FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 AND 2006

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The first major requirement of GASB Statement 34 (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) is the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). The purpose of an MD&A is a discussion, in laymen's terms, of current year results in comparison to the prior year.

The discussion and analysis of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham's (the Commission) financial performance is for the Commission's financial activities for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2006 and 2007.

The Commission's financial condition has vastly improved between FY 2006 and FY 2007; the subsequent narrative explains the causes for the financial condition of the Commission.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Commission's total net assets increased by \$1,027,090 from FY 2006 to FY 2007, from a negative balance of \$1,589,619 in FY 2006 to a negative balance of \$562,529 in FY 2007.
- Total program and general revenues decreased from \$4,946,931 in FY 2006 to \$4,480,123 in FY 2007, a decrease of \$466,808 or 9%, while total program expenses also decreased \$2,467,264 from FY 2006 to FY 2007, or 42%.

USING THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Annual Financial Statement consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (pages 8-10) provide information about the activities of the Commission as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Commission's finances.

The Fund financial statements (pages 11-14) explains how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending in FY 2007. Fund financial statements also report the Commission's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Commission's most significant funds.

Fiduciary fund financial statements (pages 15-18) include assets the Commission holds in a trustee capacity and cannot be used to finance the entity's operations.

Reporting the Commission as a Whole

The analysis of the Commission as a whole begins on page 3. One of the most important questions asked about the Commission's finances is, "Is the Commission as a whole

better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the Commission as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Commission's net assets and changes. The Commission's net assets, the difference between assets and liabilities, can be thought of as one way to measure financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Commission's net assets are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

Other non-financial factors need to be considered, such as changes in the Commission's amount of intergovernmental transfers, to assess the overall health of the Commission.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the Commission's Governmental activities are reported, including general administration, transportation planning, traffic safety programs, human resources (Senior Services), environmental management and planning, and other community planning programs.

Reporting the Commission's Most Significant Funds

The fund financial statements begin on page 11 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds – not the Commission as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by other federal regulation(s). The Commission's Board has also established other funds to help control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for use of certain grant funds.

The Commission's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. 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 Commission's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Commission's programs. Management describes the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation immediately following the fund financial statements and through footnote disclosure.

THE COMMISSION AS A WHOLE

The analysis in this section focuses on the net assets and changes in net assets, which are all presented as governmental.

The Commission's combined net assets increased by \$1,027,090 during FY 2007. However, the components of net assets showed differing amounts of increases and decreases. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, decreased \$58,472. Unreserved fund balance increased \$1,085,562.

The decrease in net assets invested in capital assets was the result of all capital assets being fully depreciated.

The increase in unreserved net assets was the result of paying off a \$250,000 short term note as well as a reduction in overall expenses. Additional savings were found in the funds directly relating to the Commission's transportation programs.

The Commission's total revenues decreased by approximately \$466,808 from FY 2006 to FY 2007, or 9%. The total expenses of all programs and services actually decreased by approximately \$2,467,264, or 42%, during the same time period. However, individual revenue and expense components both increased and decreased by various amounts. The primary reason for the reduction in total revenues was due to projects in the transportation program area which were primarily programmed for third parties, but were never initiated.

THE COMMISSION'S FUNDS

Total governmental funds have a deficit balance of \$562,529 for the year ended September 30, 2007 compared to the deficit of \$1,589,619 as of September 30, 2006, or a net decrease of \$1,027,090. Vendors to which RPCGB had been indebted were paid, thus clearing many of the payables from our books. Operating expenses were also significantly reduced during the course of the year. Furthermore, timing differences regarding expenses incurred during FY 2006 that were eligible for reimbursement were subsequently requested after the end of the fiscal year 2006, thus causing revenue to be recognized in FY 2007.

BUDGETS AND DEFICIT CAUSES

The Commission's budgets for FY 2006 were not adopted in a timely manner to use as a management tool and did not reflect a realistic view of the Commission's resources and uses. Due to lack of timely information or a realistic method of budgeting revenues and expenses, it is not practical to analyze any type of budget versus actual comparisons. For this reason, and due to the fact that a legally adopted budget is not required by the organization, this comparison is not included in the financial statements. The FY 2006 budget is based on projects, while FY 2007 is based on funding sources. Neither contains supplemental information that lends itself to comparison. In addition, the FY 2006

budgets contained projects and funding sources which did not materialize. The combined budgets totaled approximately \$13 million for both FY 2006 and FY 2007. Actual revenues were closer to \$4.9 million for FY 2006 and \$4.4 million for FY 2007. For FY 2006 budgeted expenses did not equal budgeted revenues, however, budgeted revenues that did not materialize resulted in the incurrence of additional expenses that were not reimbursable. In contrast, FY 2007 revenues were significantly higher than expenses.

The indirect rate, which provides funding for the administrative portion of the Commission, was adjusted in FY 2007 to reflect accurate expenses and was utilized to recoup administrative costs in the general fund such as the rent increase and associated capital expenses which are not eligible as direct costs chargeable to programs. See audit Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for a discussion of direct expenses.

Further, budgets for fiscal year 2006 were not adopted until January of the year in which it was to be used for governance, a full quarter after the fiscal year began. The FY 2007 budget was adopted in August of 2006 and subsequent budget modifications were made in November, February, and May in an effort to improve the Commission's governance. The FY 2005 and 2006 audits, also performed by DLMC, indicated a need for budgets to be prepared in advance of the fiscal year and financial reporting should be made a priority by management and used to track actual revenues and expenses. Accordingly these adjustments in budgeting and reporting have been made since August 2006.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of FY 2007, the Commission had no funds invested in capital assets. These typically include office furniture and equipment, however these items have been fully depreciated.

Debt

In FY 2005 the Commission had an available line of credit with a bank in the amount of \$240,000. In FY 2006 the Commission acquired two loans totaling \$1.5 million. The first loan was a short-term working capital note in the amount of \$250,000. This was used to process payables for which the Commission was eligible to be reimbursed. The note was repaid in accordance with the terms on November 30, 2006. The second note was for \$1.25 million and used to pay debts incurred by the Commission for which it had already been reimbursed either directly from programs or through the application of the indirect rate (see the MD&A from FY 2003-FY2006 for a more detailed explanation). Additionally, \$300,000 of the proceeds was used to pay off the line of credit. The outstanding amount under the line of credit was \$240,000 as of September 30, 2005, but was refinanced into the long term note as of September 30, 2006. At the end of FY 2007 the Commission's current outstanding debt was \$1,121,926, which is reflective of the \$1.25 million note the Commission is servicing.

CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS AND CONDITIONS

The Commission has undergone significant changes since the previous reporting period of this audit. The Director of Transportation Planning, William R. Foisy, a 33-year employee of the Commission, was the Acting Executive Director from June, 2006 until Charles Ball, AICP was hired as Executive Director effective December, 11, 2006.

As previously mentioned, in July 2006, the Commission received two loans from Wachovia bank totaling \$1,500,000. We used \$1,250,000 to pay off all of the Commission's vendors for which reimbursements had been made by grantors and the funds used to pay other liabilities (This is noted as a finding in the FY 2004 audit). The note has a 10-year term and with a rate set to the 1-month LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offering Rate). The additional \$250,000 was used as a short-term working capital note in an effort to clear other payables which the Commission had incurred, but did not have the cash flow to pay, and thus receive reimbursement. The working capital note was repaid on November 30, 2006 per the terms of the loan.

Jefferson County, Alabama guaranteed both loans to Wachovia. In an effort to ensure that the long-term note is serviced, the Commission's Board of Directors approved a \$90,000 increase in member government dues for FY 2007 and required an equal amount of reductions in expenses.

In an effort to gain control of the agency finances several other actions have taken place. The first of these has been the adoption of a balanced FY 2007 Commission budget in August 2006, well before the beginning of the fiscal year. The budget set aside \$180,000 for debt service and the remaining member dues were allocated to leverage grant programs and other funding sources. A dues surplus of approximately \$75,000 was projected in FY 2007, a goal that was obtained.

In an effort to correct financial reporting deficiencies, the Commission has begun utilizing a set of standard operating procedures and an improved internal control structure for the finance staff.

Management has implemented accurate and timely financial reporting including such activities as weekly management and finance meetings to discuss daily operations of the Commission. Records of these meetings are provided to the Board and committees on a regular basis.

The FY 2007 financial reports are being used by management to compare budget versus actual expenses and revenues, but also by the various Commission committees, such as Program/Budget and Finance, to set policy and direction for the agency. The Board and these associated committees were not receiving adequate budgetary information prior to the first quarter of FY 2007.

The general organizational structure of the agency continues to be reexamined to ensure that the programs and staffing of the Commission fit with the agency's intended purpose and mission and that costs can be adequately covered by Commission revenues.

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors of our region with a general overview of the Commission's finances and to show the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

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Or

L. Ray Morris, Jr., Director of Administration 1731 1st Avenue North, Suite 200 Birmingham, Alabama 35203 205-264-8430



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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Executive Committee of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham Birmingham, Alabama

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham ("the Commission") as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission and each major fund, as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the years 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 reports dated January 31, 2008, on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. These reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of the Commission. The accompanying schedules of expenditures of federal awards are presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and are also not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Commission. The schedules of expenditures of federal awards have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements, and in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Orlinga, Aface, Mc Dowelle, Co., P.C.

January 31, 2008

Statements of Net Assets September 30, 2007 and 2006

ASSETS		2007		2006
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	353,437	\$	619,198
Receivables from Federal grantors				
and subgrantee agencies		547,738	_	939,544
Total current assets		901,175		1,558,742
Capital assets:				
Equipment, furnishings and fixtures		789,381		789,381
Accumulated depreciation		(789,381)	_	(730,909)
Total capital assets		-		58,472
Total assets	\$	901,175	\$	1,617,214
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$	108,773	\$	1,475,465
Accrued compensated absences		46,558	•	56,583
Current portion of long-term debt		104,254		362,962
Withholdings payable		169,783		189,897
Total current liabilities		429,368		2,084,907
Long-term debt		1,034,336		1,121,926
Total long term liabilities		1,034,336		1,121,926
Total liabilities	*	1,463,704		3,206,833
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets		_		58,472
Unreserved fund deficit		(562,529)		(1,648,091)
Total net assets		(562,529)		(1,589,619)
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	901,175	\$	1,617,214

Statement of Activities For the year ended September 30, 2007

Net (Expense)	Kevenue and Changes in Net Assets	Governmental	Activities			(413,866)	1,001,476	173,847	265,633	1,027,090	1,027,090		1,027,090	(1,589,619)	(562,529)	
Ducanomi Documen	Operating	Grants and	Contributions			748,483 \$	2,343,350	866,235	522,055	4,480,123	4,480,123		Change in net assets	Net assets beginning	Net assets ending \$	
						\$		~~	اد	ا ــــ	ٔ اسا	' 				
			Expenses			1,162,349	1,341,874	692,388	256,422	3,453,033	3,453,033					
						↔					<u>~</u>					
			Functions/Programs	Primary government:	Governmental activities:	General government	Transportation planning	Human resources	Other regional planning	Total government activities	Total primary government					

Statement of Activities For the year ended September 30, 2006

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Governmental Activities	\$ 675,503 (1,592,177) (56,228) (464) (973,366)	(973,366) (973,366) (616,253) (1,589,619)
Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions	1,268,606 2,237,819 1,105,483 335,023 4,946,931	4,946,931 Change in net assets Net assets beginning Net assets ending
	↔	⇔
Expenses	593,103 3,829,996 1,161,711 335,487 5,920,297	5,920,297
	₩	
Functions/Programs Primary government: Governmental activities:	General government Transportation planning Human resources Other regional planning Total government activities	Total primary government

Governmental Funds September 30, 2007 **Balance Sheet**

					Ξ	Human	ي د	Other	Gov	Total Governmental	
ASSETS		General	Trans	Transportation	Res	Resources	<u> </u>	Planning		Services	
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables from Federal mantons	63	315,270	ક્ક	•	6 ?	38,167	se	1	€÷	353,437	
and subgrantee agencies		461,921		84,002		•		1,815		547,738	
Total assets	69	777,191	89	84,002	80	38,167	545	1,815	5/3	901,175	
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Current portion of long-term debt Other liabilities	₩	17,590 104,254 136,982	€9	84,002	₩.	5,366 \$ - 32,801	5/3	1,815	€7	108,773 104,254 169,783	
Total liabilities		258,826		84,002		38,167		1,815		382,810	
NET ASSETS Unreserved fund balance (deficit)		518,365								518,365	
Total liabilities and net assets	↔	777,191	5	84,002	8	38,167	es.	1,815	တ	901,175	
										•	

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

financial resources; and therefore, are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences of governmental activities are not

Long-term portion of debt is not a current obligation; and therefore, is not reported in the funds.

Unreserved net assets

(1,034,336)

(46,558)

Governmental Funds September 30, 2006 **Balance Sheet**

								Other		Total	
						Human		Regional	Ğ	Governmental	
ASSETS		General	Tran	Transportation	141	Resources		Planning		Services	
Cash and cash equivalents	↔		ø	•	69	512,452	6 5	106,746	↔	619,198	
Receivables from Federal grantors											
and subgrantee agencies		831,914		•		,		107,630		939,544	
Due from other funds				1,413,428		•		ı		1,413,428	
Total assets	s,	831,914	8-2	1,413,428	€9	512,452	643	214,376	€>	2,972,170	
LIABILITIES											
Accounts payable	69	(6,963)	89	1,426,264	↔	44,757	6 €;	14,407	69	1,475,465	
Due to other funds		777,925				460,534		174,969		1,413,428	
Current portion of long-term debt		362,962		•		,		ı		362,962	
Other liabilities		170,572		(12,836)		7,161		25,000		189,897	
Total liabilities		1,301,496		1,413,428		512,452		214,376		3,441,752	
NET ASSETS											
Unreserved fund balance (deficit)		(469,582)		•		•		•		(469,582)	
Total liabilities and net assets	s.	831,914	6-5	1,413,428	\$	512,452	65	214,376	s	2,972,170	
					:						
	Λmc	unts reported	l for go	overnmentai	activi	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of	CHIC	it of			
	net a	net assets are different because:	erent b	ecause:	•		-	_			
	Cap	tai assets use) E III D	ovennnental	activi	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not illiancial		=			

(1,589,619) 65) financial resources; and therefore, are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences of governmental activities are not Long-term portion of debt is not a current obligation; and resources; and therefore, are not reported in the funds. therefore, is not reported in the funds. Unreserved net assets

(56,583)

58,472

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the year ended September 30, 2007

REVENUES Regional appropriations From grantor agencies Subgrantee match	↔	General 766,331 (14,590) (3,258)	Transportation Programs \$ 189,628 2,040,393	Human Resources \$ 48,600 725,374 92,261	Other Regional Planning \$ 204,674 181,900 135,481	Total Governmental Services \$ 1,209,233 2,933,077 337,813
Total revenues		748,483	2,343,350	866,235	522,055	4,480,123
EXPENDITURES Current General government		1,103,876		•	1	1,103,876
Transportation planning		1	1,341,874		1	1,341,874
Human resources		1	i	692,388	ı	692,388
Other regional planning	į	-	•	•	256,422	256,422
Total expenditures		1,103,876	1,341,874	692,388	256,422	3,394,560
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures		(355,393)	1,001,476	173,847	265,633	1,085,563
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in		1,343,340				1,343,340
Transfers out Total other financing sources and uses		1,343,340	(1,001,476)	(173,847)	(265,633)	(1,440,956)
Net change in fund balances		987,947	•	1		987,947
Fund balances - beginning		(469,582)	1	e i		(469,582)
Fund balances - ending	8	518,365 \$		69	56	\$ 518,365

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the year ended September 30, 2006

REVENUES Positived conservations	6	General 1 014 344	Tra	Transportation Programs	Hu	Reg III	် နို့ သို	
regional appropriations From grantor agencies	9	1,014,544	9	2,049,981	3 00,729 1,041,505	.a 161,534 152,750	3,432,764	
Subgrantee match		189,803		55,057	3,250	20,739	268,849	
Total revenues		1,392,675		2,237,819	1,105,484	335,023	5,071,001	
EXPENDITURES Current								
General government		541,001		•			541,001	
Transportation planning		ı		3,829,996	•	,	3,829,996	
Human resources		•		1	1,161,711	•	1,161,711	
Other regional planning		•		,	•	335,487	335,487	
Total expenditures		541,001		3,829,996	1,161,711	335,487	5,868,195	
Excess (deficit) of revenucs over expenditures		851,674		(1,592,177)	(56,227)	(464)	(797,194)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in		ı		1,592,177	56,227	464	1,648,868	
Transfers out		(673,176)		•	•	I	(673,176)	
Total other financing sources and uses	ļ	(673,176)		1,592,177	56,227	464	975,692	
Net change in fund balances		178,498		•	•	•	178,498	
Fund balances - beginning		(648,080)		,	,	-	(648,080)	
Fund balances - ending	æ	(469,582) \$	⇔	•	1	- 1	\$ (469,582)	

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds and Similar Component Units September 30, 2007

ACCETC	Co	Deferred ompensation <u>Plan</u>	Regional Loan <u>Fund</u>		Total Fiduciary <u>Net Assets</u>
ASSETS	_				
Cash and cash equivalents	S	-	259,635	\$	259,635
Receivables from loan recipients	-	-	951,789		951,789
Investments		579,256		-	579,256
Total assets		579,256	1,211,424	=	1,790,680
NET ASSETS					
Held in trust for pension benefits		579,256	-		579,256
Held in trust for issuing loans			1,211,424	_	1,211,424
Total net assets	\$	579,256	1,211,424	\$_	1,790,680

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds and Similar Component Units September 30, 2006

ASSETS		Deferred npensation <u>Plan</u>	Regional Loan <u>Fund</u>		Total Fiduciary <u>Net Assets</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	_	810,056	S	810,056
Receivables from loan recipients	Ψ	_	356,162	J)	356,162
Investments		559,440		_	559,440
Total assets		559,440	1,166,218	. =	1,725,658
NET ASSETS					
Held in trust for pension benefits		559,440	<u></u>		559,440
Held in trust for issuing loans		-	1,166,218	_	1,166,218
Total net assets	\$	559,440	1,166,218	\$_	1,725,658

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds and Similar Component Units For the year ended September 30, 2007

·	C	Deferred ompensation <u>Plan</u>		Regional Loan <u>Fund</u>		Total Fiduciary <u>Activity</u>
ADDITIONS						
Contributions from plan members	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Investment income:						
Net appreciation in fair						
value of investments		44,972		-		44,972
Interest		-		46,015		46,015
Total additions		44,972		46,015	-	90,987
DEDUCTIONS						
Benefits		1,322		-		1,322
Distributions		(26,478)		_		(26,478)
Administrative expenses		-		(809)		(809)
Total deductions		(25,156)		(809)	_	(25,965)
Net change in net assets		19,816		45,206		65,022
Net assets- beginning		559,440		1,166,218		1,725,658
Net assets- ending	\$	579,256	s <u> </u>	1,211,424	\$ <u>_</u>	1,790,680

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds and Similar Component Units For the year ended September 30, 2006

A DIVITIONIC		Deferred npensation <u>Plan</u>	Regional Loan <u>Fund</u>	Total Fiduciary <u>Activity</u>
ADDITIONS Contributions from plan members	S	11,365 \$	_	S 11.365
Investment income: Net appreciation in fair				
		33,774	-	33,774
Interest		-	43,695	43,695
Total additions		45,139	43,695	88,834
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefits		(1,066)	-	(1,066)
Administrative expenses		-	(40,095)	(40,095)
Total deductions		(1,066)	(40,095)	(41,161)
Net change in net assets		44,073	3,600	47,673
Net assets- beginning		515,367	1,162,618	1,677,985
Net assets- ending	\$	559,440 \$	1,166,218	\$ 1,725,658

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY

The Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham ("RPC" or "the Commission") was established in 1969 by the Alabama Legislature to serve as an advisory planning agency for local municipalities and governments within Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby, St. Clair and Walker Counties. The Commission also provides technical assistance and recommendations for economic development, community development, governmental services and human resource services.

The accompanying financial statements present the Commission's operations. The Commission has no blended or discrete component units.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of GASB 34

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments." This statement changed the reporting model for state and local governments. RPC is considered a Phase 3 government entity- with total annual revenues of less than \$10 million- and was required to adopt GASB 34 for periods beginning after June 30, 2003. Management has adopted GASB 34 as it pertains to RPC.

Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. The effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* are normally supported by regional appropriations, intergovernmental revenues and grants.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Direct expenses also include charges for an indirect overhead rate that is based upon general administrative expenses. RPC *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirement of a particular function or segment. Regional appropriations and other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-wide and fund financial statements – (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement preparation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement* focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Regional appropriations are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are due. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Dues from member municipalities and counties, interest and grant revenue associated with the current fiscal period are all considered susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

The RPC reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the RPC's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Commission, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The transportation program fund is used to account for Alabama Department of Transportation Funded Unified (Transportation) Planning Work Program and Special Transportation Projects - within the following elements of the Commission's work program:

Base Data for Planning Comprehensive Planning Transportation Planning

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement preparation (Continued)

The Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Alabama Department of Transportation provide financing.

The human resources fund is used to account for the operations of several sub-elements within the Aging Services element of the Commission's work program. Financing is provided by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The human resources fund also includes human resource service administration related grants, via the Alabama Department of Human Resources (DHR), that is used to provide in-kind services for local service and delivery agencies.

The other regional planning fund is used to account for the operations that are not considered major programs. This includes funds received from the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), the Federal Economic Development Association (EDA), ADECA, and local governments.

The RPC maintains two fiduciary funds, the regional loan fund and the deferred compensation fund. The regional loan fund was created from a bond issue by the state of Alabama, the proceeds of which were distributed equally to each of the State's planning commissions, and is used to account for funds loaned to small business for area economic development. The deferred compensation plan fund is used to account for RPC's pension fund. The fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources from those funds are not available to support the RPC's own programs.

The RPC has no material proprietary funds for reporting purposes.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Likewise, general revenues include all regional appropriation dues from member municipalities and counties, interest and other miscellaneous receipts.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement preparation

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Commission's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash

The Commission pools cash resources of its various funds to facilitate the management of cash. Cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements.

Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

Due to and due from other funds

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed.

Capital assets

Capital assets, which includes furniture and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Commission as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets which consists of furniture and equipment, are depreciated using the straight line method over a five year useful life.

Post Employment Healthcare Benefits

The Commission does not provide post employment healthcare except those mandated by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA). The requirements established by COBRA are fully funded by employees who elect coverage under the Act, and no direct costs are incurred by the Commission.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

The Commission has a standard policy for its full-time employees as to sick and vacation leave. Each employee, after the completion of one year of service, is allowed a vacation with pay at the rate of two weeks (ten working days) in any one calendar year. Upon completion of five years full-time service with the Commission, employees are allowed a vacation at the rate of three weeks (fifteen working days) per year. Upon completion of ten years full-time service with the Commission, employees are allowed a vacation at the rate of four weeks (twenty working days) per year. Upon completion of fifteen years full-time service with the Commission, employees are allowed a vacation at the rate of five weeks (twenty-five working days) per year. Earned vacation time may be allowed to accumulate. Maximum allowable accrued vacation cannot exceed six weeks (thirty working days). Employees who resign in good standing or who are separated from the service of the Commission without fault or delinquency on their part will be paid for the actual number of vacation days earned to the date of separation.

Each employee of the Commission is entitled to sick leave with pay at the rate of one day of sick leave per month of full-time service with the Commission. Unused sick leave allowances may be carried over to the succeeding months and accumulated up to ninety working days.

At September 30, 2007 and 2006, the amount of the liability for all full-time employees of the Commission for accumulated vacation was \$46,558 and \$56,583, respectively.

Budget

Because of the nature of the operations of RPC, annual appropriated operating budgets are not used as a means of governance. The financials, therefore, do not include budget versus actual comparisons.

Cost Allocation

Costs were distributed to the projects and activities by an allocation method meeting the requirements of OMB Circular A-87. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the indirect cost rate based on actual expenditures was 77.02% and 82.70%, respectively. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the fringe benefit cost rate based on actual expenditures was 49.02% and 49.48%, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of estimates made by the Commission. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3 - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net assets - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. Elements of that reconciliation explain that compensated absences and capital assets of governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The details of this \$(1,080,894) and \$(1,120,037) difference are as follows:

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets (Continued)

	2007	2006
Compensated absences Capital assets used in governmental activities Long-term debt	\$ (46,558) - (1,034,336)	\$ (56,583) 58,472 (1,121,926)
Net adjustment to reduce fund balance-total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	\$ <u>(1,080,894)</u>	\$ <u>(1,120,037)</u>

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 3 - RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances is different from fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The details of this \$39,143 and \$(1,151,864) difference are as follows:

		2007		2 006
Net increase in fund balance total governmental funds	\$	987,947	\$	178,498
One element is that Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.				
Depreciation expense		(58,472)		(52,102)
Also, some expenses and long-term financing sources reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, such as changes in compensated absences, which were as follows:				
Change in compensated absences		10,025		22,164
Issuance of long-term debt	_	87,590	_(1 <u>,121,926</u>)
Net adjustment to governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets of governmental activities	<u>-</u>	39,143	_(1 <u>,151,864</u>)
Changes in Net Assets of governmental activities	\$_	1,027,090	\$_	<u>(973,366</u>)

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 4 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Agency places its temporary cash investments with financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. At times deposits may be in excess of insurance coverage limits.

NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of year-end for the RPC's individual major funds and non-major funds are as follows:

Receivables:	2007	,	2006
General Fund	\$ 547,738	\$	831,914
Other Regional Planning		_	<u> 107,630</u>
Total	\$ <u>547,738</u>	\$	939,544

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2007 was as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Increases	Decreases	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities: Capital assets, being depreciated: Furniture and equipment	\$ 789,381	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 789,381
Less accumulated depreciation for: Furniture and equipment	(730,909)	(58,472)		(789,381)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	\$ <u>58,472</u>	\$ <u>(58,472)</u>	\$	\$ <u> </u>

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2006 was as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Governmental Activities: Capital assets, being depreciated: Furniture and equipment	\$ 789,381	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 789,381
Less accumulated depreciation for: Furniture and equipment	<u>(678,807</u>)	(52,102)		<u>(730,909</u>)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	\$ <u>110,574</u>	\$ <u>(52,102</u>)	\$	\$ <u>58,472</u>

Depreciation expense was \$58,472 and \$52,120 for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

NOTE 7 – NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM DEBT

In July 2006, the Commission replaced its existing line-of-credit (\$450,000) for a short-term note and a long-term loan with Wachovia Bank. The new short-term loan agreement provides a maximum facility of \$250,000. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the amount outstanding under the short-term loan is \$0 and \$250,000, respectively. This short-term loan was in place to refinance debt and provide working capital. Interest was paid monthly at 1.5 percent over LIBOR (6.85 percent at September 30, 2006). The short-term loan was collateralized by personal property of the Commission. The Commission must also meet certain covenants identified in the note agreement.

In July 2006, the Commission entered into a long-term note agreement with Wachovia Bank in the amount of \$1,250,000. The long-term note is secured by personal property of the Commission. The long-term note bears interest at 1.5 percent over LIBOR (6.99 and 6.83 percent at September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively), and is due in July 2016. The amount outstanding was \$1,138,590 and \$1,484,888 for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 7 - NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Long-term debt is comprised as follows:

	2007	2006
Short-term note payable to bank, interest at prime plus 1 ½ percent (6.85% as of September 30, 2006), monthly installments of \$1,420 with balance due on November 30, 2006.	\$ -	\$ 250,000
Long-term note payable to bank, interest at prime plus 1 ½ percent (6.99% as of September 30, 2007), monthly installments of \$14,909 including interest, with		
balloon balance due July 20, 2016.	1.138.590 1,138,590	1,234,888 1,484,888
Less current portion	104,254 \$_1,034,336	362,962 \$_1,121,926

Long-term debt matures as follows:

2008	\$	104,254
2009		111,624
2010		119,514
2011		127,963
2012		137,009
Thereafter		538,226
	\$ 1	.138.590

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 8 - LEASES

The Commission leases office facilities with lease terms of 5 and 10 years. The future minimum lease payments are as follows:

2008	\$	169,851
2009		141,289
2010		144,479
2011		147,758
2012		150,713
Thereafter	_	76,832
	\$_	830,922

Rent expense for 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$198,305 and \$187,502, respectively.

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

Membership in the Employees' Retirement Systems of Alabama ("the System") is mandatory for covered or eligible employees of the Commission. The system is a multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for various state agencies and departments.

As of September 30, the employee data related to the pension plan was as follows:

		2006	2005
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits,	·		
terminated plan members entitled to but not			
yet receiving benefits, and disabled employees			
receiving benefits		14	14
Annual Retirement Allowance	\$	232,110	\$ 240,202
Number of Active Members		26	30
Annual Compensation	\$ 1	,327,572	\$ 1,394,768

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Benefits vest after ten years of creditable service. Vested employees may retire with full benefits at age sixty or after twenty-five years of service. Retirement benefits are calculated by three methods with the retiree receiving payment under the method which yields the highest monthly benefits.

The methods are (1) Minimum Guaranteed, (2) Money Purchase, and (3) Formula, of which the Formula method usually produces the highest monthly benefit. Under this method, retirees are allowed 2.0125% of their average final salary (best three of the last ten years) for each year of service. Disability retirement benefits are calculated in the same manner except that a reduction factor is computed based upon .25% for each month the member is less than age sixty or each month of service less than twenty-five years for a maximum reduction of 25%. The System also provides preretirement death benefits in the amount of the annual salary for the fiscal year preceding death.

Employees are required by statute to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the System with the Commission being required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund the actuarially determined contributions to ensure sufficient assets will be available to pay benefits when due.

Funding Status and Progress

The amount shown below as the "actuarial accrued liability" is a standardized disclosure measure of the present value of pension benefits, adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases and step-rate benefits, estimated to be payable in the future as a result of employee service to date. The measure is intended to help users assess the funding status of the Plan on a going-concern basis, assess the progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and make comparisons among employers.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Funding Status and Progress (Continued)

The measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits and is independent of the funding method used to determine contributions to the Plan.

Actuarial Covered	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)-Entry Age	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Valuation Date	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	(b-a)	<u>(a/b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	((b-a)/c)
September 30, 2003	\$3,377,945	\$3,624,880	\$246,935	93.2%	\$1,527,693	16.2%
September 30, 2004	\$3,499,187	\$3,841,550	\$342,363	91.1%	\$1,739,434	19.7%
September 30, 2005	\$3,661,676	\$4,346,501	\$684,825	84.2%	\$1,394,768	49.1%
September 30, 2006	\$3,797,116	\$4,643,969	\$846,853	81.8%	\$1,327,572	63.8%

The information presented above was determined as part of the actuarial valuation at the date indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation Date	September 30, 2006
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age
Amortization Method	Level percent open
Remaining Amortization Period	20 years
Asset Valuation Method	5 year smoothed market
Investment Rate of Return	8% per annum
Project Salary (Increase)	4.61% - 7.75%
Including Inflation at	4.50%
Cost of living adjustments	None

Employer contributions required to fund benefits are determined following a level funding approach and consist of a normal contribution determined using the "entry age normal" method and an accrued liability contribution that is expected to liquidate the accrued liability within the funding period. The significant actuarial assumptions used to compute the actuarially determined contribution requirement are the same as those used to compute the pension benefit obligation as described above.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Funding Status and Progress (Continued)

The required employer contribution rates as of September 30, was as follows:

	2007	2006
Normal cost percentage Amortization of unfunded actuarial	5.30%	5.06%
accrued liability Death benefits Administration	4.43% .15% <u>.18</u> %	3.27% .15%
Total	<u>10.06</u> %	<u>_8.66</u> %

Contribution Required and Contribution Made

Total contributions to the pension plan as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$70,977 and \$73,160, respectively.

Trend Information

Trend information gives an indication of the progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Presented below is data for the four-year period ended September 30, 2006:

Fiscal	Annual	Percentage	
Year	Pension	of APC	Net Pension
Ending	Cost (APC)	<u>Contribution</u>	Obligation (NPO)
9/30/2003	\$34,449	100.00%	\$ 0
9/30/2004	\$79,689	100.00%	\$ 0
9/30/2005	\$98,231	100.00%	\$ 0
9/30/2006	\$87,221	100.00%	\$ 0

This information is presented in the annual report of the Retirement Systems of Alabama for the years ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued September 30, 2007 and 2006

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Use of federal, state locally administered federal and other grant funds is subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the year ended September 30, 2007

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through <u>Grantor/Program Title</u>	Federal CFDA <u>Number</u>	Award <u>Period</u>	Federal Identification <u>Number</u>	Federal Award Amount	Total Funds <u>Expended</u>
U.S. Department of Transportation Passed Through the Alabama State Highway Department of Transportation: F.W.H.A. Section 112(M)	20.205	10/1/06 - 9/30/07	PL-N8-100-048-995-2	890,954	628,119
Rideshare Voluntary Air Quality Bicycle & Pedestrian Study Building Communities	20.205 20.205 20.205 20.205	4/11/06 - 9/30/07 4/11/06 - 9/30/07 10/1/06 - 4/30/07 5/1/07 - 9/30/07	STPBH-100039884 STPBH-100045574 4306-0199-0545-AQCM 100039887-2 4303-0545-0199-STBH 100039889-2	1,250,000 1,400,000 520,000 520,000	83,390 81,526 76,636 43,334
ARCServer Streets Project ALDOT-Rural Transportation Planning Corridor Alternative Analysis 1-65 BRT (High Occupancy Corridor) AARC(ALDOT)	20.205 20.205 20.500 20.500 20.205	3/1/06 - 9/30/07 10/1/06 - 9/30/07 10/1/06 - 9/30/07 10/1/06 - 9/30/07 6/1/06 - 9/30/07	4525-0495-0545-Hpr8-100048967 4525-0495-0545-HPr8H-100048659 Downtown Univeristy Transit Project L65 BRT Human Services Coord. Transp. Plan Total	200,000 50,000 2,353,483 4,885,920 12,756 12,083,113	105,554 49,446 419,553 284,936 12,756 1,785,250
Appalachian Regional Commission Direct Program: Local Development Districts Local Development Districts Strategic Development - City of Leeds	23.009 23.009 23.009	1/1/07 - 6/30/07 7/1/07 - 12/31/07 6/16/05 - 9/30/07	AL-0700E-C36 AL-0700E-C36 Strategic Development Plan Total	48,260 51,740 100,000 200,000	48,260 51,740 40,131
U.S. Department of Commerce Passed Through the Economic Development Administration <u>Direct Program:</u> EDA EDA EDA 11.	tration 11.302 11.302	04/01/06 - 3/31/07	04-83-05736 04-83-05892	53,500 39,750 93,250	26,750 26,500 53,250

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the year ended September 30, 2007

	Federal CFDA	Award	Federal Identification	Federal Award	Total Funds
Federal Grantor/Pass-Through <u>Grantor/Program Title</u>	Number	Period	Number	Amount	Expended
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Passed Through the Alabama Department of Human Resources:	10.561	10/1/06 - 12/31/07		13,722	13,722
U.S. Department of Labor Passed Through the Alabama Commission of Aging:					
Senior Community Service Employment Program Senior Community Service Employment Program	17.235 17.235	07/01/06-06/30/07 07/01/07-06/30/08	80-10530-00-55 80-10530-00-55	164,757 78,306 243,063	119,411 47,830 167,241
Passed Through the Senior Service America, Inc:					
Senior Community Service Employment Program Senior Community Service Employment Program	17.235 17.235	07/01/06-06/30/07 07/01/07-06/30/08	AD-15758-06-60 AD-16177-07-60	452,069 133,255	452,069 133,255
			Total	585,324	585,324

2,744,918

TOTALS 13,218,472

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards September 30, 2007

Note to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham ("Commission") and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non - Profit Organization.



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

To the Executive Committee of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham Birmingham, Alabama

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham ("the Commission") as of September 30, 2007 and for the year then ended and have issued our report thereon dated January 31, 2008. We conducted our audits 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

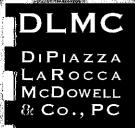
In planning and performing our audits, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general-purpose financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the executive committee, management and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. DiPiogra , Haca Mc Dwell & Co., P.C.

January 31, 2008



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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

To the Executive Committee of the The Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham Birmingham, Alabama

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham ("the Commission") with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2007. The Commission's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Commission's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the Commission, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2007.

Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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To the Executive Committee of the
The Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham
Birmingham, Alabama

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

This report is intended for the information of the Executive Committee, management, federal, state and local regulatory and funding agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

Di Projza, Porca, Mc Oowelli Co., P.C.

January 31, 2008

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended September 30, 2007

Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements	
Type of auditor's report issued:	unqualified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material-weakness(es) identified	YesXNo
Reportable condition(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	YesXNone Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements	noted? Yes X No
Federal Awards	•
Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes X No
Reportable conditions identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	Yes X None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for	najor programs: unqualified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be in accordance with section 510(a) of Circular A	∸
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Numbers	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
20.205 20.500 17.235	F.W.H.A. Section 112 Corridor Alternative Analysis Senior Community Service Employment
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	\$300,000 YesXNo

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs - Continued For the Year Ended September 30, 2007

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

No current year financial statement findings noted.

Section III - Prior Year Financial Statement Findings

No prior year financial statement findings noted.