



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

**CITY OF TORONTO
JEFFERSON COUNTY**

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Mary Taylor, CPA

Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

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

To the City Council:

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 City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. The financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

The financial statements exclude certain capital assets and related depreciation for the Water Fund and business type activities. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that capital assets and related depreciation be reported, which would increase the assets and net assets and change the expenses in the business type activities and Water Fund. We cannot reasonably determine the amount by which this departure would increase the amounts reported for these capital assets, net assets, fund balances, and expenses.

In our opinion, except for the effects of not reporting certain capital assets and depreciation for the business type activities and the Water Fund, as described in the previous paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business type activities and the Water Fund of City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio as of December 31, 2004 and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the General, the Fire Truck, the Sewer and the Refuse major funds and the aggregate remaining fund information for the City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2004 and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General and Fire Truck Levy and for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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As described in Note 3 for the year ended December 31, 2004, the City revised its financial presentation comparable to the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standard No.34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 17, 2008, 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. While we do not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires. We did not audit and do not express an opinion on this information. However, we have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. As a result of our limited procedures, we believe Management's Discussion and Analysis does not conform to Governmental Accounting Standards Board guidelines, since as discussed in paragraph three, business type activities' assets and net assets presented in Table I are understated and the expenses presented in Table 2 are understated, since there are capital assets and the depreciation thereof that have not been reported.



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

January 17, 2008

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

The discussion and analysis of the City of Toronto's financial performance provides an overall review of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. 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 2004 are as follows:

- General revenues accounted for \$1,937,742 in revenue or 41% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants, and contributions accounted for \$2,817,379 or 59% of total revenues of \$4,755,121.
- Total program expenses were \$4,286,972; \$2,514,964 in governmental activities and \$1,772,008 in business-type activities.
- In total, net assets increased \$468,149. Net assets of governmental activities increased \$308,083, which represents a 14% increase from 2003. Net assets of business-type activities increased \$160,066 or 15% from 2003.
- Outstanding debt increased from \$2,178,616 to \$9,045,424 through the issuance of new debt.

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 operations, as they prefer.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets provide information from a summary perspective showing the effects of the operations for the year 2004 and how they affected the operations of the City as a whole.

Reporting the City of Toronto as a Whole

Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

The *Statement of Net Assets 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 Toronto, the General and Fire Truck Levy Funds are the most significant governmental funds. The Water, Sewer and Refuse Funds are the significant enterprise funds.

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

A question typically asked about the City's finances "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2004?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets* and *liabilities* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting 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.

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

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

- ✓ **Governmental Activities** - Most of the City's programs and services are reported here, including general government, security of persons and property, community environment, 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 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 and Fire Truck Levy Funds.

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

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the Fire Truck Levy Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for each of its funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds - Proprietary funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities (water, sewer and refuse); therefore, these statements will essentially match.

The City of Toronto as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets provides the perspective of the City as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the City's net assets for 2004 compared to 2003:

(Table 1)
Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 1,796,544	\$ 1,840,434	\$ 547,925	\$ 317,073	\$ 2,344,469	\$ 2,157,507
Capital Assets	1,803,893	1,599,193	10,262,541	2,740,125	12,066,434	4,339,318
Total Assets	<u>3,600,437</u>	<u>3,439,627</u>	<u>10,810,466</u>	<u>3,057,198</u>	<u>14,410,903</u>	<u>6,496,825</u>
Liabilities						
Long-Term Liabilities	608,163	734,749	8,782,359	1,900,847	9,390,522	2,635,596
Other Liabilities	446,025	466,712	791,859	80,169	1,237,884	546,881
Total Liabilities	<u>1,054,188</u>	<u>1,201,461</u>	<u>9,574,218</u>	<u>1,981,016</u>	<u>10,628,406</u>	<u>3,182,477</u>
Net Assets						
Invested in Capital						
Assets Net of Debt	1,551,854	1,237,925	1,548,471	2,740,125	3,100,325	3,978,050
Restricted	866,404	698,095	0	0	866,404	698,095
Unrestricted (Deficit)	127,991	302,146	(312,223)	(1,663,943)	(184,232)	(1,361,797)
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 2,546,249</u>	<u>\$ 2,238,166</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,248</u>	<u>\$ 1,076,182</u>	<u>\$ 3,782,497</u>	<u>\$ 3,314,348</u>

Total assets increased by \$7,914,078 with governmental assets increasing \$160,810 and business-type assets increasing \$7,753,268. An increase of \$7,727,116 in total capital assets reflects the construction of a new water treatment plant, at a cost of \$7,579,326. This was the majority of the increase in business-type assets. Total liabilities increased by \$7,445,929 with governmental liabilities decreasing \$147,273 and business-type liabilities increasing \$7,593,202. The majority of this increase was \$7,032,606 of loans proceeds from OWDA for the new water treatment plant in business-type activities.

Total net assets increased by \$468,149. This number reflects an increase of \$308,083 in governmental activities and an increase of \$160,066 in the net assets of the business-type activities.

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

Table 2 shows the changes in net assets for fiscal year 2004. Since this is the first year the City has prepared financial statements following GASB Statement No. 34, revenue and expense comparisons to fiscal year 2003 are not available for governmental activities. This table will present two fiscal years in side-by-side comparisons in successive reporting years. This will enable the reader to draw further conclusion about the City's financial status and possibly project future problems.

(Table 2)
Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
	2004	2004	2004
Revenues			
<i>Program Revenues:</i>			
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 122,231	\$ 1,602,019	\$ 1,724,250
Operating Grants and Contributions	793,132	200,000	993,132
Capital Grants and Contributions	99,997	0	99,997
<i>General Revenues:</i>			
Property Taxes	326,618	0	326,618
Income Taxes	1,183,265	0	1,183,265
Grants and Entitlements	361,043	0	361,043
Investment Earnings	5,212	0	5,212
Gain on Sale of Assets	2,500	0	2,500
Miscellaneous	49,197	9,907	59,104
Total Revenues	2,943,195	1,811,926	4,755,121
Program Expenses			
General Government	330,001	0	330,001
Security of Persons and Property	1,413,522	0	1,413,522
Public Health Services	38,481	0	38,481
Leisure Time Activities	145,930	0	145,930
Community and Economic Development	286,103	0	286,103
Transportation	271,714	0	271,714
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,213	0	29,213
<i>Enterprise Operations:</i>			
Water	0	887,347	887,347
Sewer	0	500,194	500,194
Refuse	0	384,467	384,467
Total Program Expenses	2,514,964	1,772,008	4,286,972
Increase in Net Assets Before Transfers	428,231	39,918	468,149
Transfers	(120,148)	120,148	0
Increase in Net Assets	\$ 308,083	\$ 160,066	\$ 468,149

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

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.

The City's income tax is at a rate of 1.5%. 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% credit up to 1.5% 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.

General revenues include grants and entitlements, such as local government funds. With the combination of property tax, income tax and intergovernmental funding all expenses in the governmental activities are funded. The City monitors its source of revenues very closely for fluctuations.

Police and fire represent the largest expense of the Governmental Activities. This expense of \$1,413,522 represents 56% of the total expenses. These two departments operate out of the general fund.

The City also maintains a health department (public health services) and a park (leisure time services) within the City. These areas had expenses of \$184,411 in 2004 equaling 7% of the total governmental services expenses.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities include water, sewer and refuse operations. The revenues are generated primarily from charges for services. In 2004, charges for services of \$1,602,019 accounted for 88% of the business-type revenues. The total expenses for the utilities were \$1,772,008. The City had an increase in net assets of \$160,066 for the business-type activities.

The City's Funds

Information about the City's governmental funds begins on page 13. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual method of accounting. All governmental funds had revenues of \$3,575,166 and expenditures of \$3,880,468. The funds are monitored consistently with adjustments made throughout the year in budgets to accommodate yearly revenues.

Information about the proprietary funds starts on page 19. These funds are accounted for on an accrual basis. All business type funds had operating expenses of \$1,728,372 which was more than operating revenues of \$1,611,926, by \$116,446 or 7% of operating revenues.

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

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 2004, 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.

For the general fund, budget basis revenue was \$1,808,245, over the original budget estimates of \$1,766,675. Of this \$41,570 increase, most was attributable to increased income tax and intergovernmental revenues.

Final appropriations of \$1,873,504, were \$62,087 higher than the \$1,811,417 million in the original budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of year 2004, the City had \$12,066,434 invested in land, construction in progress, works of art, buildings, land improvements, equipment, vehicles, water and sewer lines. A total of \$1,803,893 of this was for governmental activities with the remainder attributable to business-type activities. Table 3 shows fiscal year 2004 balances compared with 2003.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Land	\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 42,904	\$ 20,000	\$ 182,904	\$ 160,000
Construction in Progress	0	0	8,740,441	1,161,115	8,740,441	1,161,115
Work of Art	17,500	5,000	0	0	17,500	5,000
Buildings	232,002	503,437	915,000	945,000	1,147,002	1,448,437
Land Improvements	420,709	461,292	0	0	420,709	461,292
Equipment	74,974	24,130	0	0	74,974	24,130
Vehicles	918,708	465,334	199,296	231,310	1,118,004	696,644
Water and Sewer Lines	0	0	364,900	382,700	364,900	382,700
Totals	<u>\$ 1,803,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,599,193</u>	<u>\$ 10,262,541</u>	<u>\$ 2,740,125</u>	<u>\$ 12,066,434</u>	<u>\$ 4,339,318</u>

The \$7,727,116 increase in capital assets was attributable to additional purchases exceeding depreciation expense. The most significant addition in 2004 was the construction of a new water treatment plant. Note 9 provides capital asset activity during the 2004 year.

City of Toronto
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

Debt

The outstanding debt for the City of Toronto as of December 31, 2004 was \$9,045,424 with \$248,452 due within one year. Table 4 summarizes outstanding debt.

(Table 4)
Outstanding Debt, at December 31

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
City Building Note	\$ 0	\$ 329,288	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 329,288
Installment Loan	231,539	0	0	0	231,539	0
Police and Fire Pension	142,986	145,250	0	0	142,986	145,250
General Obligation Bonds			84,586	115,993	84,586	115,993
OWDA Loans	0	0	8,565,813	1,588,085	8,565,813	1,588,085
Note Payable	20,500	0	0	0	20,500	0
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 395,025</u>	<u>\$ 474,538</u>	<u>\$ 8,650,399</u>	<u>\$ 1,704,078</u>	<u>\$ 9,045,424</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,616</u>

Additional information concerning the City's debt can be found in Note 16 to the basic financial statements.

Current Financial Issues

Due to only having 1.5 percent wage tax in 2005, the City was not able to complete any capital improvements, such as street improvement and purchasing of any new vehicles.

The City placed itself in a fiscal restrain due to low revenue and increased costs. The City cut out all unnecessary expenses and reduced labor costs to finish the year in the black.

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 Bob Owen, City of Toronto, 308 North Sixth St., Toronto, Ohio 43964, telephone 740-537-4505 or email tauditor@1st.net.

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CITY OF TORONTO
Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2004

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 201,991	\$ 204,957	\$ 406,948
Taxes Receivable	650,353	0	650,353
Accounts Receivable	0	194,580	194,580
Intergovernmental Receivable	773,488	0	773,488
Loans Receivable	139,454	0	139,454
Prepaid Items	28,576	57,757	86,333
Materials and Supplies Inventory	2,682	41,590	44,272
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	49,041	49,041
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	157,500	8,783,345	8,940,845
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	1,646,393	1,479,196	3,125,589
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>3,600,437</u>	<u>10,810,466</u>	<u>14,410,903</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	15,829	13,861	29,690
Contracts Payable	0	721,314	721,314
Intergovernmental Payable	54,930	7,643	62,573
Accrued Interest Payable	219	0	219
Deferred Revenue	354,547	0	354,547
Notes Payable	20,500	0	20,500
Customer Deposits Payable	0	49,041	49,041
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	176,834	138,677	315,511
Due in More Than One Year	431,329	8,643,682	9,075,011
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>1,054,188</u>	<u>9,574,218</u>	<u>10,628,406</u>
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1,551,854	1,548,471	3,100,325
Restricted for Capital Outlay	19,513	0	19,513
Restricted for Other Purposes	846,891	0	846,891
Unrestricted	127,991	(312,223)	(184,232)
<i>Total Net Assets</i>	<u>\$ 2,546,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,248</u>	<u>\$ 3,782,497</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$ 330,001	\$ 56,354	\$ 37,493	\$ 0	\$ (236,154)	\$ 0	\$ (236,154)
Security of Persons and Property	1,413,522	16,090	0	0	(1,397,432)	0	(1,397,432)
Public Health Services	38,481	14,411	0	0	(24,070)	0	(24,070)
Leisure Time Activities	145,930	35,376	10,000	0	(100,554)	0	(100,554)
Community and Economic Development	286,103	0	494,098	99,997	307,992	0	307,992
Transportation	271,714	0	251,541	0	(20,173)	0	(20,173)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	29,213	0	0	0	(29,213)	0	(29,213)
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>2,514,964</u>	<u>122,231</u>	<u>793,132</u>	<u>99,997</u>	<u>(1,499,604)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,499,604)</u>
Business-Type Activities:							
Water Fund	887,347	699,983	0	200,000	0	12,636	12,636
Sewer Fund	500,194	542,453	0	0	0	42,259	42,259
Refuse Fund	384,467	359,583	0	0	0	(24,884)	(24,884)
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>1,772,008</u>	<u>1,602,019</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>30,011</u>	<u>30,011</u>
<i>Total - Primary Government</i>	<u>\$ 4,286,972</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,250</u>	<u>\$ 793,132</u>	<u>\$ 299,997</u>	<u>(1,499,604)</u>	<u>30,011</u>	<u>(1,469,593)</u>
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes Levied for:							
General Purposes					140,555	0	140,555
Capital Outlay					7,185	0	7,185
Other Purposes					178,878	0	178,878
Income Taxes Levied for General Purposes					1,183,265	0	1,183,265
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs					361,043	0	361,043
Investment Earnings					5,212	0	5,212
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets					2,500	0	2,500
Miscellaneous					49,197	9,907	59,104
<i>Total General Revenues</i>					<u>1,927,835</u>	<u>9,907</u>	<u>1,937,742</u>
Transfers					(120,148)	120,148	0
<i>Total General Revenues and Transfers</i>					<u>1,807,687</u>	<u>130,055</u>	<u>1,937,742</u>
<i>Change in Net Assets</i>					<u>308,083</u>	<u>160,066</u>	<u>468,149</u>
<i>Net Assets Beginning of Year - Restated (See Note 3)</i>					<u>2,238,166</u>	<u>1,076,182</u>	<u>3,314,348</u>
<i>Net Assets End of Year</i>					<u>\$ 2,546,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,248</u>	<u>\$ 3,782,497</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

December 31, 2004

	General Fund	Fire Truck Levy	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Equity in Pooled Cash and				
Cash Equivalents	\$ 0	\$ 2,352	\$ 199,639	\$ 201,991
Taxes Receivable	453,020	136,224	61,109	650,353
Intergovernmental Receivable	157,719	6,148	609,621	773,488
Loans Receivable	0	0	139,454	139,454
Interfund Receivable	0	0	38,929	38,929
Prepaid Items	16,356	0	12,220	28,576
Materials and Supplies Inventory	0	0	2,682	2,682
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>\$ 627,095</u>	<u>\$ 144,724</u>	<u>\$ 1,063,654</u>	<u>\$ 1,835,473</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 14,162	\$ 0	\$ 1,667	\$ 15,829
Intergovernmental Payable	5,558	0	1,945	7,503
Accrued Inrerest Payable	0	0	219	219
Interfund Payable	38,929	0	0	38,929
Deferred Revenue	528,591	142,372	647,177	1,318,140
Notes Payable	0	0	20,500	20,500
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>587,240</u>	<u>142,372</u>	<u>671,508</u>	<u>1,401,120</u>
Fund Balances				
Reserved for Inventory	0	0	2,682	2,682
Reserved for Loans Receivable	0	0	139,454	139,454
Unreserved, Undesignated, Reported in:				
General Fund	39,855	0	0	39,855
Special Revenue Funds	0	2,352	230,497	232,849
Capital Projects Funds	0	0	19,513	19,513
<i>Total Fund Balances</i>	<u>39,855</u>	<u>2,352</u>	<u>392,146</u>	<u>434,353</u>
<i>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</i>	<u>\$ 627,095</u>	<u>\$ 144,724</u>	<u>\$ 1,063,654</u>	<u>\$ 1,835,473</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
*Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
 Net Assets of Governmental Activities
 December 31, 2004*

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 434,353
 <i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because</i>		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds		1,803,893
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:		
Property Taxes	3,782	
Income Taxes	231,217	
Intergovernmental	728,594	
Total		963,593
Intergovernmental payable includes contractually required pension contributions not expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources and therefore not reported in the funds.		(47,427)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Installment Loan Payable	(231,539)	
Police and Fire Pension	(142,986)	
Compensated Absences	(233,638)	
Total		(608,163)
<i>Net Assets of Governmental Activities</i>		\$ 2,546,249

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2004

	General Fund	Fire Truck Levy	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 156,765	\$ 137,030	\$ 69,990	\$ 363,785
Income Taxes	1,225,290	0	0	1,225,290
Charges for Services	37,343	0	35,376	72,719
Licenses and Permits	25,854	0	7,568	33,422
Fines and Forfeitures	16,090	0	0	16,090
Intergovernmental	347,179	12,430	525,196	884,805
Interest	944	0	4,268	5,212
Other	8,396	0	40,801	49,197
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>1,817,861</u>	<u>149,460</u>	<u>683,199</u>	<u>2,650,520</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	330,001	0	0	330,001
Security of Persons and Property	1,157,583	42,618	169,188	1,369,389
Public Health Services	26,600	0	11,881	38,481
Lesiure Time Activities	6,000	0	93,472	99,472
Community and Economic Development	14,500	0	271,603	286,103
Transportation	8,265	0	245,941	254,206
Capital Outlay	0	493,143	133,673	626,816
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	20,000	132,277	363,532	515,809
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	16,223	12,990	29,213
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>1,562,949</u>	<u>684,261</u>	<u>1,302,280</u>	<u>3,549,490</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>254,912</u>	<u>(534,801)</u>	<u>(619,081)</u>	<u>(898,970)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	0	0	210,830	210,830
Proceeds from Loan	0	383,816	0	383,816
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	0	0	330,000	330,000
Transfers Out	(327,188)	0	(3,790)	(330,978)
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(327,188)</u>	<u>383,816</u>	<u>537,040</u>	<u>593,668</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(72,276)	(150,985)	(82,041)	(305,302)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	112,131	153,337	480,005	745,473
Decrease in Reserve for Inventory	0	0	(5,818)	(5,818)
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 39,855</u>	<u>\$ 2,352</u>	<u>\$ 392,146</u>	<u>\$ 434,353</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO

*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
December 31, 2004*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (305,302)

***Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
statement of activities are different because***

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.

However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital Asset Additions	626,816	
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(94,616)</u>	
Total		532,200

Governmental funds only report the disposal of fixed assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.

(327,500)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Delinquent Property Taxes	(37,167)	
Deferred Income Taxes	(42,025)	
Intergovernmental	<u>369,367</u>	
Total		290,175

Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.

Note Principal	329,288	
Installment Loan Principal	152,277	
Capital Lease Principal	31,980	
Police and Fire Pension Principal	<u>2,264</u>	
Total		515,809

Proceeds of loan in the governmental funds that increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets are not reported as revenues in the statement of activities.

(383,816)

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	(5,407)	
Pension Obligations	(2,258)	
Change in Inventory	<u>(5,818)</u>	
Total		<u>(13,483)</u>

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$ 308,083

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 173,842	\$ 173,842	\$ 156,765	\$ (17,077)
Income Taxes	1,175,000	1,175,002	1,210,852	35,850
Charges for Services	35,000	35,000	37,343	2,343
Licenses and Permits	27,150	27,150	25,854	(1,296)
Fines and Forfeitures	33,100	33,100	16,090	(17,010)
Intergovernmental	295,583	365,325	352,001	(13,324)
Interest	5,000	5,000	944	(4,056)
Other	22,000	22,000	8,396	(13,604)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>1,766,675</u>	<u>1,836,419</u>	<u>1,808,245</u>	<u>(28,174)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	373,307	346,254	337,257	8,997
Security of Persons and Property	1,074,243	1,118,471	1,174,861	(56,390)
Public Health Services	29,250	29,428	26,600	2,828
Lesiure Time Activities	0	6,000	6,000	0
Community and Economic Development	0	14,500	14,500	0
Transportation	0	11,663	7,031	4,632
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	20,000	20,000	0
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>1,476,800</u>	<u>1,546,316</u>	<u>1,586,249</u>	<u>(39,933)</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>289,875</u>	<u>290,103</u>	<u>221,996</u>	<u>(68,107)</u>
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers Out	(334,617)	(327,188)	(327,188)	0
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(44,742)	(37,085)	(105,192)	(68,107)
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	20,879	20,879	20,879	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	38,405	38,405	38,405	0
<i>Fund Balance (Deficit) End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 14,542</u>	<u>\$ 22,199</u>	<u>\$ (45,908)</u>	<u>\$ (68,107)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Fire Truck Levy Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 153,121	\$ 142,281	\$ 137,030	\$ (5,251)
Intergovernmental	2,395	12,400	12,430	30
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>155,516</u>	<u>154,681</u>	<u>149,460</u>	<u>(5,221)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	39,206	44,043	42,618	1,425
Capital Outlay	493,143	493,143	493,143	0
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	0	132,277	132,277	0
Interest and Fiscal Charges	0	16,223	16,223	0
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>532,349</u>	<u>685,686</u>	<u>684,261</u>	<u>1,425</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>(376,833)</u>	<u>(531,005)</u>	<u>(534,801)</u>	<u>(3,796)</u>
Other Financing Sources				
Proceeds from Loan	0	383,816	383,816	0
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(376,833)	(147,189)	(150,985)	(3,796)
<i>Fund Balance at Beginning of Year</i>	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	153,337	153,337	153,337	0
<i>Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year</i>	<u>\$ (223,496)</u>	<u>\$ 6,148</u>	<u>\$ 2,352</u>	<u>\$ (3,796)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Statement of Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2004

	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Other Enterprise Fund	Totals
Assets:					
<i>Current Assets:</i>					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 185,285	\$ 3,068	\$ 16,604	\$ 0	\$ 204,957
Accounts Receivable	85,174	65,476	43,930	0	194,580
Prepaid Items	17,113	18,650	21,994	0	57,757
Materials and Supplies Inventory	39,660	1,930	0	0	41,590
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	<u>327,232</u>	<u>89,124</u>	<u>82,528</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>498,884</u>
<i>Non-Current Assets:</i>					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0	0	49,041	49,041
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	8,763,345	20,000	0	0	8,783,345
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	408,615	976,473	94,108	0	1,479,196
<i>Total Non-Current Assets</i>	<u>9,171,960</u>	<u>996,473</u>	<u>94,108</u>	<u>49,041</u>	<u>10,311,582</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>9,499,192</u>	<u>1,085,597</u>	<u>176,636</u>	<u>49,041</u>	<u>10,810,466</u>
Liabilities					
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>					
Accounts Payable	5,603	5,262	2,996	0	13,861
Contracts Payable	721,314	0	0	0	721,314
Intergovernmental Payable	4,138	667	2,838	0	7,643
Compensated Absences Payable	2,358	647	9,056	0	12,061
Customer Deposits Payable	0	0	0	49,041	49,041
Capital Leases Payable	63,671	0	0	0	63,671
Revenue Bonds Payable	0	13,181	19,584	0	32,765
OWDA Loans Payable	0	30,180	0	0	30,180
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>797,084</u>	<u>49,937</u>	<u>34,474</u>	<u>49,041</u>	<u>930,536</u>
<i>Long-Term Liabilities:</i>					
Compensated Absences Payable - net of current portion	39,267	1,617	15,344	0	56,228
Revenue Bonds Payable - net of current portion	0	20,845	30,976	0	51,821
OWDA Loans Payable - net of current portion	8,197,348	338,285	0	0	8,535,633
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>8,236,615</u>	<u>360,747</u>	<u>46,320</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8,643,682</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>9,033,699</u>	<u>410,684</u>	<u>80,794</u>	<u>49,041</u>	<u>9,574,218</u>
Net Assets					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	910,941	593,982	43,548	0	1,548,471
Unrestricted	(445,448)	80,931	52,294	0	(312,223)
<i>Total Net Assets</i>	<u>\$ 465,493</u>	<u>\$ 674,913</u>	<u>\$ 95,842</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,248</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Totals
Operating Revenue				
Charges for Services	\$ 699,733	\$ 542,453	\$ 359,583	\$ 1,601,769
Tap-In fees	250	0	0	250
Other	4,464	2,076	3,367	9,907
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>704,447</u>	<u>544,529</u>	<u>362,950</u>	<u>1,611,926</u>
Operating Expenses				
Personal Services	389,181	97,519	225,918	712,618
Contractual Services	103,112	328,778	134,602	566,492
Materials and Supplies	362,513	4,282	2,653	369,448
Depreciation	22,974	38,197	18,643	79,814
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>877,780</u>	<u>468,776</u>	<u>381,816</u>	<u>1,728,372</u>
<i>Operating Income (Loss)</i>	<u>(173,333)</u>	<u>75,753</u>	<u>(18,866)</u>	<u>(116,446)</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Intergovernmental	200,000	0	0	200,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(9,567)	(31,418)	(2,651)	(43,636)
<i>Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)</i>	<u>190,433</u>	<u>(31,418)</u>	<u>(2,651)</u>	<u>156,364</u>
<i>Income (Loss) Before Transfers</i>	17,100	44,335	(21,517)	39,918
Operating Transfers In	0	13,300	106,848	120,148
<i>Change in Net Assets</i>	17,100	57,635	85,331	160,066
<i>Net Assets Beginning of Year, Restated</i>	<u>448,393</u>	<u>617,278</u>	<u>10,511</u>	<u>1,076,182</u>
<i>Net Assets End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 465,493</u>	<u>\$ 674,913</u>	<u>\$ 95,842</u>	<u>\$ 1,236,248</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF TORONTO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Enterprise Funds				Totals
	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Other Enterprise Fund	
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents					
Cash flows from Operating Activities					
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 688,662	\$ 541,791	\$ 360,201	\$ 0	\$ 1,590,654
Other Operating Receipts	4,464	2,076	3,367	12,800	22,707
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(366,502)	(5,139)	(2,274)	0	(373,915)
Cash Payments for Employees Services and Benefits	(390,922)	(100,698)	(227,933)	0	(719,553)
Cash Payments for Contractual Services	(117,853)	(349,988)	(158,745)	(12,280)	(638,866)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for)</i> <i>Operating Activities</i>	<u>(182,151)</u>	<u>88,042</u>	<u>(25,384)</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>(118,973)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities					
Intergovernmental Receipts	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Transfers In	0	13,300	106,848	0	120,148
<i>Net Cash Provided by Noncapital</i> <i>Financing Activities</i>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>13,300</u>	<u>106,848</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>320,148</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Proceeds from Loans	7,032,606	0	0	0	7,032,606
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(6,880,916)	0	0	0	(6,880,916)
Principal Paid on OWDA Loans	0	(54,878)	0	0	(54,878)
Principal Payments on General Obligation Bonds	0	(12,635)	(18,772)	0	(31,407)
Principal Payments on Capital Lease	(59,067)	0	0	0	(59,067)
Interest Paid on All Debt	(9,567)	(31,418)	(2,651)	0	(43,636)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related</i> <i>Financing Activities</i>	<u>83,056</u>	<u>(98,931)</u>	<u>(21,423)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(37,298)</u>
<i>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	100,905	2,411	60,041	520	163,877
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year</i>	84,380	657	(43,437)	48,521	90,121
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 185,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,068</u>	<u>\$ 16,604</u>	<u>\$ 49,041</u>	<u>\$ 253,998</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) To Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (173,333)	\$ 75,753	\$ (18,866)	\$ 0	\$ (116,446)
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	22,974	38,197	18,643	0	79,814
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:					
Accounts Receivable	(11,321)	(662)	618	0	(11,365)
Prepaid Items	(17,113)	(18,650)	(21,994)	0	(57,757)
Materials and Supplies Inventory	3,023	(876)	0	0	2,147
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	(4,663)	(2,534)	(1,792)	0	(8,989)
Customer Deposits Payable	0	0	0	520	520
Compensated Absences Payable	(2,258)	(2,251)	(1,233)	0	(5,742)
Intergovernmental Payable	540	(935)	(760)	0	(1,155)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities</i>	<u>\$ (182,151)</u>	<u>\$ 88,042</u>	<u>\$ (25,384)</u>	<u>\$ 520</u>	<u>\$ (118,973)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

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CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2004

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" and No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14".

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 Jefferson-Belmont Joint Solid Waste Authority, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organizations is presented in Note 19.

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

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-wide Financial Statements - The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type.

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

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

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, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fire Truck Levy Special Revenue Fund - The fire truck levy special revenue fund is used to account for property taxes levied in the City for the purchase of fire trucks.

The other governmental funds of the City account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

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

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.

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the City under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the City's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The City does not have any fiduciary funds.

C. Measurement Focus

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

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

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of fund net assets. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. 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 financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, available means expected to be received within sixty days of the fiscal 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 fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. (See Note 6.) Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal 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 fiscal 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 fiscal year-end: income tax, state-levied locally shared taxes (including gasoline tax and motor vehicle license fees), fines and forfeitures, inter est, grants and entitlements, and rentals.

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

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2004, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2005 operations, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

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

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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. Pooled 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 which is based on quoted market prices, 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 and the City's investment policy. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during 2004 amounted to \$944, which includes \$908 assigned from other City funds.

Investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the City are considered to be 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 segregated bank accounts for monies held separate from the City's central bank account. These interest bearing depository accounts are presented as "cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts" since they are not required to be deposited into the City's treasury. See Note 5, Deposits and Investments.

F. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2004 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

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

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory consists of expendable supplies.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 deposit payable 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 assets but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. 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:

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

The City's infrastructure consists of water and sewer lines. The City does not record general infrastructure assets in governmental activities and, accordingly, has not recorded depreciation expense on those assets.

J. Interfund Balances

On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Interfund loans which do not represent available expendable resources are offset by a fund balance reserve account. These amounts are eliminated in the governmental columns of the statement of net assets, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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, special termination benefits, and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. Bonds, capital leases, and long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the government fund financial statements when due.

M. Fund Balance Reserves

The City reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity, which is available for appropriation, in future periods. Fund balance reserves are established for inventory of materials and supplies and loans receivable.

N. Net Assets

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

Net assets restricted for other purposes include recreation, street construction and repair, and the operation of the police department.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

O. 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. 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 nonoperating.

P. 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.

Q. 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 2004.

R. 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.

S. Budgetary Data

All funds, except agency 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.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS

Changes in Accounting Principles For 2004, the City has implemented GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments"; GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements for State and Local Governments: Omnibus", GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures", and GASB Interpretation No. 6, "Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements". At December 31, 2003, there was no effect on fund balance as a result of implementing GASB Statements No. 37 or No. 38.

GASB 34 creates new basic financial statements for reporting on the City's financial activities. The financial statements now include government-wide financial statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and fund financial statements which present information for individual major funds rather than by fund type. Nonmajor funds are presented in total in one column.

The government-wide financial statements split the City's programs for governmental activities and business-type activities. The beginning net asset amount for governmental activities reflects the change in fund balance for governmental funds at December 31, 2003, caused by the conversion to the accrual basis of accounting and the reclassification of funds based on the guidance provided in Statement No. 34.

GASB Interpretation No. 6 clarifies the application of standards for modified accrual recognition of certain liabilities and expenditures in areas where differences have arisen, or potentially could arise, in interpretation and practice.

Restatement of Fund Balance -The City brought on its fixed assets for GASB 34. The December 31, 2003 capital asset balances have been adjusted for these changes and accumulated depreciation as required by GASB 34. The restatements for GASB Statement No. 34 and GASB Interpretation No. 6 had the following effects on fund balance of the major and nonmajor funds of the City as they were previously reported. The transition from governmental fund balance to net assets of the governmental activities is also presented.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS (Continued)

	General	Fire Truck Levy	Aggregate Nonmajor	Total
Fund Balances, 12/31/03	\$ 112,131	\$ 153,337	\$ 480,005	\$ 745,473
GASB 34 Adjustments:				
Capital Assets, December 31, 2003				
Change in Value of Capital Assets: Cost				2,927,389
Accumulated Depreciation				(1,328,196)
<i>Adjusted Capital Assets, December 31, 2003</i>				1,599,193
Compensated Absences				(228,232)
Pension Obligations				(45,169)
Long-Term (Deferred) Assets				673,418
Long-Term Liabilities				(506,517)
Governmental Activities Net Assets, 1/1/04				\$ 2,238,166

Restatement of Net Assets - The City has recorded capital assets and depreciation which were not recorded in prior years. The prior period adjustment is additional loan proceeds from the OWDA that were not recorded in prior years. The transition from proprietary retained earnings to net assets of the business-type activities is also presented.

	Water	Sewer	Refuse	Total
Retained Earnings, 12/31/03	\$ (906,162)	\$ (417,392)	\$ (102,240)	\$ (1,425,794)
Prior Period Adjustments:				
OWDA Loan Proceeds	(238,149)	0	0	(238,149)
Capital Assets (Cost):				
CIP	1,161,115	0	0	1,161,115
Land	0	20,000	0	20,000
Buildings	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Vehicles	67,337	90,629	186,432	344,398
Sewer Lines	0	105,199	0	105,199
Water Lines	890,000	0	0	890,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(525,748)	(681,158)	(73,681)	(1,280,587)
Business-Type Activities Net Assets, 1/1/04	\$ 448,393	\$ 617,278	\$ 10,511	\$ 1,076,182

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 4 - 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 Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presented for the General Fund and the Fire Truck Levy Fund, a major special revenue 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. Encumbrances are treated as expenditure/expenses (budget) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (GAAP).

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund and the Fire Truck Levy Fund.

Net Change in Fund Balance

	General	Fire Truck Levy
GAAP Basis	\$ (72,276)	\$ (150,985)
Revenue accruals	(9,616)	0
Expenditure accruals	(16,321)	0
Encumbrances	(6,979)	0
Budget Basis	\$ (105,192)	\$ (150,985)

NOTE 5 - 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.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution, or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Interim monies 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 2% 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);

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.

The following information classifies deposits and investments by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements, and Reverse Repurchase Agreements.)"

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Deposits: At year-end, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$215,007, and the bank balance was \$235,092. Of the bank balance:

1. \$200,000 was covered by federal depository insurance.
2. \$35,092 was uninsured and uncollateralized. Although the collateral for the securities was held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the City's name and all state statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with federal requirements would potentially subject the City to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Investments: The City's investments are required to be categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the City at year-end. Category 1 includes investments that are insured or registered or are held by the City or its agent in the City's name. Category 2 includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name. Category 3 includes uninsured and unregistered investments which are held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

	Category 3	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Repurchase Agreement	\$ 240,982	\$ 240,982	\$ 240,982

The classification of cash and cash equivalents, and investments on the combined financial statements is based on criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 9, "Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Non-Expendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting." Cash and equivalents are defined to include investments with original maturities of three months or less and funds included with the City's cash management pool. A reconciliation between the classification of cash and investments on the combined financial statements and the classifications per GASB Statement No. 3 is as follows:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Deposits	Investments
GASB Statement No. 9	\$ 455,989	\$ 0
Investments which are part of a cash management pool:		
Repurchase Agreement	(240,982)	240,982
GASB Statement No. 3	\$ 215,007	\$ 240,982

The City is reporting "Restricted Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the amount of \$49,041 for the amount of water, sewer and refuse customer deposits.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real and public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the City. Property tax revenue received during 2004 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of the 2003 taxes. Property tax payments received during 2004 for tangible personal property (other than public utility property) are for 2004 taxes.

2004 real property taxes were levied after October 1, 2003 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2003, the lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. 2004 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2005.

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. 2004 public utility property taxes which became a lien December 31, 2003, are levied after October 1, 2004, and are collected in 2005 with real property taxes.

2004 tangible personal property taxes are levied after October 1, 2003, on the values as of December 31, 2003. Collections are made in 2004. Tangible personal property assessments are 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent for inventory.

The full tax rate for all City operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$5.50 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2004 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$ 45,778,190
Tangible Personal Property	26,763,409
Public Utilities	<u>3,041,890</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 75,583,489</u></u>

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.

NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2004 consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services including unbilled utility services), loans, and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants and shared revenues. All receivables are deemed collectible in full.

The governmental funds reflect housing loans receivable of \$14,412. The housing loans receivable are for financing the sale of City property to individuals as a home mortgage. The loans were issued at 4-5% interest. The loans are to be repaid over a period of ten years. Also, included in the governmental funds are revolving loans of \$125,042. These business revolving loans were issued to local downtown business owners to improve their facades and sidewalks. The loans were issued at 4-5% interest. They are to be repaid over periods ranging from ten to twelve years.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 8 – INCOME TAX

The City levies a municipal income tax of 1.5% 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 1.5% 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.

NOTE 9 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets during 2004 follows:

	Restated Balance 1/1/2004	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2004
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 140,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 140,000
Work of Art	5,000	12,500	0	17,500
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>145,000</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>157,500</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	798,000	0	(260,000)	538,000
Land Improvements	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Equipment	56,279	55,000	0	111,279
Vehicles	928,110	559,316	(300,000)	1,187,426
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	<u>2,782,389</u>	<u>614,316</u>	<u>(560,000)</u>	<u>2,836,705</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	294,563	11,435	0	305,998
Land Improvements	538,708	40,583	0	579,291
Equipment	32,149	4,156	0	36,305
Vehicles	462,776	38,442	(232,500)	268,718
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>1,328,196</u>	<u>94,616</u>	<u>(232,500)</u>	<u>1,190,312</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>1,454,193</u>	<u>519,700</u>	<u>(327,500)</u>	<u>1,646,393</u>
<i>Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 1,599,193</u>	<u>\$ 532,200</u>	<u>\$ (327,500)</u>	<u>\$ 1,803,893</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Security of Persons and Property	\$ 33,848
Leisure Time Activities	46,458
Transportation	<u>14,310</u>
Total	<u>\$ 94,616</u>

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 9 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	<u>Restated Balance 1/1/2004</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance 12/31/2004</u>
Business-Type Activities				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 20,000	\$ 22,904	\$ 0	\$ 42,904
Construction in Progress	1,161,115	7,579,326	0	8,740,441
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>1,181,115</u>	<u>7,602,230</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8,783,345</u>
 <i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Buildings	1,500,000	0	0	1,500,000
Vehicles	344,398	0	0	344,398
Water Lines	890,000			890,000
Sewer Lines	105,199			105,199
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated</i>	<u>2,839,597</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,839,597</u>
 <i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Buildings	555,000	30,000	0	585,000
Vehicles	113,088	32,014	0	145,102
Water Lines	507,300	17,800	0	525,100
Sewer Lines	105,199	0	0	105,199
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>1,280,587</u>	<u>79,814</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,360,401</u>
 <i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	 <u>1,559,010</u>	 <u>(79,814)</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>1,479,196</u>
 <i>Total Business-Type Capital Assets, Net</i>	 <u>\$ 2,740,125</u>	 <u>\$ 7,522,416</u>	 <u>\$ 0</u>	 <u>\$ 10,262,541</u>

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Pool Membership

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 insurance for its members. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool ("APEEP"). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

Casualty Coverage

PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per claim, including loss adjustment expenses. Claims exceeding \$250,000 are reinsured with APEEP up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$5,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect additional coverage, from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 from the General Reinsurance Corporation. If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP covers PEP losses up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Property Coverage

PEP retains property risks, including automobile physical damage, up to \$10,000 on any specific loss with an annual aggregate of \$700,000 for 2003 and \$1,250,000 for 2004. The Travelers Indemnity Company reinsures losses exceeding \$10,000 if the annual aggregate is reached and all specific losses exceed \$100,000. APEEP's Operating Fund and Guarantee Fund pay for losses and loss adjustment expenses should they exceed operating contributions.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do 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 accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31:

<u>Casualty Coverage</u>	2003	2002
Assets	\$ 25,288,098	\$ 20,174,977
Liabilities	<u>(12,872,985)</u>	<u>(8,550,749)</u>
Retained Earnings	<u>\$ 12,415,113</u>	<u>\$ 11,624,228</u>
<u>Property Coverage</u>		
Assets	\$ 3,158,813	\$ 2,565,408
Liabilities	<u>(792,061)</u>	<u>(655,318)</u>
Retained Earnings	<u>\$ 2,366,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,910,090</u>

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

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

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the plan, were required to contribute 8.5% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salaries; members in public safety contributed 9%. The City's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2004 was 9.55%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the City's pension contributions were 12.7% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The City's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$79,510, \$75,018 and \$66,978, respectively. 91% has been contributed for 2004 and 100% for 2003 and 2002.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The City contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit plan. 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 for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations while the City is required to contribute 11.75% for police officers and 16.25% for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The City's contributions to the fund for police and firefighters were \$63,579 and \$43,954 for the year ended December 31, 2004, \$63,310 and \$41,961 for the year ended December 31, 2003, and \$60,851 and \$42,729 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The full amount has been contributed for 2003 and 2002. 72% and 73% has been contributed for 2004.

In addition to current contributions, the City pays installments on the accrued liability incurred when the State of Ohio established the statewide pension system for police and firefighters in 1967. As of December 31, 2004, the unfunded liability of the City was \$142,986, payable in semi-annual payments through the year 2035. This is an accounting liability of the City which will not vary. The liability is presented as "Police and Fire Pension Payable" in Note 16 and is included in the long term liabilities presented in the governmental activities columns of the statement of net assets.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 12 – POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute.

The 2004 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55% of covered payroll (16.7% for public safety and law enforcement); 4% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2003, include a rate of return on investments of 8.00%, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00% compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50% and 6.3% based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase between 1% and 6% annually for the next eight years and 4% annually after eight years.

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,885. The City's actual employer contributions for 2004, which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$33,302. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2003 (the latest information available) were \$10.5 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$26.9 billion and \$16.4 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to increasing health care costs.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

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

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care cost paid from the

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 12 – POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24% of covered payroll, of which 7.75% of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2004. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The City's actual contributions for 2004 that were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$41,904 for police and \$21,063 for fire. The OP&F's total health care expenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 (the latest information available) were \$150,853,148, which was net of member contributions of \$17,207,506. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2003 was 13,662 for police and 10,474 for firefighters.

NOTE 13 - OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Additional Insurance

The City provides life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to employees, excluding part-time elected officials and appointed part-time officials. The policy is in the amount of \$15,000 life insurance and \$15,000 accidental death and dismemberment.

The City offers two different health care plans with employees having the option of which plan to choose. The City contracts with Health America and Anthem for hospitalization insurance for all employees, excluding part-time elected and part-time appointed officials. The City pays 100% of the total monthly premiums of \$947.14 family health care, \$317.83 single health care, \$721.48 employee plus children health care and \$737.36 employee plus spouse health care through Health America. The City also pays 100% of the total monthly premiums of \$936.52 family health care, \$616.19 employee plus spouse health care, \$591.17 employee plus child health care, and \$329.08 single health care through Anthem. The City also contracts with Ohio AFSCME Eye Care in which the City pays 100% of the total monthly premium of \$123.25 for family or single eye and hearing care for AFSCME members. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries.

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 can not be carried over, however, unforeseen circumstances may come into play and the superintendent 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 440 hours of accumulated sick time provided they have five years of service with the City. Police are paid one-half of accumulated sick time with no maximum provided they have five years of service with the City. Upon separation, firefighters are paid for a maximum of 480 hours of accumulated sick time provided they have five years of service with the City. As of December 31, 2004, the liability for unpaid compensated absences was \$301,927.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 14 – TRANSFERS

The City made the following transfers during 2004:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General	\$ 0	\$ 327,188
New City Building	3,790	0
Capital Improvements	33,130	3,790
Police Pension	91,875	0
Recreation	33,052	0
Fire Pension	48,983	0
Sewer	13,300	0
Refuse	106,848	0
Total	\$ 330,978	\$ 330,978

The General Fund transferred \$327,188 to various other governmental and business-type funds to distribute income tax revenue. The transfer from the capital improvement fund to the new city building fund was to provide additional resources for current operations and capital improvements.

	Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable
General	\$ 0	\$ 38,929
CDBG Revolving Loan	38,929	0
Total	\$ 38,929	\$ 38,929

The interfund balance at December 31, 2004, consisted of an advance from the CDBG revolving loan fund to the general fund to eliminate a deficit cash balance at the end of the year.

NOTE 15 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2004, the City had contractual commitments for the following projects:

	Contractual Commitment	Expended	Balance 12/31/04
Water Treatment Plant:			
Arcadis FPS	\$ 1,603,000	\$ 1,173,521	\$ 429,479
PSI	47,000	11,111	35,889
Jack Gibson Contractor	8,767,000	4,596,927	4,170,073
Cattrell Co.	2,175,000	1,079,669	1,095,331
	\$ 12,592,000	\$ 6,861,228	\$ 5,730,772

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The original issue date, maturity date, interest rate and original issuance amount for the City's debt follows:

Debt Issue	Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount	Date of Maturity
Governmental Activities			
New City Building Note -2003	2.80%	329,288	April 14, 2004
Fire Truck Installment Loan - 2004	2.99%	383,816	June 1, 2009
Business-Type Activities			
Sewer Treatment Plant OWDA Loan - 1985	7.00%	3,428,887	January 1, 2010
Water Treatment Plant OWDA Loan - 2001	3.26%	13,413,022	July 1, 2025
Vehicle Acquisition General Obligation Bonds - 2002	4.25%	160,684	May 30, 2007

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

	Outstanding 12/31/2003	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 12/31/2004	Amounts Due In One Year
Governmental Activities					
City Building Note	\$ 329,288	\$ 0	\$ (329,288)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Installment Loan	0	383,816	(152,277)	231,539	162,645
Capital Lease	31,980	0	(31,980)	0	0
Compensated Absences	228,231	5,407	0	233,638	11,827
Police and Fire Pension Payable	145,250	0	(2,264)	142,986	2,362
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 734,749	\$ 389,223	\$ (515,809)	\$ 608,163	\$ 176,834
Business-Type Activities					
Sewer Treatment Plant OWDA Loan	\$ 423,343	\$ 0	\$ (54,878)	\$ 368,465	\$ 30,180
Water Treatment Plant OWDA Loan	1,164,742	7,032,606	0	8,197,348	0
General Obligation Bonds	115,993	0	(31,407)	84,586	32,765
Capital Lease	122,738	0	(59,067)	63,671	63,671
Compensated Absences	74,031	0	(5,742)	68,289	12,061
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 1,900,847	\$ 7,032,606	\$ (151,094)	\$ 8,782,359	\$ 138,677

The installment loan and police and fire pension liability will be paid from property taxes receipted into the police, fire truck levy, police pension and fire pension special revenue funds. The governmental activities capital lease will be paid from the capital improvements fund. In the business-type activities, the general obligation bonds, OWDA loans, and capital lease will be paid from revenues derived from charges for services in the water, sewer and refuse funds. Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employees' salaries are paid.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 16 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

In 2001, the City entered into an agreement with the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to construct a new water treatment plant. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$11 million. As of December 31, 2004, the City had received \$8,047,213 from OWDA. In addition to the draw down, the City has incurred capitalized interest of \$150,135 as of December 31, 2004. The City is not obligated to start repaying this loan until the project is complete, which could take 20 years. The City will not have an amortization schedule until the project is complete, therefore, the loan is not included in the following amortization schedule.

The City's overall legal debt margin was \$6,570,975 at December 31, 2004.

Principal and interest requirements to retire long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Year	Governmental Activities					
	Police and Fire Pension		Installment Loan		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2005	\$ 2,362	\$ 6,051	\$ 162,645	\$ 5,855	\$ 165,007	\$ 11,906
2006	2462	5950	18098	1902	20560	7852
2007	2570	5844	18636	1364	21206	7208
2008	2680	5734	19191	809	21871	6543
2009	2795	5619	12969	192	15764	5811
2010-2014	15885	26189	0	0	15885	26189
2015-2019	19603	22469	0	0	19603	22469
2020-2024	24190	17886	0	0	24190	17886
2025-2029	29850	12225	0	0	29850	12225
2030-2034	36836	5242	0	0	36836	5242
2035	3753	80	0	0	3753	80
	<u>\$ 142,986</u>	<u>\$ 113,289</u>	<u>\$ 231,539</u>	<u>\$ 10,122</u>	<u>\$ 374,525</u>	<u>\$ 123,411</u>

Year	Business-Type Activities					
	General Obligation Bonds		OWDA Loans		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2005	\$ 32,765	\$ 3,068	\$ 30,180	\$ 12,896	\$ 62,945	\$ 15,964
2006	34180	1666	63376	23680	97556	25346
2007	17641	285	69707	19244	87348	19529
2008	0	0	76670	14365	76670	14365
2009	0	0	84330	8998	84330	8998
2010-2014	0	0	44202	3061	44202	3061
	<u>\$ 84,586</u>	<u>\$ 5,019</u>	<u>\$ 368,465</u>	<u>\$ 82,244</u>	<u>\$ 453,051</u>	<u>\$ 87,263</u>

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
 December 31, 2004

NOTE 17 – CAPITALIZED LEASES

In 2001 the City entered into a capitalized lease for water meters. This lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases," which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.

The assets acquired by the lease have been capitalized in the business-type activities in the amount of \$290,768, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the time of acquisition. A corresponding liability is recorded and is reduced for each required principal payment.

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, 2004:

Year	Business-Type Activities
2005	\$ 68,633
Total Minimum Lease Payments	68,633
Less: amount representing interest	4,962
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 63,671

NOTE 18 – NOTE PAYABLE

Note activity for the year ended December 31, 2004, consisted of the following:

	Outstanding 12/31/2003	Issued	Retired	Outstanding 12/31/2004
Governmental Activities				
Backhoe Purchase - 1.67%				
Matures 5/11/05	\$ 0	\$ 20,500	\$ 0	\$ 20,500

The note is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The note liability is reflected in the fund which received the proceeds.

NOTE 19 - 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.

CITY OF TORONTO, OHIO
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2004

NOTE 19 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS (Continued)

During 2004, no 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.

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 20 - 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 is 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, 2004.

B. Litigation

The City of Toronto is not party to any litigation.

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Mary Taylor, CPA

Auditor of State

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

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

To the City Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Toronto, Jefferson County, Ohio (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 17, 2008. We qualified our report on the business type activities and the Water Fund because certain capital assets and depreciation were not reported. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting to determine our auditing procedures to express our opinions on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider reportable conditions. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the City's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with management's assertions in the financial statements. Reportable conditions are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2004-004 and 2004-005.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered material weaknesses. We consider reportable condition 2004-004 listed above to be a material weakness. In a separate letter to the City's management dated January 17, 2008, we reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting which we did not deem reportable conditions.

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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, providing an opinion 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2004-001 through 2004-003. In a separate letter to the City's management dated January 17, 2008, we reported other matters related to noncompliance we deemed immaterial.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the finance committee, management, and City Council. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Taylor".

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

January 17, 2008

**CITY OF TORONTO
JEFFERSON COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2004**

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS
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FINDING NUMBER 2004-001

Finding for Recovery

The contract between the City of Toronto and Local 2229 of the International Association of Firefighters provides specific benefits including \$700.00 per year for the maintenance of the uniforms which they are required to wear. The Association of Firefighters negotiated and came to an agreement that the clothing allowance should be included as part of their regular rate for purposes of calculating overtime compensation. In 2004, the \$700.00 was added to the base rate twice for the calculation of overtime compensation only. An additional \$.51 was paid for each overtime hour worked. The additional \$.51 is calculated below:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$700 \text{ (Additional Clothing Allowance)} / 2080 \text{ (Regular hours worked per year)} = \$.34 \text{ per hour} \\ & \$.34 \text{ per hour} \times 1.5 \text{ (overtime premium)} = \$.51 \text{ per hour} \end{aligned}$$

The firefighters listed below were overcompensated for overtime hours worked during 2004:

Firefighter	Overtime Hours Worked	Additional Compensation
Laurence C. Mosti	437	\$222.87
Michael P. Costlow	352	\$179.52
Frank E. McEwen	393	\$200.43
William E. Perkins	457	\$233.07
William C. Scheel	411	\$209.61

Under Ohio law, any public official who either authorizes an illegal expenditure of public funds or supervises the accounts of a public office from which such illegal expenditure is made is strictly liable for the amount of the expenditure. Seward v. National Surety Corp., 120 Ohio St. 47 (1929); 1980 Op. Atty. Gen No-80-074; Ohio Rev. Code Section 9.39; State, ex. Rel. Village of Linndale v. Masten, 18 Ohio St. 3d 228 (1985). Public officials controlling public funds or property are secondarily liable for the loss incurred should such funds or property be fraudulently obtained by another, converted, misappropriated, lost or stolen. Public officials will be liable if and to the extent that recovery or restitution is not obtained from the persons who unlawfully obtained such funds or property, 1980 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 80-074.

In accordance with the foregoing facts, and pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 117.28, findings for recovery for public money illegally expended are hereby issued against Robert Owens, City Auditor, and his surety company, Western Surety Company, and Firefighters Laurence C. Mosti, Michael P. Costlow, Frank E. McEwen, William E. Perkins, William C. Scheel, jointly and severally, in the amounts of \$222.87, \$179.52, \$200.43, \$233.07 and \$209.61, respectively, and in favor of the General Fund of the City of Toronto.

Robert Owens shall be secondarily liable for such illegal expenditures to the extent that recovery or restitution is not obtained from Laurence C. Mosti, Michael P. Costlow, Frank E. McEwen, William E. Perkins and William C. Scheel.

Officials' Response

The City corrected this inaccurate payroll practice in early 2006. In addition the department head has been instructed to more accurately prepare and submit his bi-monthly payroll. At this time City Council has not decided what if any remedial action will be ordered or approved.

FINDING NUMBEER 2004-002

Finding for Recovery

Section 6 of the Contract between the City of Toronto and the Police Chief, Daniel Mosti, states that for each of the ten recognized holidays on which the Chief works a minimum of eight hours, he shall be entitled to an additional 1/260 of his annual salary and an additional 1/520 of his annual salary. In 2004, additional payments were made for ten holidays. Only eight of the holidays, however, were worked for the minimum eight hours required by the Contract. The overcompensation is detailed below.

	2004
Yearly Salary	\$53,354.77
1/260 of Yearly Salary	\$205.21
1/520 of Yearly Salary	<u>\$102.61</u>
Amount provided by contract for each holiday worked	\$307.82
Amount due for eight holidays worked	\$2,462.53
Amount paid for ten holiday worked	<u>\$3,078.20</u>
Overpayment	<u>\$615.67</u>

Under Ohio law, any public official who either authorizes an illegal expenditure of public funds or supervises the accounts of a public office from which such illegal expenditure is made is strictly liable for the amount of the expenditure. Seward v. National Surety Corp., 120 Ohio St. 47 (1929); 1980 Op. Atty. Gen No-80-074; Ohio Rev. Code Section 9.39; State, ex. Rel. Village of Linndale v. Masten, 18 Ohio St. 3d 228 (1985). Public officials controlling public funds or property are secondarily liable for the loss incurred should such funds or property be fraudulently obtained by another, converted, misappropriated, lost or stolen. Public officials will be liable if and to the extent that recovery or restitution is not obtained from the persons who unlawfully obtained such funds or property, 1980 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 80-074.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public monies illegally expended may be hereby issued against Danny A. Mosti, Robert Owens, City Auditor and his surety company, Western Surety Company, in the amount of \$615.67, and in favor of the City of Toronto General Fund, in the amount of \$615.67.

Robert Owens shall be secondarily liable for such illegal expenditures to the extent that recovery or restitution is not obtained from Danny A. Mosti.

Officials Response

We did not receive a response from officials to this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2004-003

Material Noncompliance

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41 (D) provides that no subdivision shall make any contract or give any order involving the expenditure of money unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the fiscal officer of the subdivision that the amount required to meet the obligation has been lawfully appropriated for such purpose and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrances. This certificate need be signed only by the subdivision's fiscal officer. Every such contract made without such a certificate shall be void, and no warrant shall be issued in payment of any amount due thereon.

There are several exceptions to the standard requirement stated above that a fiscal officer's certificate must be obtained prior to a subdivision or taxing authority entering into a contract or order involving the expenditure of money. The main exceptions are "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates and super blanker certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41(D)(1) and 5705.41(D)(3), respectively of the Ohio Revised Code.

- 1. Then and Now Certificate** – If no certificate is furnished as required, upon receipt of the fiscal officer's certificate that a sufficient sum was, both at the time of the contract or order and at the time of the certificate, appropriated and free of any previous encumbrances, the City may authorize the issuance of a warrant in payment of the amount due upon such contract or order by resolution within 30 days from the receipt of such certificate, if such expenditure is otherwise valid.

If the amount involved is less than \$3,000, the fiscal officer may authorize payment through a Then and Now Certificate without affirmation of Council, if such expenditure is otherwise valid.

- 2. Blanket Certificates** - Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates for a certain sum of money not excess of an amount established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a majority of the members of the legislative authority against any specific line item account over a period not running beyond the end of the current fiscal year. The blanket certificates may, but need not be, limited to a specific vendor. Only one blanket certificate may be outstanding at one particular time for any one particular line item appropriation.
- 3. Super Blanket Certificate** – The City may also make expenditures and contracts for any amount from a specific line item appropriation in a specified fund upon certification of the fiscal officer for most professional services, fuel, oil, food items, and any other specific recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. This certification is not to extend beyond the current year. More than one super blanket may be outstanding at a particular time for any line item appropriation.

The City did not certify or record the amount against the applicable appropriation accounts for 17% of the tested expenditures in the General Fund, and 7% of Other Governmental Funds tested expenditures. The City did not utilize the certification exceptions described above for those expenditures lacking prior certification.

Failure to certify the availability of funds and encumber appropriations could result in overspending in negative cash balances. Unless the exceptions noted above are used, prior certification is not only required by statute but is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval. To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the City's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, the Auditor should certify that the funds are or will be available prior to obligation by the City. When prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification should be used.

The City should certify purchases to which section Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D) applies. The most convenient certification method is to use purchase orders that include the certification language which Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D) requires to authorize disbursements. The fiscal officer should sign the certification at the time the Village incurs a commitment, and only when the requirements of Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D) are satisfied. The fiscal officer should post approved purchase commitments to the proper appropriation code, to reduce the available appropriation.

Officials' Response

The City Auditor has sent out a letter instructing the City department heads of the purchase procedures to be used by them in order to comply with this regulation. The City Auditor's office will also utilize "Then and Now Certificates" when appropriate in an effort to reduce noncompliance with ORC 5705.41(D).

FINDING NUMBER 2004-004

Material Weakness

The City has not maintained documentation to support the valuation of capital assets that should have been capitalized and depreciated, where applicable, in the Business type activities. Accordingly, the City's financial statements omit certain capital assets and depreciation expense related to the Water Fund, which is reported in the business type activities. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require the capitalization and depreciation, where applicable of capital assets. The omission of the information resulted in a qualified opinion on the City's basic financial statements.

The City should create and approve a comprehensive written policy governing the identification, disposition, and depreciation of capital assets. In addition, the City should outline procedures for the identification, capitalization 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 physical inventory requirements. This policy would 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.

Officials' Response

The City did report and did provide documentation of the City's Water Fund's land, vehicles, water lines and the construction in progress for the new water plant. The City did not have information on the old water plant that was being replaced; however, it was the opinion of the City Management that any remaining value and related depreciation expense on the old water plant was not material since its use was very close to being over.

Auditors' Analysis

We did not receive the complete inventory of all capital assets of the City's Water Fund.

FINDING NUMBER 2004-005

Reportable Condition

All public officials are responsible for the design and operation of a system of internal control that is adequate to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of specific objectives for a public office. Internal control is a process affected by an entity's governing board, management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of specific objectives, including the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, compliance with contracts and safeguarding assets. When designing a system of internal controls, management must consider procedures to ensure that all transactions are authorized in accordance with management's policies and that assets will be safeguarded.

The City enters into labor agreements with three unions and signs specific contracts with other City employees. An effective internal control system would ensure that all employees are compensated as provided by the appropriate contract. However, several employees were overpaid due to the absence of specific controls to ensure that the City would compensate employees according to their contracts.

The City should implement procedures to ensure that all payroll standing data is accurately input according to the terms of the appropriate contract. Procedures should also be in place to assure that current payroll information, including hours worked, overtime hours, leave taken and holiday time, is input correctly to assure that employees are compensated accurately.

Officials Response

The City immediately corrected the error relating to clothing allowance being included twice in the overtime calculations due to including hourly clothing allowance twice.

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**CITY OF TORONTO
JEFFERSON COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2004**

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2003-001	ORC 5705.41(D), failed to properly encumber.	No	Reported as Finding 2004-003.
2003-002	ORC 5705.09, failure to establish a separate fund for each state and federal grant.	No	Reported in the management letter.
2003-003	Failure to report General Fixed Assets.	Yes	Reported in the management letter.



Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

CITY OF TORONTO

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

**CERTIFIED
MARCH 20, 2008**