



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



**CITY OF TORONTO
JEFFERSON COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

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CITY OF TORONTO
JEFFERSON COUNTY
DECEMBER 31, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

City of Toronto
Jefferson County
P.O. Box 189
Toronto, Ohio 43964

To the City Council:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Basis for Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business Type Activities, and Proprietary Funds Water, Sewer and Refuse

Capital Assets are reported in the financial statements as described in the following table:

2019	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Refuse Fund	Total Capital Assets
Reported Capital Assets	\$5,424,983	\$20,137,083	\$13,605,030	\$6,461,814	\$70,239	\$25,562,066
Percent of Total Assets	56%	80%	84%	79%	17%	74%

The City has not maintained a capital asset listing to support the accuracy and completeness of reported capital assets, therefore, we are unable to rely on the beginning balances. The City does not have an accounting system in place to identify capital asset purchases, deletions, and depreciation expense and the City does not maintain an identification system for capitalized items. The amount by which this would affect the capital assets, net position and expenses in the Governmental Activities, Business Type Activities, Water Fund, Sewer Fund, and Refuse Fund cannot reasonably be determined. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

Qualified Opinions

In our opinion, except for the matters described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business Type Activities, and Proprietary Funds Water, Sewer and Refuse* paragraphs above, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the business type activities, water fund, sewer fund, and refuse fund of the City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in its financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the General Fund, Street Maintenance and Repair Fund, Capital Improvements Fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the General and Street Maintenance and Repair funds thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 19 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the continuing emergency measures may impact subsequent periods of the City. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 5, 2020, 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. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

October 5, 2020

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the City of Toronto's (the "City") financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the City's 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 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position increased \$2,878,919, which represents an 18 percent increase from 2018. Net position of governmental activities increased \$2,214,482. Net position of business-type activities increased \$664,437.
- Total capital assets increased \$2,378,216 during 2019. Capital assets of governmental activities increased \$277,232 and capital assets of business-type activities increased \$2,100,984.
- Outstanding debt increased from \$10,626,470 to \$11,903,467.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This report is designed to allow the reader to look at the financial activities of the City of Toronto as a whole and is intended to allow the reader to obtain a summary view or a more detailed view of the City's operations, as they prefer.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information from a summary perspective showing the effects of the operations for the year 2019 and how they affected the operations of the City as a whole.

Reporting the City of Toronto as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The *Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole City, presenting both an aggregate view of the City's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the City's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the City of Toronto, the general fund is by far the City's most significant governmental fund. Business-type major funds consist of the water, sewer and refuse funds.

A question typically asked about the City's finances is "How did we do financially during 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting method used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the City is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

- **Governmental Activities** - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here, including general government, security of persons and property, public health, community development, leisure time activities and transportation.
- **Business-Type Activities** - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the expenses of the goods or services provided. The City's water, sewer and refuse major funds are reported as business activities.

Reporting the City of Toronto's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been safeguarded for specific activities or objectives. The City uses many funds to account for financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds. The City's major governmental funds are the general fund, the street maintenance and repair fund, and the capital improvements fund.

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 future services. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match, except for the internal service fund allocations.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

The City of Toronto as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the City as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	2019	2018	Change	2019	2018	Change
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 4,248,461	\$ 3,938,691	\$ 309,770	\$ 4,919,317	\$ 4,659,738	\$ 259,579
Capital Assets	<u>5,424,983</u>	<u>5,147,751</u>	<u>277,232</u>	<u>20,137,083</u>	<u>18,036,099</u>	<u>2,100,984</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>9,673,444</u>	<u>9,086,442</u>	<u>587,002</u>	<u>25,056,400</u>	<u>22,695,837</u>	<u>2,360,563</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension & OPEB	1,582,727	890,175	692,552	520,232	281,241	238,991
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>1,582,727</u>	<u>890,175</u>	<u>692,552</u>	<u>520,232</u>	<u>281,241</u>	<u>238,991</u>
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	103,329	101,207	2,122	192,349	200,372	(8,023)
Long-Term Liabilities:						
Due within One Year	197,302	154,020	43,282	1,142,390	1,081,000	61,390
Due in More Than One Year:						
Net Pension Liability	4,649,993	3,293,609	1,356,384	1,480,265	847,269	632,996
Net OPEB Liability	888,824	2,924,131	(2,035,307)	720,225	600,114	120,111
Other Amounts	<u>658,023</u>	<u>803,545</u>	<u>(145,522)</u>	<u>10,347,671</u>	<u>9,009,909</u>	<u>1,337,762</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>6,497,471</u>	<u>7,276,512</u>	<u>(779,041)</u>	<u>13,882,900</u>	<u>11,738,664</u>	<u>2,144,236</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Property Taxes	181,186	175,401	5,785	0	0	0
Pension & OPEB	<u>194,900</u>	<u>356,572</u>	<u>(161,672)</u>	<u>67,035</u>	<u>276,154</u>	<u>(209,119)</u>
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>376,086</u>	<u>531,973</u>	<u>(155,887)</u>	<u>67,035</u>	<u>276,154</u>	<u>(209,119)</u>
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,885,923	4,489,767	396,156	8,712,127	8,049,592	662,535
Restricted	920,672	1,183,024	(262,352)	0	0	0
Unrestricted	<u>(1,423,981)</u>	<u>(3,504,659)</u>	<u>2,080,678</u>	<u>2,914,570</u>	<u>2,912,668</u>	<u>1,902</u>
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 4,382,614</u>	<u>\$ 2,168,132</u>	<u>\$ 2,214,482</u>	<u>\$ 11,626,697</u>	<u>\$ 10,962,260</u>	<u>\$ 664,437</u>

Collectively, the net pension liability (NPL), reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27* and the net OPEB liability (NOL), pursuant to GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, are the largest liabilities reported by the City at December 31, 2019. For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the City's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the City's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
- 2 Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the City is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the City's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

At year end, capital assets represented 74 percent of total assets. Capital assets include land, a work of art, buildings, land improvements, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, water and sewer lines, and construction in progress. Capital assets, net of related debt were \$13,598,050 at December 31, 2019, with \$4,885,923 in governmental activities and \$8,712,127 in business-type activities. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position, \$920,672 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of unrestricted net position is \$1,490,589.

For both governmental and business-type activities, the changes reflected in NPL, NOL, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are based on estimates at the plan level. For additional details on GASB 68 and 75, see aforementioned discussion.

Current and other assets for governmental activities increased due to an increase in taxes receivable offset by a decrease in cash and investments with escrow agent. This decrease was the result of the City's Jefferson Heath Plan self-insurance activity. Current and other assets for business-type activities increased primarily due to increases in cash, related to increases in billing rates for water, sewage, and refuse utilities. Billing rates will continue to be increased for the next three years.

Capital assets increased in business-type activities due to the completion of the Euclid Avenue waterline project and construction in progress additions primarily related to the NEBO Drive project.

Long-term liabilities for business-type activities, specifically other amounts due in more than one year, increased as a result of additional Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan funding for the City's various ongoing projects.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

In order to further understand what makes up the changes in net position for the current year, the following table gives readers further details regarding the results of activities for 2019 and 2018.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	2019	2018	Change	2019	2018	Change
Revenues						
<i>Program Revenues:</i>						
Charges for Services	\$ 169,795	\$ 165,285	\$ 4,510	\$ 4,780,721	\$ 4,242,114	\$ 538,607
Operating Grants	286,973	794,868	(507,895)	30,877	10,000	20,877
Capital Grants	21	73,524	(73,503)	0	0	0
<i>General Revenues:</i>						
Property Taxes	172,715	163,798	8,917	0	0	0
Income Taxes	4,215,440	2,966,834	1,248,606	0	0	0
Grants and Entitlements	203,056	131,251	71,805	0	0	0
Other Local Taxes	46,929	27,122	19,807	0	0	0
Other	19,526	40,012	(20,486)	0	870	(870)
Investment Earnings	17,381	11,807	5,574	0	0	0
Total Revenues	5,131,836	4,374,501	757,335	4,811,598	4,252,984	558,614
Program Expenses						
General Government	675,550	680,328	(4,778)	0	0	0
Security of Persons and Property	484,237	2,155,153	(1,670,916)	0	0	0
Public Health	5,490	13,000	(7,510)	0	0	0
Leisure Time Services	348,941	302,957	45,984	0	0	0
Community Development	292,511	653,103	(360,592)	0	0	0
Transportation	958,717	774,843	183,874	0	0	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	12,310	14,542	(2,232)	0	0	0
<i>Enterprise Operations:</i>						
Water	0	0	0	2,578,646	2,480,482	98,164
Sewer	0	0	0	1,023,765	989,019	34,746
Refuse	0	0	0	684,348	582,415	101,933
Total Program Expenses	2,777,756	4,593,926	(1,816,170)	4,286,759	4,051,916	234,843
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	2,354,080	(219,425)	2,573,505	524,839	201,068	323,771
Transfers	(139,598)	(196,157)	56,559	139,598	196,157	(56,559)
Change in Net Position	2,214,482	(415,582)	2,630,064	664,437	397,225	267,212
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<i>2,168,132</i>	<i>2,583,714</i>	<i>(415,582)</i>	<i>10,962,260</i>	<i>10,565,035</i>	<i>397,225</i>
Net Position End of Year	\$ 4,382,614	\$ 2,168,132	\$ 2,214,482	\$ 11,626,697	\$ 10,962,260	\$ 664,437

The City's overall net position increased \$2,878,919 from the prior year. The reasons for this overall increase are discussed in the following sections for governmental activities and business-type activities.

Governmental Activities

The funding for the governmental activities comes from several different sources, the most significant being the municipal income tax. Other prominent sources are property taxes, grants and entitlements and charges for services.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

The City's income tax is at a rate of 2.0 percent. Both residents of the City and non-residents who work inside the City are subject to the income tax. However if residents work in a locality that has a municipal income tax, the City provides 100 percent credit up to 2.0 percent for those who pay income tax to another city. City Council could by Ordinance, choose to vary that income tax credit and create additional revenues for the City.

Governmental revenue is comprised of program revenue and general revenue. General revenues include grants and entitlements, such as local government funds. Governmental activities are primarily funded with the combination of property tax, income tax and intergovernmental revenues. The City monitors its sources of revenues very closely for fluctuations.

Operating grants decreased during 2019 due to community development grant activity. These two-year grants were awarded in 2018 and the revenue was recognized at that time.

Income taxes increased during 2019 partially due an increase in taxes receivable at year end.

Security of persons and property decreased during 2019. This significant decrease in security of persons and property for police and fire is a result of OP&F changing its retiree health care model to a stipend-based health care model thus reducing its total OPEB liability, which translates to a significant lower net OPEB liability reported by employers.

Community development decreased during 2019 primarily due decreased CHIP projects.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include water, sewer and refuse operations. The revenues are generated primarily from charges for services which in 2019 accounted for 99.4 percent of the business type revenues.

Charges for services increased primarily due to billing rate increases previously discussed.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

The City's Funds

Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the City's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of the fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the City itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the City's Council.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The fund balance of the general fund increased by \$384,524 during the current fiscal year primarily due to an increase in income taxes.

The fund balance of the street maintenance and repair fund increased by \$26,279 primarily due to increased transfers in from the general fund.

The fund balance of the capital improvements fund decreased by \$121,142 primarily due to cash paid for street repairs.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements for the business-type activities, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the water fund at the end of the year was \$1,642,405, the sewer fund was \$1,189,353 and the refuse was a deficit of \$93,588. Total change in net position for these funds was an increase in the water and sewer funds of \$701,756 and \$208,409, respectively, and a decrease in the refuse fund of \$77,208, which was due to normal operations. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the business-type activities.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

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 2019, the City amended its general fund budget on various occasions. All recommendations for appropriation changes come to Council from the City Auditor. The Finance Committee of Council reviews them, and they make their recommendation to the Council as a whole.

Original Budget Compared to Final Budget During the year, the only significant amendment to the City's budget was an increase in transfers out to other funds, which is the result of increased income taxes being available.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

Final Budget Compared to Actual Results During the year, there were no significant variances between actual revenues and final budgeted revenues, with the exception of income taxes, which were higher than anticipated. A review of actual expenditures compared to the final budgeted appropriations yielded large variances in expenditures for general government and security of persons and property expenditures. These variances were primarily the result of conservative budgeting.

There were no significant variances to discuss within other financing sources and uses.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Table 3 shows 2019 balances compared with 2018.

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 43,904	\$ 43,904	\$ 183,904	\$ 183,904
Work of Art	17,500	17,500	0	0	17,500	17,500
Construction in Progress	232,549	112,942	1,823,357	70,543	2,055,906	183,485
Buildings	1,041,708	1,025,149	11,039,144	11,336,272	12,080,852	12,361,421
Land Improvements	378,956	313,713	1,476,405	1,491,411	1,855,361	1,805,124
Equipment	344,089	374,822	732,351	781,154	1,076,440	1,155,976
Vehicles	1,182,814	1,228,789	364,265	413,628	1,547,079	1,642,417
Infrastructure	2,087,367	1,934,836	0	0	2,087,367	1,934,836
Water and Sewer Lines	0	0	4,657,657	3,899,187	4,657,657	3,899,187
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 5,424,983</u>	<u>\$ 5,147,751</u>	<u>\$ 20,137,083</u>	<u>\$ 18,036,099</u>	<u>\$ 25,562,066</u>	<u>\$ 23,183,850</u>

See Note 8 for additional information about the capital assets of the City.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(Unaudited)

Debt

Table 4 summarizes outstanding debt. See Notes 14 and 15 for additional details.

Table 4
Outstanding Debt, at December 31

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Installment Loans	\$ 264,713	\$ 315,698	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 264,713	\$ 315,698
OPWC Loans	0	0	165,750	172,250	165,750	172,250
OWDA Loans	0	0	11,125,958	9,651,770	11,125,958	9,651,770
Lease Purchase	268,198	331,054	0	0	268,198	331,054
Capital Leases	0	0	78,848	155,698	78,848	155,698
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 532,911</u>	<u>\$ 646,752</u>	<u>\$ 11,370,556</u>	<u>\$ 9,979,718</u>	<u>\$ 11,903,467</u>	<u>\$ 10,626,470</u>

Current Financial Issues

The City had an unencumbered cash balance of \$1,801,846 at December 31, 2019 in the general fund.

The City has a 2 percent wage income tax, which when added together with revenue from grants, enabled the City to complete various capital improvements during 2019.

The City sells water to Jefferson County and the revenue from these water sales totaled \$1,974,726.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the City had decided not to reopen the swimming pool. The City will also not be hiring any seasonal employees.

Contacting the City's Finance Department

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 any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Lisa Bauman, Auditor of City of Toronto, 416 Clark Street, P.O. Box 189, Toronto, Ohio 43964, telephone 740-537-4505 or email tauditor@brdband.com.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,166,414	\$ 3,918,260	\$ 6,084,674
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	226,295	0	226,295
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents	335,354	0	335,354
Accounts Receivable	0	597,357	597,357
Intergovernmental Receivable	497,662	0	497,662
Taxes Receivable	1,133,680	0	1,133,680
Internal Balances	(176,400)	176,400	0
Prepaid Items	27,908	39,601	67,509
Materials and Supplies Inventory	37,548	113,408	150,956
Restricted Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	0	74,291	74,291
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	390,049	1,867,261	2,257,310
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	5,034,934	18,269,822	23,304,756
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>9,673,444</u>	<u>25,056,400</u>	<u>34,729,844</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	1,263,162	452,317	1,715,479
OPEB	319,565	67,915	387,480
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>1,582,727</u>	<u>520,232</u>	<u>2,102,959</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	42,713	52,663	95,376
Contracts Payable	6,150	54,400	60,550
Intergovernmental Payable	27,357	10,995	38,352
Claims Payable	27,109	0	27,109
Customer Deposits	0	74,291	74,291
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	197,302	1,142,390	1,339,692
Due In More Than One Year:			
Net Pension Liability	4,649,993	1,480,265	6,130,258
Net OPEB Liability	888,824	720,225	1,609,049
Other Amounts Due in More Than One Year	658,023	10,347,671	11,005,694
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>6,497,471</u>	<u>13,882,900</u>	<u>20,380,371</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	181,186	0	181,186
Pension	69,509	47,133	116,642
OPEB	125,391	19,902	145,293
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>376,086</u>	<u>67,035</u>	<u>443,121</u>
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,885,923	8,712,127	13,598,050
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	147,442	0	147,442
Other Purposes	773,230	0	773,230
Unrestricted	(1,423,981)	2,914,570	1,490,589
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 4,382,614</u>	<u>\$ 11,626,697</u>	<u>\$ 16,009,311</u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants, Contributions and Interest	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities							
General Government	\$ 675,550	\$ 43,382	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (632,168)	\$ 0	\$ (632,168)
Security of Persons and Property	484,237	30,778	5,800	0	(447,659)	0	(447,659)
Public Health	5,490	0	0	0	(5,490)	0	(5,490)
Leisure Time Services	348,941	95,635	9,212	0	(244,094)	0	(244,094)
Community Development	292,511	0	2	0	(292,509)	0	(292,509)
Transportation	958,717	0	271,959	21	(686,737)	0	(686,737)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	12,310	0	0	0	(12,310)	0	(12,310)
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>2,777,756</u>	<u>169,795</u>	<u>286,973</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>(2,320,967)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,320,967)</u>
Business-Type Activities							
Water	2,578,646	3,161,796	30,877	0	0	614,027	614,027
Sewer	1,023,765	1,180,962	0	0	0	157,197	157,197
Refuse	684,348	437,963	0	0	0	(246,385)	(246,385)
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>4,286,759</u>	<u>4,780,721</u>	<u>30,877</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>524,839</u>	<u>524,839</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 7,064,515</u>	<u>\$ 4,950,516</u>	<u>\$ 317,850</u>	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>(2,320,967)</u>	<u>524,839</u>	<u>(1,796,128)</u>
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					129,285	0	129,285
Parks and Recreation					9,704	0	9,704
Police and Fire					33,726	0	33,726
Income Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					4,215,440	0	4,215,440
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					203,056	0	203,056
Other Local Taxes					46,929	0	46,929
Other					19,526	0	19,526
Investment Earnings					17,381	0	17,381
<i>Total General Revenues</i>					<u>4,675,047</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,675,047</u>
Transfers					(139,598)	139,598	0
<i>Total General Revenues and Transfers</i>					<u>4,535,449</u>	<u>139,598</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>					<u>2,214,482</u>	<u>664,437</u>	<u>2,878,919</u>
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>					<u>2,168,132</u>	<u>10,962,260</u>	<u>13,130,392</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>					<u>\$ 4,382,614</u>	<u>\$ 11,626,697</u>	<u>\$ 16,009,311</u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

	General	Street Maintenance And Repair	Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,882,378	\$ 32,938	\$ 11,418	\$ 239,680	\$ 2,166,414
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	0	0	0	226,295	226,295
Intergovernmental Receivable	61,388	133,048	0	303,226	497,662
Taxes Receivable	1,077,274	0	0	56,406	1,133,680
Prepaid Items	21,522	6,386	0	0	27,908
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	37,548	0	0	37,548
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 3,042,562</u>	<u>\$ 209,920</u>	<u>\$ 11,418</u>	<u>\$ 825,607</u>	<u>\$ 4,089,507</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 9,663	\$ 11,232	\$ 0	\$ 21,818	\$ 42,713
Contracts Payable	0	0	6,150	0	6,150
Intergovernmental Payable	3,084	2,045	0	22,228	27,357
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>12,747</u>	<u>13,277</u>	<u>6,150</u>	<u>44,046</u>	<u>76,220</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes Levied for the Next Year	134,699	0	0	46,487	181,186
Unavailable Revenue	604,855	109,859	0	293,951	1,008,665
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>739,554</u>	<u>109,859</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>340,438</u>	<u>1,189,851</u>
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	25,682	43,934	0	0	69,616
Restricted	0	42,850	0	441,123	483,973
Committed	76,378	0	0	0	76,378
Assigned	764,579	0	5,268	0	769,847
Unassigned	1,423,622	0	0	0	1,423,622
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>2,290,261</u>	<u>86,784</u>	<u>5,268</u>	<u>441,123</u>	<u>2,823,436</u>
<i>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$ 3,042,562</u>	<u>\$ 209,920</u>	<u>\$ 11,418</u>	<u>\$ 825,607</u>	<u>\$ 4,089,507</u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 2,823,436
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		5,424,983
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Delinquent Property Taxes	\$ 19,937	
Income Tax	537,873	
Intergovernmental	450,855	1,008,665
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		131,845
The net pension liability and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period, therefore, the liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in governmental funds.		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,263,162	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	319,565	
Net Pension Liability	(4,649,993)	
Net OPEB Liability	(888,824)	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(69,509)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(125,391)	(4,150,990)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Installment Loan Payable	(264,713)	
Lease Purchase	(268,198)	
Compensated Absences	(322,414)	(855,325)
<i>Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>		\$ 4,382,614

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Street Maintenance And Repair	Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$ 137,539	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 47,378	\$ 184,917
Income Taxes	3,705,254	0	0	0	3,705,254
Other Local Taxes	0	0	0	46,929	46,929
Charges for Services	0	0	0	95,635	95,635
Licenses and Permits	43,382	0	0	0	43,382
Fines and Forfeitures	30,778	0	0	0	30,778
Intergovernmental	162,057	242,074	0	430,045	834,176
Interest	3,330	0	0	32	3,362
Other	3,033	0	0	16,493	19,526
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>4,085,373</u>	<u>242,074</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>636,512</u>	<u>4,963,959</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	639,684	0	0	0	639,684
Security of Persons and Property	1,705,239	0	0	270,131	1,975,370
Public Health	5,490	0	0	0	5,490
Leisure Time Services	35,342	0	0	208,996	244,338
Community Development	0	0	0	292,511	292,511
Transportation	55,351	569,395	0	62,266	687,012
Capital Outlay	23,592	1,400	481,142	8,268	514,402
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	113,841	0	0	0	113,841
Interest and Fiscal Charges	12,310	0	0	0	12,310
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>2,590,849</u>	<u>570,795</u>	<u>481,142</u>	<u>842,172</u>	<u>4,484,958</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>1,494,524</u>	<u>(328,721)</u>	<u>(481,142)</u>	<u>(205,660)</u>	<u>479,001</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In	0	355,000	360,000	270,000	985,000
Transfers Out	(1,110,000)	0	0	0	(1,110,000)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(1,110,000)</u>	<u>355,000</u>	<u>360,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>	<u>(125,000)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	384,524	26,279	(121,142)	64,340	354,001
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>1,905,737</u>	<u>60,505</u>	<u>126,410</u>	<u>376,783</u>	<u>2,469,435</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 2,290,261</u>	<u>\$ 86,784</u>	<u>\$ 5,268</u>	<u>\$ 441,123</u>	<u>\$ 2,823,436</u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	354,001
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>		
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.		
Capital Asset Additions	\$ 615,123	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(337,891)</u>	277,232
 Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Taxes	497,984	
Intergovernmental	<u>(344,158)</u>	153,826
 Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Installment Loan	50,985	
Lease Purchase	<u>62,856</u>	113,841
 Contractually required pension/OPEB contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports these amounts as deferred outflows.		
Pension	283,247	
OPEB	<u>5,241</u>	288,488
 Except for amount reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.		
Pension	(710,439)	
OPEB	<u>1,955,098</u>	1,244,659
 The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds is not reported in the entity-wide statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is allocated among the governmental activities.		
		(205,964)
 Some expenses 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.		
Compensated Absences		<u>(11,601)</u>
<i>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities</i>	\$	<u><u>2,214,482</u></u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 114,280	\$ 150,230	\$ 137,539	\$ (12,691)
Income Taxes	2,995,311	2,941,933	3,604,924	662,991
Licenses and Permits	36,046	61,511	43,382	(18,129)
Fines and Forfeitures	25,573	43,466	30,778	(12,688)
Intergovernmental	173,437	164,209	161,685	(2,524)
Interest	2,767	2,223	3,330	1,107
Other	2,520	8,204	3,033	(5,171)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>3,349,934</u>	<u>3,371,776</u>	<u>3,984,671</u>	<u>612,895</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	1,384,590	1,242,698	641,807	600,891
Security of Persons and Property	1,886,160	1,886,260	1,633,643	252,617
Public Health	22,000	22,000	5,490	16,510
Leisure Time Services	0	35,342	35,342	0
Transportation	0	110,000	54,915	55,085
Capital Outlay	0	28,500	23,592	4,908
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	113,842	126,067	113,841	12,226
Interest and Fiscal Charges	12,523	21,132	12,310	8,822
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>3,419,115</u>	<u>3,471,999</u>	<u>2,520,940</u>	<u>951,059</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(69,181)</u>	<u>(100,223)</u>	<u>1,463,731</u>	<u>1,563,954</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers Out	(810,000)	(1,140,000)	(1,170,000)	(30,000)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(810,000)</u>	<u>(1,140,000)</u>	<u>(1,170,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(879,181)	(1,240,223)	293,731	1,533,954
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>1,508,115</u>	<u>1,508,115</u>	<u>1,508,115</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 628,934</u>	<u>\$ 267,892</u>	<u>\$ 1,801,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,954</u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Street Maintenance & Repair Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 284,581	\$ 355,000	\$ 234,288	\$ (120,712)
Other	0	12,000	0	(12,000)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>284,581</u>	<u>367,000</u>	<u>234,288</u>	<u>(132,712)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Transportation	478,400	653,400	556,786	96,614
Capital Outlay	5,300	5,300	1,400	3,900
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>483,700</u>	<u>658,700</u>	<u>558,186</u>	<u>100,514</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(199,119)</u>	<u>(291,700)</u>	<u>(323,898)</u>	<u>(32,198)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	200,419	305,500	355,000	49,500
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	1,300	13,800	31,102	17,302
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 3,134</u>	<u>\$ 15,634</u>	<u>\$ 32,936</u>	<u>\$ 17,302</u>

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		Total
Assets						
<i>Current Assets:</i>						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,240,276	\$ 1,415,947	\$ 262,037	\$ 0	\$ 3,918,260	\$ 0
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts	0	0	0	0	0	335,354
Accounts Receivable	298,511	219,929	78,917	0	597,357	0
Prepaid Items	17,262	10,214	12,125	0	39,601	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	80,548	32,860	0	0	113,408	0
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	<u>2,636,597</u>	<u>1,678,950</u>	<u>353,079</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,668,626</u>	<u>335,354</u>
<i>Non-Current Assets:</i>						
<i>Restricted Assets:</i>						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments	0	0	0	74,291	74,291	0
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	721,291	1,145,970	0	0	1,867,261	0
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	12,883,739	5,315,844	70,239	0	18,269,822	0
<i>Total Non-Current Assets</i>	<u>13,605,030</u>	<u>6,461,814</u>	<u>70,239</u>	<u>74,291</u>	<u>20,211,374</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>16,241,627</u>	<u>8,140,764</u>	<u>423,318</u>	<u>74,291</u>	<u>24,880,000</u>	<u>335,354</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension	222,410	108,781	121,126	0	452,317	0
OPEB	31,465	14,121	22,329	0	67,915	0
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>253,875</u>	<u>122,902</u>	<u>143,455</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>520,232</u>	<u>0</u>
Liabilities						
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>						
Accounts Payable	32,306	8,633	11,724	0	52,663	0
Contracts Payable	13,301	41,099	0	0	54,400	0
Intergovernmental Payable	5,563	2,416	3,016	0	10,995	0
Claims Payable	0	0	0	0	0	27,109
Compensated Absences Payable	15,684	2,914	3,178	0	21,776	0
Capital Leases Payable	0	78,848	0	0	78,848	0
OPWC Loans Payable	3,250	0	0	0	3,250	0
OWDA Loans Payable	883,396	155,120	0	0	1,038,516	0
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>953,500</u>	<u>289,030</u>	<u>17,918</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,260,448</u>	<u>27,109</u>
<i>Long-Term Liabilities:</i>						
Compensated Absences Payable - Net of Current Portion	79,364	3,594	14,771	0	97,729	0
OPWC Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	162,500	0	0	0	162,500	0
OWDA Loans Payable - Net of Current Portion	6,518,997	3,568,445	0	0	10,087,442	0
Customer Deposits	0	0	0	74,291	74,291	0
Net Pension Liability	740,133	370,066	370,066	0	1,480,265	0
Net OPEB Liability	360,113	180,056	180,056	0	720,225	0
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>7,861,107</u>	<u>4,122,161</u>	<u>564,893</u>	<u>74,291</u>	<u>12,622,452</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>8,814,607</u>	<u>4,411,191</u>	<u>582,811</u>	<u>74,291</u>	<u>13,882,900</u>	<u>27,109</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Pension	12,412	28,606	6,115	0	47,133	0
OPEB	2,492	16,214	1,196	0	19,902	0
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>14,904</u>	<u>44,820</u>	<u>7,311</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>67,035</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,023,586	2,618,302	70,239	0	8,712,127	0
Unrestricted	1,642,405	1,189,353	(93,588)	0	2,738,170	308,245
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 7,665,991</u>	<u>\$ 3,807,655</u>	<u>\$ (23,349)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>11,450,297</u>	<u>\$ 308,245</u>

Some amounts reported for business-type activities in the statement of net position are different because internal service fund assets and liabilities are included with business-type activities.

Net Position of business-type activities

176,400

\$11,626,697

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds				Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		
Operating Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 3,161,796	\$ 1,180,962	\$ 437,963	\$ 0	\$ 4,780,721	\$ 709,535
Other	0	0	0	0	0	23,860
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>3,161,796</u>	<u>1,180,962</u>	<u>437,963</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,780,721</u>	<u>733,395</u>
Operating Expenses						
Personal Services	798,469	390,855	402,177	0	1,591,501	0
Contractual Services	691,110	285,296	211,497	0	1,187,903	198,298
Materials and Supplies	329,926	69,134	3,915	0	402,975	0
Claims	0	0	0	0	0	923,632
Depreciation	466,214	178,377	22,582	0	667,173	0
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>2,285,719</u>	<u>923,662</u>	<u>640,171</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,849,552</u>	<u>1,121,930</u>
<i>Operating Income (Loss)</i>	<u>876,077</u>	<u>257,300</u>	<u>(202,208)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>931,169</u>	<u>(388,535)</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expense)						
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	14,051
Intergovernmental	30,877	0	0	0	30,877	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(219,796)	(48,891)	0	0	(268,687)	0
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expense)</i>	<u>(188,919)</u>	<u>(48,891)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(237,810)</u>	<u>14,051</u>
<i>Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers</i>	<u>687,158</u>	<u>208,409</u>	<u>(202,208)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>693,359</u>	<u>(374,484)</u>
Capital Contributions	14,598	0	0	0	14,598	0
Transfers In	0	0	125,000	0	125,000	0
<i>Total Capital Contributions, and Transfers</i>	<u>14,598</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>139,598</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	<u>701,756</u>	<u>208,409</u>	<u>(77,208)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>832,957</u>	<u>(374,484)</u>
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>6,964,235</u>	<u>3,599,246</u>	<u>53,859</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>682,729</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 7,665,991</u>	<u>\$ 3,807,655</u>	<u>\$ (23,349)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>		<u>\$ 308,245</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds:					(168,520)	
Changes in Net Position of Business-Type Activities					<u>\$ 664,437</u>	

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund	
	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 3,231,515	\$ 1,172,125	\$ 437,098	\$ 0	\$ 4,840,738	\$ 709,535
Cash Received from Other Operating Receipts	0	0	0	18,300	18,300	23,860
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(311,491)	(70,022)	(3,804)	0	(385,317)	0
Cash Payments to Employees for Services and Benefits	(630,880)	(359,406)	(317,089)	0	(1,307,375)	0
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(690,840)	(313,883)	(206,673)	(20,000)	(1,231,396)	(198,298)
Cash Payments for Claims	0	0	0	0	0	(924,248)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities</i>	<u>1,598,304</u>	<u>428,814</u>	<u>(90,468)</u>	<u>(1,700)</u>	<u>1,934,950</u>	<u>(389,151)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities						
Intergovernmental Revenue	30,877	0	0	0	30,877	0
Transfers In	0	0	125,000	0	125,000	0
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	14,051
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities</i>	<u>30,877</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>155,877</u>	<u>14,051</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Proceeds of OWDA Loans	1,443,236	1,043,245	0	0	2,486,481	0
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(1,541,702)	(1,164,246)	0	0	(2,705,948)	0
Principal Payments on Debt	(863,805)	(231,838)	0	0	(1,095,643)	0
Interest Payments on Debt	(219,796)	(48,891)	0	0	(268,687)	0
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	<u>(1,182,067)</u>	<u>(401,730)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,583,797)</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	447,114	27,084	34,532	(1,700)	507,030	(375,100)
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year</i>	<u>1,793,162</u>	<u>1,388,863</u>	<u>227,505</u>	<u>75,991</u>	<u>3,485,521</u>	<u>710,454</u>
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 2,240,276</u>	<u>\$ 1,415,947</u>	<u>\$ 262,037</u>	<u>\$ 74,291</u>	<u>\$ 3,992,551</u>	<u>\$ 335,354</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 876,077	\$ 257,300	\$ (202,208)	\$ 0	\$ 931,169	\$ (388,535)
Adjustments:						
Depreciation	466,214	178,377	22,582	0	667,173	0
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Deferred Outflows:						
Accounts Receivable	69,719	(8,837)	(865)	0	60,017	0
Prepaid Items	(145)	(48)	(162)	0	(355)	0
Materials and Supplies Inventory	19,269	0	0	0	19,269	0
Deferred Outflows - Pension/OPEB	(115,467)	(42,530)	(80,994)	0	(238,991)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows:						
Accounts Payable	(419)	(55,929)	5,097	0	(51,251)	0
Customer Deposits	0	0	0	(1,700)	(1,700)	0
Claims Payable	0	0	0	0	0	(616)
Compensated Absences Payable	7,650	210	454	0	8,314	0
Intergovernmental Payable	155	(2,985)	147	0	(2,683)	0
Deferred Inflows - Pension/OPEB	(113,167)	(43,497)	(52,455)	0	(209,119)	0
Net Pension Liability	323,443	133,942	175,611	0	632,996	0
Net OPEB Liability	64,975	12,811	42,325	0	120,111	0
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities</i>	<u>\$ 1,598,304</u>	<u>\$ 428,814</u>	<u>\$ (90,468)</u>	<u>\$ (1,700)</u>	<u>\$ 1,934,950</u>	<u>\$ (389,151)</u>

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

The City purchased water fund capital assets in the amounts of \$13,301 and \$6,789 on account in 2019 and 2018, respectively.
The City purchased sewer fund capital assets in the amount of \$41,099 on account in 2019.
The City transferred capital assets in the amount of \$14,598 from governmental activities to the water fund.

See accompanying notes and accountant's compilation report.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The City of Toronto (the "City") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The City Council is composed of eight members, four of whom are elected by their respective electors within their designated wards. Three councilmen at large and a council president are elected by the City at large. The City provides the following services: police and fire protection, water, wastewater and sanitation utilities, parks and recreation, health services, street maintenance, building inspection and development. Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the City over which the City has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments, and organizations making up the City (the primary government) and its potential component units consistent with Government Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, and No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*.

The City provides various services including police, parks and recreation, planning, zoning, street construction, maintenance and repair, water, sewer and refuse services, and general administrative services. The operation of these activities is directly controlled by Council through the budgetary process. None of these services are provided by a legally separate organization; therefore these operations are included in the primary government.

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

The City is involved with the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association and the Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organizations is presented in Note 17. The City also participates the Jefferson Health Plan, a risk sharing, claims servicing and insurance purchasing pool. Additional information concerning the Jefferson Health Plan is presented in Note 12.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The activity of the internal service fund is also eliminated to avoid “doubling up” revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

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

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

B. Fund Accounting

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

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

General Fund - The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be 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.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Street Maintenance & Repair Fund – The street maintenance and repair special revenue fund is required by the Ohio Revised Code to account for state gasoline tax and motor vehicle registration fees designated for maintenance of streets within the City.

Capital Improvements Fund – The capital improvements fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources.

Proprietary Fund Type Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The following are the City's proprietary fund types:

Enterprise Funds Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The water, sewer and refuse funds are the City's major enterprise funds.

Water Fund – The water fund accounts for the provision of water service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer service to the residents and commercial users located within the City.

Refuse Fund – The refuse fund accounts for the provision of trash disposal for the residents and commercial users located within the City.

The other enterprise fund of the City accounts for activity related to customer utility deposits.

Internal Service Fund – Internal service funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City's internal service fund accounts for the City's self-insurance program providing medical, surgical and dental insurance to its employees. The City participates in the Jefferson Health Plan, as described in Note 12.

C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the City are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g. revenues) and decreases (e.g. expenses) in total net position.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

D. Basis of Accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note 5). Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, interest, and grants and entitlements.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the City, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and OPEB. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the City, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, pension, OPEB and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the City, unavailable revenue may include delinquent property taxes, income taxes, intergovernmental grants, and miscellaneous revenues. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available. The details of these unavailable revenues are identified on the reconciliation of total governmental fund balances to net position of governmental activities. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 10 and 11).

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, all cash received by the City is pooled. Monies for all funds, including proprietary funds, are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through City records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents."

Investments are reported at fair value, with the exception of nonparticipating certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost. Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code.

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are presented on the financial statements as "equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents." Investments with an original maturity of more than three months that are not made from the pool are reported as "investments." The City has no investments.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The City has segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented on the statement of net position, the balance sheet, and the statement of fund net position - proprietary funds as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury.

Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2019 amounted to \$3,330, which includes \$2,427 assigned from other City funds.

F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2019 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the payment and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

G. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended/expensed when used.

H. Restricted Assets

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either externally imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Customer deposits have been restricted in the enterprise funds because the deposit remains the property of the customer. The restricted asset account is balanced by a customer deposits liability account.

I. Capital Assets

General capital assets are capital assets which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. Donated capital assets received prior to the implementation of GASB 72 are recorded at fair value. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

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

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Buildings	25-50 Years	50 Years
Land Improvements	15-50 Years	15-50 Years
Equipment	10-25 Years	10-25 Years
Vehicles	8-40 Years	10-20 Years
Infrastructure	25 Years	50-100 Years

The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems and water and sewer lines. The City did not record general infrastructure assets in governmental activities prior to December 31, 2002. Improvements to infrastructure that extends the life of the asset will be capitalized and depreciation expense will be recorded after December 31, 2002.

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

K. Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The City records a liability for all accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees with more than one year of service.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the vesting method. The liability includes the employees who are currently eligible to receive termination benefits and those the City has identified as probable of receiving payment in the future (employees with ten or more years of service). The amount is based on accumulated sick leave and employees' wage rates at fiscal year end, taking into consideration any limits specified in the City's termination policy.

L. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements; and all payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

M. Pensions/Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

N. Fund Balance

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the City classifies its fund balance based on the purpose for which the resources were received and the level of constraint placed on the resources. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed or assigned.

Restricted – Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of City Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the City. The City has by resolution authorized the Auditor to assign fund balance. The City may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s appropriated budget.

Unassigned – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

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The City applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

O. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions, enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position applies.

P. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer and refuse services and self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Q. Interfund Activity

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

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

R. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the City Administration and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2019.

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.

City of Toronto
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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

T. Budgetary Data

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount Council may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is Council's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by Council. The legal level of control has been established by Council at the object level within each department in the general fund and at the object level for all other funds. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the City Council at the legal level of control.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the City Auditor. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time the final appropriations were enacted by Council.

The appropriations resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by Council during the year.

U. Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from governmental activities or outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, of grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

V. Implementation of New Accounting Principles

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. GASB Statement No. 95 postpones the effective dates of certain provisions in the statements that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The following statements are postponed by one year: however, the City elected to implement:

- Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*
- Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*
- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*

The following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Certain provisions in the following statements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*

The following statement is postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City has early implemented GASB No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*, GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, and GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests and amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*.

GASB Statement No. 83 establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for asset retirement obligations. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 83 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

GASB Statement No. 88 establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. These changes were incorporated in the City's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 89 establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. These changes were incorporated in the City's 2019 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 90 improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 90 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the City.

NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP).
2. Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP).
3. Some funds are included in the general fund, (GAAP basis), but have separate legally adopted budgets (budget basis).

City of Toronto
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund and the street maintenance and repair fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General Fund	Street Maintenance and Repair Fund
GAAP Basis	\$ 384,524	\$ 26,279
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(100,702)	(7,786)
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(1,875)	12,609
Funds Budgeted Elsewhere*	11,784	0
Budget Basis	\$ 293,731	\$ 31,102

* As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the general fund on a GAAP basis. This includes unclaimed monies, police severance and fire severance funds.

NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Protection of the City's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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

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

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the City, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Deposits with Financial Institutions

Deposits - At year-end, \$0 of the City's bank balance of \$6,417,217 was exposed to custodial credit risk. Although the securities were held by the pledging financial institutions' trust department in the City's name and all statutory requirements for the investment of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
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Custodial Credit Risk Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The City has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by:

- Eligible securities pledged to the City and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105 percent of the deposits being secured; or
- Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS required the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Segregated Cash and Cash with Fiscal Agents

The CHIP and Titanium Way funds are maintained separately from the City's deposits. The carrying amounts of the deposits are reported as "Cash and Cash Equivalents in Segregated Accounts."

The City participates in the Jefferson Health Plan for employee benefits. The amount held at fiscal year-end for the employee benefit self-insurance fund was \$335,354 and is reported as "Cash and Cash Equivalents with Fiscal Agents." All benefit deposits are made to the consortium's depository account. Collateral is held by a qualified third-party trustee in the name of the consortium.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2019 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2018 taxes.

2019 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2019 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2019 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2020.

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value; public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2019 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019, and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$3.40 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The assessed values of real property and public utility tangible property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

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Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Category	Assessed Value
Real Property	\$ 62,166,550
Public Utilities - Real	29,960
Public Utilities - Personal	5,008,460
Total Assessed Value	\$ 67,204,970

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County, including the City. The County Auditor periodically remits to the City its portion of the taxes collected. Property taxes receivable represents real and public utility property taxes and outstanding delinquencies which were measurable as of December 31, 2019, and for which there was an enforceable legal claim. In governmental funds, the portion of the receivable not levied to finance 2019 operations is offset to deferred inflows of resources – property taxes levied for the next year. On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while on the modified accrual basis the revenue has been reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

NOTE 6 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2019 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services including unbilled utility services), and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants and shared revenues. All receivables are deemed collectible in full.

NOTE 7 – INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of 2.0 percent on gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents of the City and on the earnings of nonresidents working within the City. This tax also applies to the net income of businesses operating within the City. Residents of the City are granted a credit up to 2.0 percent for taxes paid to other municipalities.

Employers within the City are required to withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the City either monthly or quarterly. Corporations and other individuals are required to pay their estimated tax quarterly and file a declaration annually. Income tax revenues are credited to the general fund, monies are then transferred to the Street Maintenance and Repair, Police Pension, Fire Pension, and Recreation Special Revenue Funds, the Capital Improvement Capital Projects Fund and the Refuse Enterprise Fund.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2019 follows:

	Balance 12/31/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2019
Governmental Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 140,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 140,000
Work of Art	17,500	0	0	17,500
Construction in Progress	112,942	134,205	(14,598)	232,549
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	270,442	134,205	(14,598)	390,049
 <i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	1,737,018	63,606	0	1,800,624
Land Improvements	1,451,463	111,027	0	1,562,490
Equipment	770,000	19,842	0	789,842
Vehicles	2,319,132	32,333	0	2,351,465
Infrastructure	2,749,314	268,708	0	3,018,022
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	9,026,927	495,516	0	9,522,443
 <i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	(711,869)	(47,047)	0	(758,916)
Land Improvements	(1,137,750)	(45,784)	0	(1,183,534)
Equipment	(395,178)	(50,575)	0	(445,753)
Vehicles	(1,090,343)	(78,308)	0	(1,168,651)
Infrastructure	(814,478)	(116,177)	0	(930,655)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(4,149,618)	(337,891) *	0	(4,487,509)
 <i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	4,877,309	157,625	0	5,034,934
 <i>Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net</i>	\$ 5,147,751	\$ 291,830	\$ (14,598)	\$ 5,424,983

*Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 27,752
Leisure Time Services	67,509
Security of Persons and Property	101,239
Transportation	141,391
Total	\$ 337,891

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Balance 12/31/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2019
Business-Type Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 43,904	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 43,904
Construction in Progress	70,543	2,563,647	(810,833)	1,823,357
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>114,447</u>	<u>2,563,647</u>	<u>(810,833)</u>	<u>1,867,261</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	14,826,329	0	0	14,826,329
Improvements	1,837,340	16,660	0	1,854,000
Equipment	2,680,930	116,623	0	2,797,553
Vehicles	1,062,846	17,829	0	1,080,675
Infrastructure				
Water Lines	4,006,520	864,231	0	4,870,751
Sewer Lines	1,370,546	0	0	1,370,546
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	<u>25,784,511</u>	<u>1,015,343</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,799,854</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	(3,490,057)	(297,128)	0	(3,787,185)
Improvements	(345,929)	(31,666)	0	(377,595)
Equipment	(1,899,776)	(165,426)	0	(2,065,202)
Vehicles	(649,218)	(67,192)	0	(716,410)
Infrastructure				
Water Lines	(1,175,064)	(80,454)	0	(1,255,518)
Sewer Lines	(302,815)	(25,307)	0	(328,122)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(7,862,859)</u>	<u>(667,173)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(8,530,032)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>17,921,652</u>	<u>348,170</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18,269,822</u>
<i>Total Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 18,036,099</u>	<u>\$ 2,911,817</u>	<u>\$ (810,833)</u>	<u>\$ 20,137,083</u>

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The City belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (York) functions as the administrator of PEP and provides underwriting, claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for PEP. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by York. Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

City of Toronto
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Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2019, PEP retained \$500,000 for casualty claims and \$250,000 for property claims.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreement does not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other auditor's) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and net position at December 31, 2019:

	<u>2019</u>
Cash and investments	\$ 38,432,610
Actuarial liabilities	14,705,917

At December 31, 2019, the liabilities above include estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$13.7 million of unpaid claims to be billed. The Pool's membership increased to 553 members in 2019. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2019, the City's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$85,388.

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

<u>Contributions to PEP</u>	
2018	\$ 133,210
2019	135,536

After one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining PEP, if the member notifies PEP in writing 60 days prior to the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to PEP. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

Settlements have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years. There has not been a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year.

City of Toronto
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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The City pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs to provide coverage to employees for job and other related injuries.

NOTE 10 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension benefits and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability

Pensions and OPEB are components of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions and OPEB are provided to an employee - on a deferred-payment basis - as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

The net pension liability and the net OPEB liability represent the City's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the City's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The City cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the City does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* and *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension/OPEB contributions outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

The remainder of this note includes the pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the OPEB disclosures.

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Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The City participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional pension plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan, and the combined plan is a combination cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit/defined contribution pension plan. While members (e.g. City employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for reduced and unreduced benefits):

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

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When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those who retired prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a three percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), capped at three percent.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.00 %
Employee	10.00 %
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.00 %
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	0.00 %
Total Employer	14.00 %
Employee	10.00 %

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution was \$170,321 for 2019. Of this amount, \$16,632 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)

Full-time police and firefighters participate in Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides retirement and disability pension benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information and detailed information about OP&F fiduciary net position. The report that may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Upon attaining a qualifying age with sufficient years of service, a member of OP&F may retire and receive a lifetime monthly pension. OP&F offers four types of service retirement: normal, service commuted, age/service commuted and actuarially reduced. Each type has different eligibility guidelines and is calculated using the member's average annual salary. The following discussion of the pension formula relates to normal service retirement.

For members hired after July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 52 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit. For members hired on or before July 1, 2013, the minimum retirement age is 48 for normal service retirement with at least 25 years of service credit.

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The annual pension benefit for normal service retirement is equal to a percentage of the allowable average annual salary. The percentage equals 2.5 percent for each of the first 20 years of service credit, 2.0 percent for each of the next five years of service credit and 1.5 percent for each year of service credit in excess of 25 years. The maximum pension of 72 percent of the allowable average annual salary is paid after 33 years of service credit. See OP&F CAFR referenced above for additional information, including requirements for Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) provisions and reduced and unreduced benefits.

Under normal service retirement, retired members who are at least 55 years old and have been receiving OP&F benefits for at least one year may be eligible for a cost-of-living allowance adjustment. The age 55 provision for receiving a COLA does not apply to those who are receiving a permanent and total disability benefit, surviving beneficiaries and statutory survivors. Members participating in the DROP program have separate eligibility requirements related to COLA.

Members retiring under normal service retirement, with less than 15 years of service credit on July 1, 2013, and members whose pension benefit became effective on or after July 1, 2013, will receive a COLA equal to a percentage of the member's base pension benefit where the percentage is the lesser of three percent or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, if any, over the 12 month period that ends on the thirtieth day of September of the immediately preceding year, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of one percent.

Funding Policy - Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	Police	Firefighters
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates		
Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %
 2019 Actual Contribution Rates		
Employer:		
Pension	19.00 %	23.50 %
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	0.50 %	0.50 %
Total Employer	19.50 %	24.00 %
Employee	12.25 %	12.25 %

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$215,118 for 2019. Of this amount, \$21,210 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. OP&F's total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

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	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability:			
Current Measurement Period	0.009008%	0.044877%	
Prior Measurement Period	0.008854%	0.044838%	
Change in Proportion	<u>0.000154%</u>	<u>0.000039%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
Pension Liability	\$ 2,467,109	\$ 3,663,149	\$ 6,130,258
Pension Expense	\$ 578,049	\$ 480,212	\$ 1,058,261

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five year period. At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net Difference between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	\$ 334,857	\$ 451,297	\$ 786,154
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	115	150,504	150,619
Changes of Assumptions	214,767	97,116	311,883
Changes in Proportionate Share	38,688	42,696	81,384
City Contributions Subsequent			
to the Measurement Date	<u>170,321</u>	<u>215,118</u>	<u>385,439</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 758,748</u>	<u>\$ 956,731</u>	<u>\$ 1,715,479</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 32,395	\$ 3,420	\$ 35,815
Changes in Proportionate Share	<u>27,696</u>	<u>53,131</u>	<u>80,827</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 60,091</u>	<u>\$ 56,551</u>	<u>\$ 116,642</u>

\$385,439 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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Year Ending December 31:	OPERS	OP&F	Total
2020	\$ 225,198	\$ 210,839	\$ 436,037
2021	116,342	112,153	228,495
2022	31,065	133,739	164,804
2023	155,731	214,071	369,802
2024	0	14,260	14,260
	\$ 528,336	\$ 685,062	\$ 1,213,398

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following key actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67. Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of December 31, 2018 are presented below.

<u>Actuarial Information</u>	<u>Traditional Pension Plan</u>
Valuation Date	December 31, 2018
Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, including wage inflation	3.25 percent to 10.75 percent (includes wage inflation at 3.25 percent)
Investment Rate of Return	
Measurement Date	7.20 percent
Prior Measurement Date	7.50 percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00 percent Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00 percent Simple through 2018, then 2.15 percent Simple

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described table.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

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The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets of the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was a loss of 2.94 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.79 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.21
Real Estate	10.00	4.90
Private Equity	10.00	10.81
International Equities	20.00	7.83
Other Investments	18.00	5.50
Total	100.00 %	5.95 %

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.20 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.20 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,644,637	\$ 2,467,109	\$ 1,488,572

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Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F’s total pension liability as of December 31, 2018 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total pension liability is determined by OP&F’s actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing retirement plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Assumptions considered were: withdrawal rates, disability retirement, service retirement, DROP elections, mortality, percent married and forms of the payment, DROP interest rate, CPI-based COLA, investment returns, salary increases and payroll growth.

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, prepared as of January 1, 2018, are presented below:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Investment Rate of Return	8.00 percent
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.50 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.50 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.20 percent simple for increases based on lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00 percent

Mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

Age	Police	Fire
67 or less	77 %	68 %
68-77	105	87
78 and up	115	120

Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

Age	Police	Fire
59 or less	35 %	35 %
60-69	60	45
70-79	75	70
80 and up	100	90

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2016, the prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

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The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Real Rate of Return**	30 Year Expected Real Rate of Return**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	1.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.30	5.50
Non-U.S. Equity	16.00	6.10	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40	8.40
Core Fixed Income*	23.00	2.20	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.20	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	8.30	7.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	1.30	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.70	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	12.00	5.70	6.10
Total	120.00 %		

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

* Levered 2x

** Numbers are net of expected inflation

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8.00 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.00 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (7.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (9.00 percent) than the current rate.

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	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,814,957	\$ 3,663,149	\$ 2,700,647

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans. Beginning in 2018, health care was not being funded.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

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Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0 percent for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2019 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The City had no contractually required contribution for 2019.

Plan Description – Ohio Police & Fire Pension Fund (OP&F)

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined post-employment healthcare plan administered by a third-party provider. This program is not guaranteed and is subject to change at any time upon action of the Board of Trustees. OP&F provides health care benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, and Medicare Part B Premium to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to postretirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or statutory survivor benefit, or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. The report may be obtained by visiting the OP&F website at www.op-f.org or by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F defined benefit pension plan. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently 19.5 percent and 24 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employer units, respectively. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.5 percent of covered payroll for police employer units and 24 percent of covered payroll for fire employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. There is one account for health care benefits and one account for Medicare Part B reimbursements. A separate health care trust accrual account is maintained for health care benefits under IRS Code Section 115 trust. An Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account is maintained for Medicare Part B reimbursements.

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The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. For 2018, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 0.5 percent of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

Beginning January 1, 2019, OP&F changed its retiree health care model and the self-insured health care plan is no longer offered. In its place is a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F is placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

The City's contractually required contribution to OP&F was \$5,241 for 2019. Of this amount, \$510 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. OP&F's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2018, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2018, to December 31, 2018. The City's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>OPERS</u>	<u>OP&F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:			
Current Measurement Period	0.009207%	0.044877%	
Prior Measurement Period	0.009059%	0.044838%	
Change in Proportion	<u>0.000148%</u>	<u>0.000039%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net			
OPEB Liability	\$ 1,200,375	\$ 408,674	\$ 1,609,049
OPEB Expense	\$ 109,448	\$ (2,005,179)	\$ (1,895,731)

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At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS	OP&F	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net Difference between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	\$ 55,031	\$ 13,833	\$ 68,864
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	407	0	407
Changes of Assumptions	38,702	211,838	250,540
Changes in Proportionate Share	23,637	38,791	62,428
City Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	0	5,241	5,241
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 117,777	\$ 269,703	\$ 387,480
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and			
Actual Experience	\$ 3,257	\$ 10,949	\$ 14,206
Changes of Assumptions	0	113,140	113,140
Changes in Proportionate Share	17,947	0	17,947
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 21,204	\$ 124,089	\$ 145,293

\$5,241 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31:	OPERS	OP&F	Total
2020	\$ 43,690	\$ 24,772	\$ 68,462
2021	15,934	24,772	40,706
2022	9,225	24,771	33,996
2023	27,724	28,954	56,678
2024	0	22,359	22,359
Thereafter	0	14,745	14,745
	\$ 96,573	\$ 140,373	\$ 236,946

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 percent
Projected Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.25 percent to 10.75 percent (includes wage inflation at 3.25 percent)
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	3.96 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.85 percent
Investment Rate of Return	
Current Measurement Date	6.00 percent
Prior Measurement Date	6.50 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current Measurement Date	3.71 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.31 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	
Measurement Date	10.00 percent, initial, 3.25 percent ultimate in 2029
Prior Measurement Date	7.50 percent, initial, 3.25 percent ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

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During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio was a loss of 5.60 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.42 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.21
Real Estate Investment Trusts	6.00	5.98
International Equities	22.00	7.83
Other Investments	<u>17.00</u>	<u>5.57</u>
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>5.16 %</u>

Discount Rate A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.96 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.96 percent) than the current rate:

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	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,535,728	\$ 1,200,375	\$ 933,682

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2019 is 10.00 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries' project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,153,821	\$ 1,200,375	\$ 1,253,993

Actuarial Assumptions – OP&F

OP&F's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2018, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The total OPEB liability is determined by OP&F's actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual valuation. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of reported amounts and assumptions about probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment mortality, salary increases, disabilities, retirements and employment terminations. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

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Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results, are presented below.

Valuation Date	January 1, 2018, with actuarial liabilities rolled forward to December 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)
Projected Salary Increases	3.75 percent to 10.50 percent
Payroll Growth	Inflation rate of 2.75 percent plus productivity increase rate of 0.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	
Current Measurement Date	8.00 percent
Prior Measurement Date	8.00 percent
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Date	4.66 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.24 percent
Municipal Bond Rate	
Current Measurement Date	4.13 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.16 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments	3.00 percent simple; 2.20 percent simple for increases based on the lesser of the increase in CPI and 3.00 percent

Mortality for non-disabled participants is based on the RP-2014 Total Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale. Rates for surviving beneficiaries are adjusted by 120 percent.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
67 or less	77 %	68 %
68-77	105	87
78 and up	115	120

Mortality for disabled retirees is based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables rolled back to 2006, adjusted according to the rates in the following table, and projected with the Buck Modified 2016 Improvement Scale.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Police</u>	<u>Fire</u>
59 or less	35 %	35 %
60-69	60	45
70-79	75	70
80 and up	100	90

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended December 31, 2016, the prior experience study was completed December 31, 2011.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in the Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expected. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted averaged of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. Best estimates of the long-term expected geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in OP&F's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018, are summarized below:

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<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.80 %
Domestic Equity	16.00	5.50
Non-U.S. Equity	16.00	5.90
Private Markets	8.00	8.40
Core Fixed Income*	23.00	2.60
High Yield Fixed Income	7.00	4.80
Private Credit	5.00	7.50
U.S. Inflation Linked Bonds*	17.00	2.30
Master Limited Partnerships	8.00	6.40
Real Assets	8.00	7.00
Private Real Estate	12.00	6.10
Total	<u>120.00 %</u>	

Note: Assumptions are geometric.

* Levered 2x

OP&F's Board of Trustees has incorporated the risk parity concept into OP&F's asset liability valuation with the goal of reducing equity risk exposure, which reduces overall Total Portfolio risk without sacrificing return, and creating a more risk-balanced portfolio based on the relationship between asset classes and economic environments. From the notional portfolio perspective above, the Total Portfolio may be levered up to 1.20 times due to the application of leverage in certain fixed income asset classes.

Discount Rate The total OPEB liability was calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contribution from employers and from members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by state statute. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the longer-term assumed investment rate of return 8 percent. Based on those assumptions, OP&F's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, a municipal bond rate of 4.13 percent at December 31, 2018 and 3.16 percent at December 31, 2017, was blended with the long-term rate of 8 percent, which resulted in a blended discount rate of 4.66 percent. The municipal bond rate was determined using the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments until 2031. The long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.66 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.66 percent), or one percentage point higher (5.66 percent) than the current rate.

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 497,876	\$ 408,674	\$ 333,796

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NOTE 12 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Additional Insurance

The City provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to full time employees. The policy is in the amount of \$15,000 life insurance and \$15,000 accidental death and dismemberment. All employees can purchase life insurance from the City up to \$65,000.

Medical, surgical and dental insurance is offered to all employees through a self insurance internal service fund. The City is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan, a public entity risk management, insurance, and claims servicing pool, consisting of cities and other public entities across the state, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the City's behalf. The claims liability of \$27,109 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2019, is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 30 which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimate was not affected by incremental claim adjustment expenses and does not include other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Change in fund's claims liability for 2019 is as follows:

		Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	Balance at End of Year
2019	\$	27,725	\$ 923,632	\$ 924,248	\$ 27,109
2018	\$	13,698	\$ 340,720	\$ 326,693	\$ 27,725

B. Compensated Absences

The criteria for determining vested vacation and sick leave benefits are derived from negotiated agreements and State laws. Employees earn vacation time based on the length of service. Typically, vacation cannot be carried over, however, unforeseen circumstances may come into play and the mayor may elect to permit an employee to carryover minimal vacation time. Sick leave is accumulated at a rate of 4.6 hours per each 80 hours worked. For employees that work less than a 40 hour work week, the sick leave accumulation is prorated based on 4.6 hours per 80 hours worked. All accumulated, unused vacation time and personal days are paid upon separation if the employee has acquired at least one year of service with the City. Upon separation, AFSCME members are paid for a maximum of 220 days of accumulated sick time provided they have ten years of service with the City. Police are paid one-half of accumulated sick time with no maximum provided they have ten years of service with the City. Upon separation, firefighters are paid for half of all accumulated sick time provided they have ten years of service with the City.

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NOTE 13 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

The City made the following transfers during 2019:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Major Governmental Funds:		
General	\$ 0	\$ 1,110,000
Street Maintenance and Repair	355,000	0
Capital Improvements	360,000	0
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Recreation	95,000	0
Police Pension	105,000	0
Fire Pension	70,000	0
Total Governmental Funds	985,000	1,110,000
Enterprise Funds:		
Refuse	125,000	0
Total	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 1,110,000

The General Fund transferred \$1,110,000 to various other funds to distribute income tax revenue. Additionally, the City transferred capital assets in the amount of \$14,598 from governmental activities to the water fund.

NOTE 14 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

	Outstanding 12/31/2018	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 12/31/2019	Amounts Due In One Year
Governmental Activities					
<i>Direct Borrowings:</i>					
Installment Loan-City Building	\$ 315,698	\$ 0	\$ (50,985)	\$ 264,713	\$ 51,684
Lease Purchase	331,054	0	(62,856)	268,198	64,490
<i>Total Direct Borrowings</i>	646,752	0	(113,841)	532,911	116,174
<i>Other Long-Term Obligations:</i>					
Compensated Absences	310,813	123,506	(111,905)	322,414	81,128
Net Pension Liability	3,293,609	1,356,384	0	4,649,993	0
Net OPEB Liability	2,924,131	0	(2,035,307)	888,824	0
<i>Total Other Long-Term Obligations</i>	6,528,553	1,479,890	(2,147,212)	5,861,231	81,128
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 7,175,305	\$ 1,479,890	\$(2,261,053)	\$ 6,394,142	\$ 197,302

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	Outstanding 12/31/2018	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 12/31/2019	Amounts Due In One Year
Business-Type Activities					
<i>Direct Borrowings:</i>					
OWDA Loans:					
Water Treatment Plant	\$ 5,960,801	\$ 0	\$ (771,200)	\$ 5,189,601	\$ 796,547
Water Treatment Plant Lagoons	293,043	0	(40,621)	252,422	41,028
Waterline Replacement	538,587	0	(16,794)	521,793	17,131
Combined Sewer Separation	158,729	0	(13,091)	145,638	13,223
NEBO Drive Water & Sewer Lines	29,756	1,215,855	(17,686)	1,227,925	17,686
Water Asset Management Plan	9,153	0	(2,034)	7,119	2,034
Euclid Avenue Water Line	0	814,576	(17,813)	796,763	17,813
NEBO Drive Phase II	0	41,463	0	41,463	0
Waste Water Treatment Plant	2,661,701	0	(133,054)	2,528,647	133,054
LTCP Sewer Improvements Phase I Pump Station, 5th, 6th, and 7th Street Improvements	0	277,052	0	277,052	0
Total OWDA loans	9,651,770	2,486,481	(1,012,293)	11,125,958	1,038,516
OPWC Loan:					
Waterline Replacement OPWC Loan	172,250	0	(6,500)	165,750	3,250
Total Direct Borrowings	9,824,020	2,486,481	(1,018,793)	11,291,708	1,041,766
<i>Other Long-Term Obligations:</i>					
Capital Lease	155,698	0	(76,850)	78,848	78,848
Compensated Absences	111,191	30,491	(22,177)	119,505	21,776
Net Pension Liability	847,269	632,996	0	1,480,265	0
Net OPEB Liability	600,114	120,111	0	720,225	0
Total Other Long-Term Obligations	1,714,272	783,598	(99,027)	2,398,843	100,624
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 11,538,292	\$ 3,270,079	\$ (1,117,820)	\$ 13,690,551	\$ 1,142,390

The installment loan and lease purchase will be paid from the general fund. In the business-type activities, the OWDA loans and OPWC loan will be paid from revenues derived from charges for services in the water and sewer funds. The garbage packer loan will be paid from the refuse fund. Capital leases will be paid from the general fund and the sewer fund. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid. The City pays obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Governmental Activities

Direct Borrowings

In 2007, the City entered into an installment loan agreement with Consumers National Bank for the purchase of the new City building (secured asset). The principal amount of the loan was \$894,981 and the interest rate is currently 1.25 percent. The loan will mature in December 2024. In the event of default, the Lender may declare the entire unpaid principal balance and all accrued unpaid interest immediately due.

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In 2016, the City entered into a lease purchase agreement for a fire truck in the amount of \$452,026. The lease carries an interest rate of 2.6 percent and a maturity date of November 30, 2023. In the event of default, the lessor may retake possession of the fire truck, which is collateral in the agreement.

Business-Type Activities

Direct Borrowings

In 2007, the City entered into contractual agreements with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to construct a new water treatment plant. The City had drawn down the full amount of \$13,534,834. The City had also incurred capitalized interest of \$479,344. The City began to repay the loan in 2007.

In 2005 the City was awarded a new loan from the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) in the amount of \$781,822. The proceeds of this loan are being used to construct water treatment plant lagoons. The City had drawn down the full amount \$781,822 from OWDA. In addition to the draw down, the City had incurred capitalized interest of \$4,020. The City began to repay this loan in July 2006.

During 2010, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan to begin a project mandated by the U.S. EPA and the Ohio EPA to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows into the Ohio River. As of December 31, 2014, the City had drawn down the full amount of \$264,886. In addition to this loan, the City was awarded proceeds of \$468,882 as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and an equal amount of debt was forgiven. The OWDA loan has an interest rate of 1 percent and the City made the first payment in December 2010. The loan matures on July 1, 2030.

During 2013, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan to begin a waterline replacement project. The total award amount of the loan was \$877,906, which includes \$260,635 to be forgiven as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). In 2013, the City drew down \$328,957, of which \$200,498 was forgiven. In 2014, the City drew down an additional \$375,784, of which \$30,347 was forgiven. In 2015, the City drew down an additional \$143,375, of which \$29,791 was forgiven. The OWDA loan has an interest rate of 2 percent and the City made the first payment in July 2014. The loan matures on January 1, 2044.

Additional funding for the waterline project was provided by the Ohio Public Water Commission (OPWC) in the amount of a \$195,000 loan with no interest. The City made the first payment in June 2015. The loan matures on January 1, 2044.

During 2014, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan, in the amount of \$2,886,904 for waste water treatment plant improvements. The City made the first payment on this loan on January 1, 2016. The loan matures on July 1, 2020. As of December 31, 2019, there is no amortization schedule available; therefore, it is not included in the following amortization table.

During 2018, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan for a water asset management plan with no interest in the amount of \$20,170, of which \$10,000 was forgiven. The loan matures on July 1, 2023.

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During 2018, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan in the amount of \$38,079 for the Nebo Drive water and sewer extension project. As of December 31, 2018, only \$30,704 had been drawn down by the City. The City made the first payment on this loan on December 21, 2018. During 2019, this planning loan was combined into a new OWDA loan.

During 2019, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan in the amount of \$1,756,181 for the Nebo Drive water and sewer extension project. As of December 31, 2019, only \$1,245,611 has been drawn down by the City. The City made the first payment on this loan on December 16, 2019. This loan is not fully disbursed and there is no amortization schedule available. Therefore, it is not included in the following amortization table.

During 2019, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan in the amount of \$181,650 for a pump station and multiple street area improvements. As of December 31, 2019, only \$137,535 has been drawn down by the City. This loan is not fully disbursed and there is no amortization schedule available. Therefore, it is not included in the following amortization table.

During 2019, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan in the amount of \$814,576 for the Euclid Avenue waterline replacement project. The City made the first payment on this loan on December 16, 2019. There is no amortization schedule available. Therefore, it is not included in the following amortization table.

During 2019, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan in the amount of \$1,756,181 for the Nebo Drive phase II project. As of December 31, 2019, only \$41,463 has been drawn down by the City. This loan is not fully disbursed and there is no amortization schedule available. Therefore, it is not included in the following amortization table.

During 2019, the City entered into a contractual agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) for a loan in the amount of \$511,480 for the LTCP sewer improvements – phase I project. As of December 31, 2019, only \$277,052 has been drawn down by the City. This loan is not fully disbursed and there is no amortization schedule available. Therefore, it is not included in the following amortization table.

In the event of default, as defined by the OPWC loan agreement, the amount of default will be subject to 8 percent interest on all amounts due from date of default. Additionally, the Lender may declare all amounts immediately due and payable or require the County treasurer to pay the amounts due from funds appropriated to the county's undivided local government fund. The lender will also be entitled to collect any cost incurred in the event of default.

In the event of default, as defined by each OWDA loan agreement, the lender may declare the full amount of the unpaid Project Participation Principal amount immediately due and payable and require the County to pay any fines or penalties incurred with interest.

There are no repayment schedules for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however, employer pension and OPEB contributions are primarily made from the general fund and water, sewer, and refuse funds. For additional information related to the net pension liability and net OPEB liability see Notes 10 and 11.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Governmental Activities						
Year	Installment Loan-City Building		Lease Purchase		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 51,684	\$ 3,002	\$ 64,490	\$ 6,975	\$ 116,174	\$ 9,977
2021	52,334	2,352	66,167	5,297	118,501	7,649
2022	52,992	1,694	67,888	3,577	120,880	5,271
2023	53,658	1,028	69,653	1,811	123,311	2,839
2024	54,045	350	0	0	54,045	350
	<u>\$ 264,713</u>	<u>\$ 8,426</u>	<u>\$ 268,198</u>	<u>\$ 17,660</u>	<u>\$ 532,911</u>	<u>\$ 26,086</u>

Business-Type Activities					
Year	OWDA Loans*		OPWC Loan	Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 869,963	\$ 163,958	\$ 3,250	\$ 873,213	\$ 163,958
2021	897,028	138,979	6,500	903,528	138,979
2022	924,970	113,195	6,500	931,470	113,195
2023	952,794	86,583	6,500	959,294	86,583
2024	981,548	59,110	6,500	988,048	59,110
2025-2029	1,148,859	62,686	32,500	1,181,359	62,686
2030-2034	116,088	28,643	32,500	148,588	28,643
2035-2039	120,185	17,221	32,500	152,685	17,221
2040-2044	105,138	4,786	32,500	137,638	4,786
2045-2049	0	0	6,500	6,500	0
	<u>\$ 6,116,573</u>	<u>\$ 675,161</u>	<u>\$ 165,750</u>	<u>\$ 6,282,323</u>	<u>\$ 675,161</u>

*Excludes \$5,009,385 in outstanding OWDA loans since there is no amortization schedule.

On April 7, 2020, OPWC deferred all July 2020 loan payments with no payment due until January 2021 billing cycle with a six-month deferment for the life of the loan. This is reflected in the due within one year amount and the amortization schedules above

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL LEASES – LESSEE DISCLOSURE

In 2016 the City entered into a capitalized lease for a vacuum truck. The lease met the criteria of a capital lease.

Capital assets acquired by lease was initially capitalized in the amount of \$384,502 for business-type activities, which is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. Accumulated depreciation in the vehicles asset class for business type activities was \$147,392 as of December 31, 2019, leaving a current book value of \$237,110. A corresponding liability was recorded on the Statement of Net Position for business-type activities.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The following is a schedule of the future long-term minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019:

		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
Year ending December 31,	2020	<u>\$ 80,898</u>
Less: amount representing interest		<u>(2,050)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments		<u>\$ 78,848</u>

NOTE 16 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The City received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the City at December 31, 2019.

B. Litigation

The City of Toronto is party to various legal proceedings seeking 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 various claims and legal proceedings will not have a material effect, if any, on the financial condition of the City.

NOTE 17 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

A. Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association

Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA) is a ten-county regional council of governments comprised of Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Columbiana, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas counties. OMEGA was formed to aid and assist the participating counties and political subdivisions within the counties in the application for Appalachian Regional Commission and Economic Development grant monies. OMEGA is governed by a sixteen member executive board comprised of members appointed from each participating county and cities within each county. City membership is voluntary. The Mayor of the City of Toronto serves as the City's representative on the board; however, the City is not active. Each member currently pays a per capita membership fee based upon the most recent United States census. During 2019, \$764 in membership fees were paid to OMEGA. The continued existence of OMEGA is not dependent on the City's continued participation and no equity interest exists. OMEGA has no outstanding debt.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

B. Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority

Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority (the Authority) was established by State statutes and is operated to provide solid waste services to Jefferson and Belmont counties. The Authority is governed by a fourteen member board of directors of which the Mayor of the City of Toronto is a member. The Authority is not dependent on the City of Toronto for its continued existence, no debt exists, and the City does not maintain an equity interest. The City does not make any monetary contributions to the Authority.

NOTE 18 – FUND BALANCE

Fund balance can be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in governmental funds.

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented as follows:

	General	Street Maintenance and Repair	Capital Improvements	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable for:					
Prepaid Items	\$ 21,522	\$ 6,386	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 27,908
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	37,548	0	0	37,548
Unclaimed Monies	4,160	0	0	0	4,160
Total Nonspendable	25,682	43,934	0	0	69,616
Restricted for:					
Recreation	0	0	0	26,631	26,631
Street Maintenance and City Improvements	0	42,850	0	71,360	114,210
Law Enforcement and Public Safety	0	0	0	53,737	53,737
Titanium Way Bridge Replacement	0	0	0	147,442	147,442
Community Development	0	0	0	141,953	141,953
Total Restricted	0	42,850	0	441,123	483,973
Committed for:					
Police and Fire Severence	76,378	0	0	0	76,378
Assigned for:					
Subsequent Year Appropriations	764,579	0	0	0	764,579
Capital Projects	0	0	5,268	0	5,268
Total Assigned	764,579	0	5,268	0	769,847
Unassigned	1,423,622	0	0	0	1,423,622
Total Fund Balance	\$ 2,290,261	\$ 86,784	\$ 5,268	\$ 441,123	\$ 2,823,436

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City. The City's investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the City participates have incurred a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the City's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be fully estimated. However, the City has decided not to reopen the swimming pool at this time. To reduce the effect of the lost recreational revenue, the City will not hire seasonal employees. The City also anticipates a reduction in local income tax revenue as a result of layoffs throughout the City.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Five Years (1)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>				
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.009008%	0.008854%	0.009029%	0.008364%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,467,109	\$ 1,388,966	\$ 2,050,371	\$ 1,448,750
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,216,736	\$ 1,176,014	\$ 1,167,200	\$ 941,300
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	202.76%	118.11%	175.67%	153.91%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>				
City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.044877%	0.044838%	0.043790%	0.045441%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,663,149	\$ 2,751,912	\$ 2,773,599	\$ 2,923,251
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,042,390	\$ 1,011,549	\$ 972,417	\$ 949,388
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	351.42%	272.05%	285.23%	307.91%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	63.07%	70.91%	68.36%	66.77%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2014 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.007545%	0.007545%
\$ 910,011	\$ 889,457
\$ 925,042	\$ 700,923
98.38%	126.90%
86.45%	86.36%
0.045885%	0.045885%
\$ 2,377,040	\$ 2,234,748
\$ 936,300	\$ 751,774
253.88%	297.26%
72.20%	73.00%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Contributions - Pension
Last Ten Years

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 170,321	\$ 170,343	\$ 152,882	\$ 140,064
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(170,321)</u>	<u>(170,343)</u>	<u>(152,882)</u>	<u>(140,064)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,216,579	\$ 1,216,736	\$ 1,176,014	\$ 1,167,200
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 215,118	\$ 213,414	\$ 207,145	\$ 199,135
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(215,118)</u>	<u>(213,414)</u>	<u>(207,145)</u>	<u>(199,135)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,048,113	\$ 1,042,390	\$ 1,011,549	\$ 972,417
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	20.52%	20.47%	20.48%	20.48%

(n/a) Information prior to 2013 is not available.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
\$ 112,956	\$ 111,005	\$ 91,120	n/a	n/a	n/a
<u>(112,956)</u>	<u>(111,005)</u>	<u>(91,120)</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$ 941,300	\$ 925,042	\$ 700,923	n/a	n/a	n/a
12.00%	12.00%	13.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$ 194,942	\$ 192,026	\$ 130,499	\$ 127,612	\$ 130,619	\$ 134,020
<u>(194,942)</u>	<u>(192,026)</u>	<u>(130,499)</u>	<u>(127,612)</u>	<u>(130,619)</u>	<u>(134,020)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 949,388	\$ 936,300	\$ 751,774	\$ 895,643	\$ 922,179	\$ 947,346
20.53%	20.51%	17.36%	14.25%	14.16%	14.15%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

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City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Last Two Years (1)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>			
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.009207%	0.009059%	0.009201%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,200,375	\$ 983,792	\$ 929,332
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,216,736	\$ 1,176,014	\$ 1,167,200
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	98.66%	83.65%	79.62%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.04%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>			
City's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.044877%	0.044838%	0.043790%
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 408,674	\$ 2,540,453	\$ 2,078,613
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,042,390	\$ 1,011,549	\$ 972,417
City's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	39.21%	251.14%	213.76%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.57%	14.13%	15.96%

(1) Although this schedule is intended to reflect information for ten years, information prior to 2017 is not available.

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date, which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the City's Contributions - OPEB
Last Ten Years

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<i>Ohio Public Employees' Retirement System (OPERS)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 11,760	\$ 23,344
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(11,760)</u>	<u>(23,344)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll (1)	\$ 1,216,579	\$ 1,216,736	\$ 1,176,014	\$ 1,167,200
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%
<i>Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OPF)</i>				
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 5,241	\$ 5,212	\$ 5,058	\$ 4,862
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	<u>(5,241)</u>	<u>(5,212)</u>	<u>(5,058)</u>	<u>(4,862)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
City's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,048,113	\$ 1,042,390	\$ 1,011,549	\$ 972,417
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

(n/a) Beginning in 2016, OPERS used one trust fund as the funding vehicle for all health care plans; therefore, information prior to 2016 is not presented.

(1) The OPEB plan includes the members from the traditional plan, the combined plan and the member directed plan.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
\$ 4,747	\$ 62,948	\$ 61,485	\$ 60,455	\$ 62,247	\$ 63,946
<u>(4,747)</u>	<u>(62,948)</u>	<u>(61,485)</u>	<u>(60,455)</u>	<u>(62,247)</u>	<u>(63,946)</u>
<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
\$ 949,388	\$ 936,300	\$ 751,774	\$ 895,643	\$ 922,179	\$ 947,346
0.50%	6.70%	8.18%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

City of Toronto
Jefferson County, Ohio
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 1 - Net Pension Liability

Changes in Assumptions – OPERS

For fiscal year 2019, the single discount rate changed from 7.50 percent to 7.20 percent.

Amounts reported in calendar year 2017 reflect an adjustment of the rates of withdrawal, disability, retirement and mortality to more closely reflect actual experience. The expectation of retired life mortality was based on RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table and RP-2014 Disabled mortality table. The following reductions were also made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Discount rate from 8.00 percent to 7.50 percent
- Wage inflation rate from 3.75 percent to 3.25 percent
- Price inflation from 3.00 percent to 2.50 percent

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F

For 2018, the single discount rate changed from 8.25 percent to 8.00 percent.

Note 2 - Net OPEB Liability

Changes in Assumptions - OPERS

For calendar year 2019, the following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions:

- Discount rate from 3.85 percent to 3.96 percent
- Investment rate of return from 6.50 percent to 6.00 percent
- Municipal bond rate from 3.31 percent to 3.71 percent
- Health Care Cost Trend Rate from 7.50 percent to 10.00 percent

For calendar year 2018, the single discount rate changed from 4.23 percent to 3.85 percent.

Changes in Assumptions – OP&F

For calendar year 2019, the discount rate increased from 3.24 percent to 4.66 percent and the municipal bond rate from 3.16 percent to 4.13 percent.

For calendar year 2018, the single discount rate changed from 3.79 percent to 3.24 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms – OP&F

Beginning January 1, 2019 OP&F changed its retiree health care model to a stipend-based health care model. A stipend funded by OP&F will be placed in individual Health Reimbursement Accounts that retirees will use to be reimbursed for health care expenses.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

City of Toronto
Jefferson County
P.O. Box 189
Toronto, Ohio 43964

To the City Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Toronto, Jefferson County, (the "City") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 5, 2020, wherein we qualified our opinion on the capital assets reported within the governmental activities, the business type activities, the Water, Sewer and Refuse funds. We also referred to the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the City.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, that we consider a material weakness and a significant deficiency.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the City's financial statements. We consider finding 2019-001 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of internal control deficiencies less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider finding 2019-002 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

October 5, 2020

**CITY OF TORONTO
JEFFERSON COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS
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FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

Material Weakness – Capital Assets

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Implementation Guide 34B (Q145) states that it is not appropriate to report capital assets that are still in active service as “fully depreciated” if the amounts involved are significant: assets still in use should not be reported as fully depreciated. Instead, management should periodically reevaluate asset lives. If an asset will outlive its expected life, management should increase the asset life. This should be treated as a change in accounting estimate. These changes require allocating the remaining undepreciated life over the new estimate of remaining life.

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-02 (D) states that all local public officers may maintain accounting records in a manual or computerized format. The records used should be based on the nature of operations and services the public officer provides, and should consider the degree of automation and other factors. Such records should include capital asset records including such information as original cost, acquisition date, voucher number, the asset type (land, building, vehicle, etc.), asset depreciation, location, useful life, and tag number. Local governments preparing financial statements using generally accepted accounting principles will want to maintain additional data.

Ohio Administrative Code § 117-2-02 (E) states that each public office should establish a capitalization threshold, so that, at a minimum, eighty percent of the local public office's non-infrastructure assets are identified, classified and recorded on the local public office's financial records. It is management's responsibility to implement internal accounting control policies and procedures to reasonably ensure the City's assets are safeguarded and recorded. Specifically, these control procedures should include the maintenance of adequate documentation to support the accuracy and completeness of capital asset records. The City's capital assets are reported on the financial statements at \$25,562,066 as of December 31, 2019.

A review of the City's capital assets identified the following:

- The City's GAAP converter has created and maintains a listing of capital assets of the City which is used in the accompanying financial statements;
- The City has not adopted a written policy regarding capital assets and has not performed a physical inventory of its assets;
- Several assets on the capital asset listing used to support the accompanying financial statements are fully depreciated, some of which do not appear to be in use by the City;
- Assets are included in the detailed listing which have a value less than the City's capital asset threshold;
- Salvage values have not been established for any of the City's capital assets; and
- Estimated useful lives for vehicles are up to 40 years.

During a prior year, the City hired Industrial Appraisers to perform a valuation of the City's capital assets. This report was not provided to the GAAP converter, therefore; the report provided to the City by Industrial Appraisers was not included in the accompanying financial statements since we could not determine if the amounts were accurate and fairly stated. A review of the report provided by Industrial Appraisers identified the following:

FINDING NUMBER 2019-001

(Continued)

- A threshold of \$1,000 was used, however, the City maintains a threshold of \$5,000;
- Salvage values were not established and included in the report;
- No evidence was provided showing the City updated the listing with Industrial Appraisers for additions and deletions subsequent to the date of the evaluation; and
- Water and sewer lines were not included, thus, the report was not complete.

The City has contracted with Industrial Appraisers to perform a new valuation of the City's capital assets as a result of the items mentioned above.

The items identified above are the result of the City not having a capital asset policy and complying with the requirements listed in GASB Statement 34. Failure to implement the items listed above will result in a continued modified opinion and could result in adjustments to the financial statements.

The City should conduct a complete physical inventory of its assets annually and provide updates to Industrial Appraisers for updating. The City should review the capital asset valuation report from Industrial Appraisals and ensure it is accurate and complete and then provide to the GAAP converter for inclusion in the annual financial statement report. The City should create and approve a comprehensive written policy governing the identification, disposition, and depreciation of general infrastructure required to be reported under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34. The policy should also include application and monitoring controls over the purchase, sale, and movement of capital assets within the City and periodic inventory requirements. This policy may then provide a consistent approach needed by management to exercise proper control over the acquisition, disposal, and maintenance of the City's property, plant, and equipment. If an asset will outlive its expected life, management should increase the asset life and allocate any remaining undepreciated life of similar assets over the new estimated life.

FINDING NUMBER 2019-002

Significant Deficiency – Financial Reporting

In our audit engagement letter, as required by AU-C Section 210, Terms of Engagement, paragraph .06, management acknowledged its responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of their financial statements; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as discussed in AU-C Section 210 paragraphs .A14 & .A16. Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Cod. 1100 paragraph .101 states a governmental accounting system must make it possible both: (a) to present fairly and with full disclosure the funds and activities of the governmental unit in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (b) to determine and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

Ohio Rev. Code § 5705.10(D) provides in part that all revenue derived from a source other than the general property tax and which the law prescribes shall be used for a particular purpose, shall be paid into a special fund for such purpose. In addition, Auditor of State Bulletin 98-013 provides guidelines for handling Federal Emergency Management Agency money which includes placing all funds into a special FEMA fund.

The City inappropriately recorded \$47,050 of FEMA monies in the General Fund. Given the source of the revenue, this should have been recorded in a Special Revenue Fund. The City Auditor and management have agreed to the adjustment and the corrected amounts are reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

FINDING NUMBER 2019-002
(Continued)

Another misposting was identified, however, was not material and the City decided not to make the adjustment.

The City did not have procedures in place to ensure the proper Auditor of State Bulletin was reviewed.

The Auditor should maintain the accounting system to enable the City to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record, and report all transactions and to maintain accountability. All transactions should be properly coded and classified according to the chart of accounts to help ensure that financial activity of the City is accurately recorded and reported.

Official's Response: We did not receive a response from Officials to the findings reported above.

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LISA M. BAUMAN, AUDITOR

THE CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO

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SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

FINDING NUMBER	FINDING SUMMARY	STATUS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
2018-001	CAPITAL ASSETS	PARTIALLY CORRECTED	WATER/SEWER LINES ARE BEING AND CORRECTED BY INDUSTRIAL APPRAISER REISSUED AT FINDING 2019-001
2018-002	FINANCIAL REPORTING	NOT CORRECTED	REISSUED AT FINDING 2019-002

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



CITY OF TORONTO

JEFFERSON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 11/10/2020

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov