Activities
Governmental Activities:										
Security of Persons and Property	\$	4,443,408	\$	95,256	\$	39,124	\$	0	\$	(4,309,028)
Public Health and Welfare Services		69,599		14,536		0		0		(55,063)
Leisure Time Activities		405,771		71,553		0		0		(334,218)
Basic Utility Services		5,737		0		0		0		(5,737)
Transportation		1,146,708		83,148		228,285		77,478		(757,797)
General Government		3,270,904		160,115		0		0		(3,110,789)
Other Expenditures		1,206,763		0		0		0		(1,206,763)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		77,345		0		0		0		(77,345)
Totals	\$	10,626,235	\$	424,608	\$	267,409	\$	77,478		(9,856,740)
	Ge	neral Revenue	s							
	Pro	perty Taxes								2,138,370
	Mu	nicipal Income	Taxes							9,703,477
	Gra	ints and Entitle	ments 1	not Restricted	to Spe	cific Program	8			711,705
		estment Earnin	gs							145,655
	Mis	scellaneous								259,045
	Tot	al General Rev	renues							12,958,252
	Cha	ange in Net Ass	sets							3,101,512
	Net Assets Beginning of Year						13,673,171			
	Net	Assets End of	Year						\$	16,774,683

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2006

	General	(aster Plan Capital provement	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,807,262	\$	22,317	\$	168,925	\$	1,998,504
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agent	0		0		172,972		172,972
Investments	3,956,224		49,880		252,261		4,258,365
Receivables:							
Taxes	2,289,560		0		79,332		2,368,892
Accounts	36,728		0		0		36,728
Intergovernmental	167,189		0		73,361		240,550
Interest	53,120		0		154		53,274
Inventory of Supplies, at Cost	63,591		0		0		63,591
Prepaid Items	22,693		100		0		22,793
Restricted Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,772		0		0		7,772
Total Assets	\$ 8,404,139	\$	72,297	\$	747,005	\$	9,223,441
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$ 90,841	\$	6,400	\$	27,935	\$	125,176
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	130,409		887		2,616		133,912
Intergovernmental Payable	220,555		0		0		220,555
Claims Payable	93,485		0		0		93,485
Deferred Revenue	 1,493,378		0		129,006		1,622,384
Total Liabilities	 2,028,668		7,287		159,557		2,195,512
Fund Balances:							
Reserved for Encumbrances	4,150		1,444		12,948		18,542
Reserved for Prepaid Items	22,693		100		0		22,793
Reserved for Supplies Inventory	63,591		0		0		63,591
Reserved for Debt Service	0		0		2		2
General Fund	6,285,037		0		0		6,285,037
Special Revenue Funds	0		0		574,498		574,498
Capital Project Funds	 0		63,466		0		63,466
Total Fund Balances	 6,375,471		65,010		587,448		7,027,929
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 8,404,139	\$	72,297	\$	747,005	\$	9,223,441

Reconciliation Of Total Governmental Fund Balances To Net Assets Of Governmental Activities December 31, 2006

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 7,027,929
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because	
Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	14,276,292
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	250,872
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
General Obligation Bonds Payable (1,847,638)	
Ohio Public Works Commission Loans Payable (36,926)	
Police/Fire Accured Pension Liability (831,439)	
Compensated Absences Payable (2,054,831)	
Accrued Interest Payable (9,576)	 (4,780,410)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 16,774,683

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Decement		General		aster Plan Capital provement	Go	Other vernmental Funds	G	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues:	¢	11 664 765	¢	0	¢	120 121	¢	11 704 906
Taxes	\$	11,664,765	\$	0	\$	130,131	\$	11,794,896
Intergovernmental Revenues		594,216		205,988		232,073		1,032,277
Charges for Services		180,978		0		35,071		216,049
Licenses and Permits		54,513		0		0		54,513
Investment Earnings		126,915		0		4,711		131,626
Fines and Forfeitures		32,107		0		5,069		37,176
All Other Revenue		268,504		16,000		76,250		360,754
Total Revenue		12,921,998		221,988		483,305		13,627,291
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Security of Persons and Property		3,971,802		0		108,911		4,080,713
Public Health and Welfare Services		91,039		0		0		91,039
Leisure Time Activities		90,150		0		123,150		213,300
Basic Utility Services		5,737		0		0		5,737
Transportation		100,355		0		555,936		656,291
General Government		3,141,281		0		0		3,141,281
Other Expenditures		1,206,763		0		0		1,206,763
Capital Outlay		0		985,951		0		985,951
Debt Service:								
Principal Retirement		0		0		133,583		133,583
Interest & Fiscal Charges		0		0		78,343		78,343
Total Expenditures		8,607,127		985,951		999,923		10,593,001
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures		4,314,871		(763,963)		(516,618)		3,034,290
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		0		553,000		359,354		912,354
Transfers Out		(912,354)		0		0		(912,354)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(912,354)		553,000		359,354		0
Net Change in Fund Balances		3,402,517		(210,963)		(157,264)		3,034,290
Fund Balances (Deficits) at Beginning of Year		2,967,784		275,973		744,712		3,988,469
Increase (Decrease) in Inventory Reserve		5,170		0		0		5,170
Fund Balances (Deficits) End of Year	\$	6,375,471	\$	65,010	\$	587,448	\$	7,027,929

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures
And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds
To The Statement Of Activities
For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 3,034,290
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. 		311,439
The statement of activities reports losses arising from the disposal of capital assets. Conversely, the governmental funds do not report any loss on the disposal of capital assets.		(380)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(183,010)
	,659 ,924 ,829	148,412
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		998
	,407) ,170	(210,237)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	:	\$ 3,101,512

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

	Or	iginal Budget	F	inal Budget	 Actual	F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$	10,036,036	\$	10,036,036	\$ 11,350,503	\$	1,314,467
Intergovernmental Revenues		525,889		525,889	702,635		176,746
Charges for Services		155,998		155,998	208,428		52,430
Licenses and Permits		40,800		40,800	54,513		13,713
Investment Earnings		79,763		79,763	106,571		26,808
Fines and Forfeitures		37,546		37,546	50,165		12,619
All Other Revenues		200,055		200,055	 267,291		67,236
Total Revenues		11,076,087		11,076,087	 12,740,106		1,664,019
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Security of Persons and Property		4,224,923		4,283,364	4,023,207		260,157
Public Health and Welfare Services		86,720		93,228	86,929		6,299
Leisure Time Activities		120,655		121,222	90,016		31,206
Transportation		80,400		80,400	75,068		5,332
General Government		3,489,477		3,533,263	3,152,362		380,901
Other Expenditures		1,221,860		1,224,072	 1,168,137		55,935
Total Expenditures		9,224,035		9,335,549	 8,595,719		739,830
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		1,852,052		1,740,538	4,144,387		2,403,849
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers Out		0		(911,354)	 (912,354)		(1,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):		1,150,000	_	(911,354)	 (912,354)		(1,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance		3,002,052		829,184	3,232,033		2,402,849
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		2,573,743		2,573,743	2,573,743		0
Prior Year Encumbrances		35,443		35,443	 35,443		0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	5,611,238	\$	3,438,370	\$ 5,841,219	\$	2,402,849

Statement of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2006

	Private Purpose Trust Private Purpose Trust Fund	Agency Funds	Total		
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 33,276	\$ 25,535	\$ 58,811		
Total Assets	33,276	25,535	58,811		
Liabilities:					
Due to Others	0	25,535	25,535		
Total Liabilities	0	25,535	25,535		
Net Assets:					
Unrestricted	33,276	0	33,276		
Total Net Assets	\$ 33,276	\$ 0	\$ 33,276		

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2006

	Private Purpose Trust Fund		
Additions:			
Total Additions	\$	0	
Deductions: Total Deductions		0	
Change in Net Assets		0	
Net Assets at Beginning of Year		33,276	
Net Assets End of Year	\$	33,276	

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The City of St. Bernard, Ohio (the "City") was incorporated as a village in 1878 and became a city in 1912. The City is a statutory municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio and operates under a Council-Mayor form of government.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the City present the financial position of the various fund types, and the results of operations of the various fund types. The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's <u>Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards</u> (GASB Codification).

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") Statement No. 14, *"The Financial Reporting Entity,"* in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities and functions of the City (the primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City). The reporting entity of the City includes the following services: police and fire protection, emergency medical services, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street maintenance, and other governmental services. Potential component units for which the City may be financially accountable were considered for inclusion in the financial statements. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the City. Based on the foregoing criteria, no component units were included in the financial statements.

The City of St. Bernard Mayor's Court is included in the reporting entity because it is not legally separate.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain City functions or activities.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting</u> (Continued)

Governmental Funds

The governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the City's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of "Flow of Current Financial Resources." With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Master Plan Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for planning, developing, executing and maintaining major properties within the City's Master Plan.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets the City holds in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. The City's fiduciary funds are a private-purpose trust fund and agency funds. The City's private purpose trust fund accounts for monies held in trust for retired employees of the City. The City's Agency funds account for monies held for Hall Rentals, Building Permit Fees, and the Mayor's Court. The Agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations.

C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u>

<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u> – 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 statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. The governmental fund financial statements include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. <u>Basis of Presentation – Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the City's governmental activities. 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 and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of 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 governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting represents the methodology utilized in the recognition of revenues and expenditures in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, and relates to the timing of the measurements made. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. The term "measurable" means that the amount of the transaction can be determined. The term "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, which for the City is considered to be 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for reporting purposes by the governmental activities, and fiduciary funds. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. <u>Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned and is available. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the revenue is available. 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 specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis.

Revenue considered susceptible to accrual at year-end includes income taxes withheld by employers, property taxes, interest on investments and state levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and local government assistance). Other revenue, including licenses, permits, certain charges for services, income taxes other than those withheld by employers and miscellaneous revenues, is recorded as revenue when received in cash because generally this revenue is not measurable until received.

Property taxes measurable as of December 31, 2006, but not received within the available period are recorded as deferred revenue as these resources are not intended to pay liabilities of the current period. Delinquent property taxes, whose availability is indeterminate, are recorded as deferred revenue as further described in Note 4.

The City reports deferred revenues in its balance sheet. Deferred revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. In the subsequent period, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriation ordinance are subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources as certified.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

1. Tax Budget

By July 15, the City Finance Committee and Auditor submit an annual tax budget for the following fiscal year to City Council for consideration and passage. The adopted budget is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

2. Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenue and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. By October 1 of each year, the City accepts by resolution, the tax rates as determined by the Budget Commission. As part of the certification process, the City receives an official certificate of estimated resources stating the projected receipts by fund. Prior to December 31, the City must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered fund balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be further amended during the year if a new source of revenue is identified or actual receipts exceed current estimates. The amounts reported on the budgetary statement reflect the amounts in the final amended official certificate of estimated resources issued during 2006.

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation ordinance to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation ordinance must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation ordinance establishes spending controls at the fund, department and object level, and may be modified during the year by an ordinance of the City Council. Total fund appropriations may not exceed the current estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the object level. Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets. The budgetary figures which appear in the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget and Actual" are provided on the budgetary basis to provide a comparison of actual results to the final budget, including all amendments and modifications.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures (budget basis) in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. However, on the GAAP basis of accounting, encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and are reported as reservations of fund balances for governmental funds in the accompanying general purpose financial statements.

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

6. Budgetary Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Budget and Actual" for the General Fund:

Net Change in Fund Balance		
	General Fund	
GAAP Basis (as reported)	\$3,402,517	
Increase (Decrease):		
Accrued Revenues at		
December 31, 2006		
received during 2007	(977,718)	
Accrued Revenues at		
December 31, 2005		
received during 2006	795,826	
Accrued Expenditures at		
December 31, 2006		
paid during 2007	535,290	
Accrued Expenditures at		
December 31, 2005		
paid during 2006	(520,620)	
2005 Prepaids for 2006	24,971	
2006 Prepaids for 2007	(22,693)	
Outstanding Encumbrances	(5,540)	
Budget Basis	\$3,232,033	

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and repurchase agreements. The repurchase agreements are considered cash equivalents because they are highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months of less.

The City pools its cash for investment and resource management purposes. Each fund's equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents represents the balance on hand as if each fund maintained its own cash and cash equivalent account.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution, the Ohio Revised Code and the City Charter. The City allocates interest among the various funds based upon applicable legal and administrative requirements. Interest revenue credited to the City's funds was \$131,626 during calendar year 2006. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools", the City records all its investments at fair value except for nonparticipating investment contracts which are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Certificates of deposit with a maturity of greater than three months from the time of purchase are classified as investments on the balance sheet. See Note 3, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments".

H. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2006, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

I. Inventory

Inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out) in the governmental funds. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased.

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500.

1. Property, Plant and Equipment - Governmental Activities

Governmental activities capital assets are those not directly related to the business type funds. These generally are acquired or constructed for governmental activities and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized at cost. The capital asset values were initially determined by assigning original acquisition costs when such information was available. In cases where information supporting original costs was not available, estimated historical costs were developed. For certain capital assets, the estimates were arrived at by indexing estimated current costs back to the estimated year of acquisition. Donated capital assets are capitalized at fair market value on the date donated. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized. These assets are reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets, but they are not reported in the Fund Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Capital Assets and Depreciation (Continued)

2. Depreciation

All capital assets are depreciated, excluding land. Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Land Improvements	20 - 40
Buildings and Improvements	10 - 45
Infrastructure	20 - 50
Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20

K. Long-Term Obligations

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

Obligation	Fund
Compensated Absences	General Fund Street Maintenance Fund Master Plan Capital Improvement Fund
General Obligation Bonds	General Bond Retirement Fund
Accrued Pension Liability	General Fund
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan	Storm Sewer Improvement Fund

L. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," vacation and compensatory time are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement, is accrued to the extent that it is considered to be probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Sick leave is accrued using the vesting method, whereby the liability is recorded on the basis of leave accumulated by employees who are eligible to receive termination payments as of the balance sheet date, and on 95% of the leave balances accumulated by employees who have ten years or more of service time with the City. These employees are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. <u>Compensated Absences</u> (Continued)

For governmental funds, that portion of unpaid compensated absences that is expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure in the fund from which the individual earning the leave is paid, and a corresponding liability is reflected in the account "Compensated Absences Payable." In the government wide statement of net assets, "Compensated Absences Payable" is recorded within the "Due within one year" account and the long-term portion of the liability is recorded within the "Due in more than one year" account.

M. <u>Net Assets</u>

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 borrowings used for the acquisition, construction of improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City 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.

N. Pensions

The provision for pension costs are recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred.

O. Intergovernmental Revenues

In governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as grants awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, and shared revenues are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when measurable and available. Reimbursable grants are recorded as intergovernmental receivables and revenues when the related expenditures are made.

P. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures 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. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Q. Interfund Assets/Liabilities

Receivables and payables arising between funds for goods provided or services rendered are classified as "Due From/To Other Funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are classified as "Interfund Receivables/Payables," while long-term interfund loans are classified as "Interfund Loan Receivable/Payable."

R. <u>Reservations of Fund Balance</u>

Reserves indicate that a portion of fund balance is not available for expenditure or is legally segregated for a specific future use. Fund balances are reserved for encumbered amounts that have not been accrued at year-end, supplies inventory, and prepaid items.

S. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – RECONCILITATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. <u>Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets</u>

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net assets of governmental funds as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Other long-term assets not available to pay for current-period expenditures:

Deferred Tax Revenue	\$70,579
Deferred Investment Earnings	\$17,639
Intergovernmental Revenue Receivable	\$162,654
	\$250,872

NOTE 2 – RECONCILITATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. <u>Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues</u>, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government – wide statement of activities. The following is a detailed listing of those reconciling items that are net adjustments or a combination of several transactions:

Governmental revenues not reported in the funds:

Decrease in Deferred Tax Revenue	\$46,951
Increase in Deferred Investment Earnings	14,029
Increase in Intergovernmental Revenue	(243,990)
	(\$183,010)

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash resources of several individual funds are combined to form a pool of cash, cash equivalents and investments.

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

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

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

• United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the federal national mortgage association, federal home loan bank, federal farm credit bank, federal home loan mortgage corporation, government national mortgage association, and student loan marketing association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

A. <u>Deposits</u>

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. Protection of City cash and deposits is provided by the federal deposit insurance corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the City places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$2,238,059 and the bank balance was \$2,242,627. Federal depository insurance covered \$100,000 of the bank balance and \$2,142,627 was uninsured. Of the remaining uninsured bank balance, the City was exposed to custodial risk as follows:

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

A. <u>Deposits</u> (Continued)

	Balance
Uninsured and collateralized with securities held by	
the pledging institution's Trust Department not in the City's name.	\$2,142,627
Total Balance	\$2,142,627

B. Investments

The City's investments at December 31, 2006 were as follows:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Fair Value	Credit Rating	less than 1	1-3	
FHLMC	\$1,189,296	AAA ¹ / Aaa ²	\$443,525	\$745,771	
FNMA	2,092,349	AAA ¹ / Aaa ²	497,905	1,594,444	
FHLB	976,720	AAA ¹ / Aaa ²	0	976,720	
Total Investments	\$4,258,365		\$941,430	\$3,316,935	
FHLB	976,720		0	976,720	

¹ Standard & Poor's

² Moody's Investor Service

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date, the City has no policy beyond what Ohio Revised Code requires.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in one issuer. Of the City's total investments, 27.9% are FHLMC, 49.2% are FNMA, and 22.9% are FHLB.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City has no policy beyond what Ohio Revised Code requires for custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4 - TAXES

A. Property Taxes

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real estate and public utility property, and tangible personal property used in business and located in the City. Real property taxes (other than public utility) collected during 2006 were levied after October 1, 2005 on assessed values as of January 1, 2005 the lien date. Assessed values were established by the County Auditor at 35% of appraised market value. All property is required to be reappraised every six years and equalization adjustments made in the third year following reappraisal. The last revaluation was completed in 2005. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. The first payment is due January 20; the remainder payable by June 20.

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

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

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts in the County including the City of St. Bernard. 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 \$11.28 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed value on which the 2006 levy was based was \$160,346,777. This amount constitutes \$87,252,740 in real property assessed value, \$4,661,720 in public utility assessed value and \$38,711,769 in tangible personal property assessed value.

Ohio law prohibits taxation of property from all taxing authorities in excess of 1% of assessed value without a vote of the people. Under current procedures, the City's share is 1.128% (11.28 mills) of assessed value.

NOTE 4 – TAXES (Continued)

B. Income Tax

The City levies a tax of 2.0% on all salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation and on net profits earned within the City as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the City. In the latter case, the City allows a credit of up to 2% of the tax paid to another municipality.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually.

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2006, consisted of taxes, interest and accounts receivable, and intergovernmental receivables arising from shared revenues. All receivables are considered collectible in full. Those receivables that relate to amounts not intended to finance the current fiscal year are offset by deferred revenue.

NOTE 6 - TRANSFERS

Following is a summary of transfers in and out for all funds for 2006:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$0	\$912,354
Master Plan Capital Improvement Fund	553,000	0
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Street Maintenance Fund	95,000	0
Swimming Pool Fund	128,000	0
General Bond Retirement Fund	133,279	0
Storm Sewer Improvement Fund	3,075	0
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	359,354	0
Totals	\$912,354	\$912,354

Transfers are used to move revenues from the funds that statute or budget requires to collect them to the funds that statute or budget requires to expend them; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed; and to transfer capital assets.

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Summary by category of changes in governmental activities capital assets at December 31, 2006:

Historical Cost:

Total Depreciation

Net Value:

	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$3,174,953	\$307,943	\$0	\$3,482,896
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	4,311,201	18,220	0	4,329,421
Buildings and Improvements	4,381,344	15,765	0	4,397,109
Infrastructure	9,777,640	659,917	0	10,437,557
Machinery and Equipment	4,210,601	216,239	(26,538)	4,400,302
Total Cost	\$25,855,739	\$1,218,084	(\$26,538)	\$27,047,285
Accumulated Depreciation:				
-	December 31,			December 31,
Class	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Land Improvements	(\$1,615,266)	(\$182,842)	\$0	(\$1,798,108)
Buildings and Improvements	(2,757,538)	(103,146)	0	(2,860,684)
Infrastructure	(4,512,288)	(346,277)	0	(4,858,565)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,005,414)	(274,380)	26,158	(3,253,636)

* Depreciation expenses were charged to governmental functions as follows:

(\$11,890,506)

\$13,965,233

(\$906,645)

\$26,158

(\$12,770,993)

\$14,276,292

Security of Persons and Property	\$162,576
Leisure Time Activities	192,471
Transportation	490,417
General Government	61,181
Total Depreciation Expense	\$906,645

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

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

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS")

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

All employees of the City, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by the Ohio PERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD 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 MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-ofliving adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment health care benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2006, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 9.0%. The 2006 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.70%, of covered payroll, 9.20% to fund the pension and 4.5% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The City's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$273,614, \$270,908 and \$355,198, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS") (Continued)

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2006 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2006 was 4.5% of covered payroll which amounted to \$89,873.

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005. The individual entry age actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor. The investment assumption rate for 2005 was 6.5%. An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually plus an additional factor ranging from .50% to 6% for the next 9 years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase 4% (the projected wage inflation rate).

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants for the TP and CO Plans was 358,804. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2005 is \$11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, 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, will be effective January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, Ohio PERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. As an additional component of the HCPP, member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while employers are required to contribute 19.5% and 24.0% respectively for police officers and firefighters. The City's contributions to the OP&F Fund for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$183,143, \$191,852 and \$216,014 for police and \$413,837, \$447,423 and \$431,069 for firefighters, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The OP&F Fund provides postemployment health care coverage to any person who received or is eligible to receive a monthly benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school on a full-time or two-thirds basis. The health care coverage provided by the OP&F Fund is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care costs paid from the funds of the OP&F Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The Ohio Revised Code also provides statutory authority allowing the Fund's Board of Trustees to provide postemployment health care coverage to all eligible individuals from the employer's contributions to the OP&F Fund.

The portion of the 2006 covered payroll that was used to fund postemployment health care benefits was \$72,787 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for police and \$133,635 representing 7.75% of covered payroll for fire. Health care funding and accounting was on a pay-as-you-go basis. In addition, since July 1, 1992 most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions. As of December 31, 2005, the date of the last actuarial evaluation available, the number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits was 13,922 for police and 10,537 for firefighters. The OP&F Fund does not provide separate data on the funded status and funding progress of postemployment health care benefits. The Fund's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$108,039,449, which was net of member contributions of \$55,271,881.

NOTE 9 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

All full-time City employees other than fire department employees earn vacation at varying rates based upon length of service. An employee's vacation must be used during the period in which it is earned unless the Department Supervisor allows the balance to be carried over to the following year. Upon separation from the City, the employee (or their estate) is paid for his accumulated unused vacation leave balance.

All full-time City employees other than fire department employees earn sick leave at the rate of 1.25 days per calendar month of active service. Upon retirement from the City's service, an employee hired prior to December 21, 1985 receives one hour of monetary compensation for each one hour of unused sick leave up to a maximum of 1,800 hours. An employee hired after December 21, 1985 receives one hour of monetary compensation for each hour of unused sick leave up to a maximum of 1,000 hours. The monetary compensation is calculated at the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of retirement.

Fire department employees earn sick leave at the rate of 16 hours per calendar month of active service. Upon retirement from City service, fire department employees receive one hour of compensation for each one hour of unused sick leave up to a maximum of 105 tours. The monetary compensation is calculated at the hourly rate of compensation of the employee at the time of retirement.

As of December 31, 2006 the long-term portion of the compensated absences liability for the City has increased \$177,054 from a balance of \$1,854,729 to \$2,054,831. This amount is considered long-term since no payments are anticipated requiring the use of current available financial resources.

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NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Detail of the changes in the loans, bonds, pension liability and compensated absences of the City for the year ended December 31, 2006, were as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Amount
	December 31,			December 31,	Due Within
	2005	Issued	(Retired)	2006	One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Chio Public Works Commission Lean (CPWC):					
3.00% Andalus Avenue Improvements	\$38,850	\$0	(\$1,924)	\$36,926	\$1,982
Total OPWCLoan	38,850	0	(1,924)	36,926	1,982
General Obligation Bond:					
3.15% Andalus Avenue Improvements	60,000	0	(20,000)	40,000	20,000
3.00% Swimming Pool Refunding Bonds	1,835,000	0	(70,000)	1,765,000	70,000
2.35% Police Car	84,297	0	(41,659)	42,638	42,638
Total General Obligation Bond	1,979,297	0	(131,659)	1,847,638	132,638
Accrued Pension Liability	846,268	0	(14,829)	831,439	15,466
Compensated Absences	1,854,729	2,054,831	(1,854,729)	2,054,831	18,337
Total General Long-TermDebt and					
Other Long-TermObligations	\$4,719,144	\$2,054,831	(\$2,003,141)	\$4,770,834	\$168,423

The City's liability for past service costs relating to the Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund at December 31, 2006 was \$1,532,237 in principal and interest payments through the year 2035. Only the principal amount due of \$831,439 is included in the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

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NOTE 10 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

A. Principal and Interest Requirements

The City's future long-term obligation funding requirements for the loan, bond and accrued pension liability, including principal and interest payments as of December 31, 2006 follows:

	OPWC	OPWC Loan General Obligation Bond Accrued Pension Liab		General Obligation Bond		
Years	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$1,982	\$1,093	\$132,638	\$73,473	\$15,466	\$40,557
2008	2,042	1,033	95,000	69,711	16,130	37,791
2009	2,103	971	75,000	66,574	16,824	38,992
2010	2,167	908	80,000	64,136	17,546	38,159
2011	2,233	842	80,000	61,536	18,300	37,290
2012-2016	12,219	3,158	450,000	261,687	103,985	172,050
2017-2021	14,180	1,196	550,000	165,576	128,319	143,991
2022-2026	0	0	385,000	39,250	158,347	109,367
2027-2031	0	0	0	0	195,403	66,641
2032-2035	0	0	0	0	161,119	15,960
Totals	\$36,926	\$9,201	\$1,847,638	\$801,943	\$831,439	\$700,798

B. Defeasance of General Obligation Debt

In April of 2005 The City issued \$1,875,000 of Swimming Pool Improvement Refunding General Obligation Bonds to defease the \$1,626,886 of General Obligation Bonds for Swimming Pool Improvements dated September 22, 2004.

The net proceeds of the 2005 Swimming Pool Improvement General Obligation Bonds have been invested in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States and placed in irrevocable escrow accounts, which including interest earned, was and will be used to pay the principal and interest on the refunded bonds. The refunded General Obligation Bonds, which have a balance of \$1,556,886 at December 31, 2006, are not included in the City's outstanding debt since the City has insubstance satisfied its obligations through the advanced refunding.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City is a participant in the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (the "Pool"). The Pool was established in 1986 and is administered under contract by the Ohio Municipal League to provide a program of property and casualty insurance for its member organizations throughout the State of Ohio.

The Pool's general objectives are to formulate, develop and administer a program of insurance, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program on behalf of the member political subdivisions. Political subdivisions joining the Pool may withdraw at the end of any coverage period upon 60 days prior written notice to the Pool. Under agreement, members who terminate participation in the Pool as well as current members are subject to a supplemental assessment or a refund at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, depending on the ultimate loss experience of all the entities it insures for each coverage year. To date, there have been no assessments or refunds due to the limited period of time that the Pool has been in existence and the nature of the coverage that is afforded to the participants.

Each participant makes an annual "contribution" to the Pool for the coverage they are provided, based on rates established by the Pool, using anticipated and actual results of operation for the various coverages provided. Participants are also charged for a "surplus contribution" that is used to fund the activities of the pool. During 2006, the City made contributions of \$78,764 to the pool. There was no required surplus contribution in 2006.

The City obtained insurance coverage from the pool for losses related to property, general liability, automobile and inland marine in 2006 and 2005. The City carried commercial insurance coverage for all other risks, including public official personal liability insurance in 2006 and 2005. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

In the ordinary course of business, the Pool cedes a portion of its exposure to other insurers. These arrangements limit the Pool's maximum net loss on individual risks.

Treaty basis casualty excess of loss contracts in force at December 31, 2006, currently protect the Pool against individual losses over \$250,000. For the preceding two-year period, the Pool was generally reinsured for casualty losses as follows:

Policy Period	Stop Loss Amount
From February 17, 2004 to February 17, 2005	\$250,000
From February 17, 2005 to February 17, 2006	\$250,000

Additionally, treaty basis property coverage protects the Pool against losses subject to a deductible of the lesser of \$50,000 per location or \$100,000 per occurrence. Since November 1, 1990, the Pool has been limited to an annual aggregate loss of \$300,000 under this treaty.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Pool is, and the participants are, contingently liable should any reinsurer become unable to meet its obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

Boiler and machinery hold a \$1,000 deductible. Vehicle deductibles are \$500 while property deductibles are \$1,000 and general liability deductibles are \$1,000. The City carries a \$1,000 deductible for police and a \$1,000 deductible for professional liability insurance.

Workers' Compensation claims are covered through the City's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per \$100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 12 - EMPLOYEE MEDICAL BENEFITS

The City has a group health self-insurance program for employees and their eligible dependents. Premiums are paid into the General Fund by all funds having compensated employees based on an analysis of historical claims experience, the desired fund balances and the number of active participating employees. The monies paid into the General Fund are available to pay claims and administrative costs. The City currently maintains a health care account for these monies, the balance is currently \$7,772. The plan is administered by a third party administrator, Custom Design Benefits, which monitors all claim payments. Excess loss coverage, carried through Continental Assurance Company, becomes effective after \$30,000 per year per specific claim. There is an annual maximum coverage per person of \$5,000,000.

The claims liability of \$93,485 reported in the general fund at December 31, 2006 is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the fund's claims liability amount in 2006 were:

	Beginning of	Current Year Claims		Balance at
	Fiscal Year	Changes in	Claims	Fiscal
Fiscal Year	Liability	Estimates	Payments	Year End
2005	\$128,416	\$1,192,481	(\$1,273,905)	\$46,992
2006	46,992	1,192,369	(1,145,876)	93,485

NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES

The City is a party to various legal proceedings which seek damages or injunctive relief generally incidental to its operations and pending projects. The City's management is of the opinion that the ultimate disposition of most of the various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the City.

The City of St. Bernard is a defendant to a class action lawsuit brought by retirees and/or surviving dependents of retirees who retired from the City of St. Bernard. This action was precipitated by the City's cessation of payments to individual retirees for supplemental health care benefits.

Various federal and state claims are involved, and there are different issues and various loss levels among the class. The City has conducted an actuarial study covering a five-year benefit period for the class that estimated a potential cost of approximately \$430,000. The parties are in settlement discussions. At this time, it is not possible to predict the outcome of this matter.

NOTE 14 – CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2006, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 44, "Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section", GASB Statement No. 46 "Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation" and GASB Statement No. 47, "Accounting for Termination Benefits."

GASB Statement No. 44 establishes improved understandability and usefulness of the information that State and local governments present as supplementary information in the statistical section.

GASB Statement No. 46 clarifies when net assets should be restricted based on enabling legislation.

GASB Statement No. 47 provides guidance to governmental employers for measuring, recognizing, and reporting liabilities and expenses/expenditures related to all termination benefits without limitation as to the period of time during which the benefits are offered.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 44, No. 46 and No. 47 did not affect the presentation of the financial statements of the City.

Bastin & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

The Honorable Members of City Council City of St. Bernard, Ohio

We have audited the basic financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of St. Bernard, Hamilton County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 22, 2007. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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'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's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City'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's internal control.

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'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*.

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

Bastin & Company, LLC

Cincinnati, Ohio June 22, 2007





CITY OF ST. BERNARD

HAMILTON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED AUGUST 30, 2007

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