RIALTO SQUARE THEATRE CORPORATION (AN ILLINOIS NOT-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION)

COMPONENT UNIT
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

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Board of Directors
Rialto Square Theatre Corporation
15 East Van Buren Street
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Rialto Square Theatre Corporation (an Illinois not-for-profit corporation) a component unit of Will County Metropolitan Exposition And Auditorium Authority, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise Rialto Square Theatre Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Rialto Square Theatre Corporation'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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Rialto Square Theatre Corporation, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation's basic financial statements. The schedule of organization data on page twenty is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Wermen, Royers, Ocean + Region, LLC

January 4, 2008

Management's Discussion And Analysis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Our discussion and analysis of the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation's financial performance provides an overview of the Corporation's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Please read it in conjunction with the Corporation's financial statements, which begins on page 7.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Corporation's net assets increased by \$423 thousand, or 30 percent as a result of this year's operations.

During the year, the Corporation's governmental activities had revenues of \$564 thousand as compared to revenues of \$1.4 million in the prior year. The Corporation's governmental activities had expenditures of \$141 thousand as compared to expenditures of \$411 thousand in the prior year. This represented decreases in revenues of 59% and decreases in expenditures of 66%.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Assets (on page 7) and the Statement of Activities (on page 8) provide information about the activities of the Corporation as a whole and present a long-term view of the Corporation's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 9. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Corporation's operations in more detail than the corporate-wide statements by providing information about the Corporation's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about the activities for which the Corporation acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the Corporation.

The Statement Of Net Assets And The Statement Of Activities

Our analysis of the Corporation as a whole begins on page 3. One of the most important questions asked about the Corporation's finances is, "Is the Corporation as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the Corporation as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include *all* assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Corporation's *net assets* and changes in them. You can think of the Corporation's net assets (the difference between assets and liabilities) as one way to measure the Corporation's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the Corporation's net assets are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the Corporation's revenue base, to assess the *overall health* of the Corporation.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, the entity would typically be divided into two kinds of activities, governmental activities and business-type activities. Since the Corporation has no business-type activities, the presentation only deals with governmental activities. Governmental activities include all of the Corporation's basic services, including general administrative, development and sustaining, capital campaign and endowment, fundraising and support to the primary government. Grants and donations finance most of these activities.

Management's Discussion And Analysis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Reporting The Corporation's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Our analysis of the Corporation's major funds begins on page 5. The fund financial statements begin on page 9 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds – not the Corporation as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the Corporation Board establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain grants and other money. The Corporation only uses governmental funds.

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

The Corporation As Trustee

Reporting The Corporation's Fiduciary Responsibility

The Corporation is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the Volunteers Fund. All of the Corporation's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets on page 11. We exclude these activities from the Corporation's other financial statements because the Corporation cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The Corporation is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

THE CORPORATION AS A WHOLE

The Corporation's net assets increased by about 30 percent – increasing from \$1.4 million to \$1.8 million. The increase in the governmental activities can be attributed to the capital campaign fund, a fundraisers, donations, and endowment contributions. The increases were \$174 thousand, \$80 thousand, \$80 thousand and \$50 thousand respectively. Our analysis below focuses on the net assets (Table 1) and changes in net assets (Table 2) of the Corporation's governmental activities:

Management's Discussion And Analysis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Table 1 Net Assets (In Thousands)

	Government A			
Total Current And Other Assets	\$	1,811	\$	1,388
Total Liabilties		_		**
Net Assets				
Restricted		476		420
Temporarily Restricted		343		372
Unrestricted		992		<u>596</u>
Total Net Assts	\$	1,811	\$	1,388

The net assets of the Corporation's governmental activities increased by 30 percent (\$1.8 million compared to \$1.4 million). Unrestricted net assets – the part of net assets that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – increased by \$396 thousand. This increase is attributable to fundraising revenue and many generous donations.

Table 2 Changes In Net Assets (In Thousands)

	(III TIIOusalius)			
		2007	7	 2006
Revenues				
Program Revenues:				
Charges For Services		\$	-	\$ 1
Operating Grants And Contributions			220	827
Capital Grants And Contributions			254	519
General Revenues:				
Interest And Investment Earnings			90	18
Total Revenues			564	1,365
Program Expenses				
General Administration			15	12
Development And Sustaining			-	1
Capital Campaign			9	34
Fundraising			56	44
Support To Primary Government			61	 320
Total Expenses			141	 411
Increase In Net Assets		\$	423	\$ 954

Management's Discussion And Analysis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Governmental Activities

Revenues for the Corporation's governmental activities decreased by \$801 thousand or 59 percent while total expenses decreased by \$270 thousand or 66 percent. The decrease in revenues is attributable to the capital campaign fund which decreased from \$519 thousand last year to \$174 thousand this year, endowment donations which decreased from \$206 thousand last year to \$51 thousand this year, another large decrease because of a large one time bequest of \$188 thousand last year, and a decrease in the grant funds from \$296 thousand last year to \$50 thousand this year. The decrease in expenses was attributable to the decrease in support to the primary government in the amount of \$259 thousand in addition to decreases in capital campaign expenses of \$25 thousand.

Table 3 presents the cost of each of the Corporation's five activity categories – General Administration, Development and Sustaining, Capital Campaign and Endowment, Fundraising, and Support to Primary Government – as well as each category's *net* cost (total cost less revenue generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the Corporation by each of these functions.

The General Administrative category included professional fees, office expenses, trust fees, newspaper publications, and other miscellaneous expenses. Development and Sustaining includes development expense and sustaining fund expense. Capital Campaign and Endowment includes all expenses related to the capital campaign and endowment fund acquisitions. Fundraising includes all other fundraising events and activities. Support to Primary Government represents all payments made to the Will County Metropolitan Exposition And Auditorium Authority except those made directly from the agency fund (Volunteers Fund).

Table 3 Governmental Activities (In Thousands)

	Total Cost Of Services 2007 2006			Net Cost (Surplus			s From) Services 2006	
	 					_		
General Administrative	\$ 15	\$	12	\$	15	\$	12	
Development And Sustaining	-		1		-		-	
Capital Campaign & Endownment	9		34		(296)		(691)	
Fundraising	56		44		(30)		(37)	
Support To Primary Government	 61		320		(22)		(220)	
Totals	\$ 141	\$	411	\$	(333)	\$	(936)	

THE CORPORATION'S FUNDS

As the Corporation completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 9) reported a *combined* fund balance of \$1.8 million, which is above last years total of \$1.4 million. The Corporation also experienced an increase in its cash and investments for a combined total of \$403 thousand.

Management's Discussion And Analysis For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

CONTACTING THE CORPORATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Corporation's finances and to show the Corporation's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Corporation's administrative office, 15 East Van Buren Street, Joliet, Illinois 60432.

Statement Of Net Assets June 30, 2007

ASSETS	Governmental Activities
Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 517,585
Investments	692,813
Pledges Receivable - Current	127,500
Accrued Interest Receivable	9
Grant Advance	14,042
Due From Primary Government	243,947
Total Current Assets	1,595,896
Non-Current Assets	
Pledges Receivable - Non Current	215,445
Total Assets	\$ 1,811,341
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Deferred Revenue	\$ 99
Total Liabilities	99
NET ASSETS	
Restricted For Permanent Funds	475,933
Temporarily Restricted	342,945
Unrestricted	992,364
Total Net Assets	1,811,242
Total Liabilities And Net Assets	\$ 1,811,341

Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended June 30, 2007

Functions / Programs	Ex	penses	 Charges For Services
Governmental Activities:			
General Administration	\$	14,485	\$ -
Development And Sustaining		170	-
Capital Campaign And Endowment		9,175	-
Fundraising		55,955	-
Support To Primary Government		60,957	 _
Total Governmental Activities	\$	140,742	\$

Net (Expense) Revenue And Changes In

Reve	enues			N	et Assets
G	perating rants And ntributions		Capital rants And ntributions	Governmenta Activities	
\$	-	\$	-	(\$	14,485)
	- E0.0E0		~ 0E4 070	(170)
	50,850 85,515		254,276		295,951 29,560
	83,443		-		22,486
\$	219,808	\$	254,276	<u></u>	333,342
Inte	eral Revenue rest Income ealized Invest		Gain		29,624 60,297
Т	otal General i	Reven	ues		89,921
С	hange In Net	Assets	5		423,263
Net A	\ssets, Begir	ning	Of Year		1,387,979
Net A	Assets, End C	Of Yea	r	\$	1,811,242

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2007

		General Fund	(None:	dowment Fund xpendable ortion)
ASSETS				_
Cash Investments Pledges Receivable Accrued Interest Receivable	\$	490,261 207,668 342,945	\$	18,170 382,296 - -
Grant Advance		14,042		-
Due From General Fund		-		56,850
Due From Endowment Fund Expendable Portion		- 507.400		30
Due From Primary Government	·	507,199		18,587
Total Assets	\$	1,562,115	\$	475,933
LIABILITIES				
Due To Primary Government	\$	281,839	\$	-
Due To Endowment Fund		56,850		
Due To Endowment Fund Nonexpendable Portion		-		-
Deferred Revenue	_ -	-		-
Total Liabilities		338,689		-
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted For Endowments		-		475,933
Unreserved, Reported In:				,
General Fund		1,223,426		_
Special Revenue Fund				-
Total Fund Balance		1,223,426		475,933
Total Liabilities And Fund Balance	\$	1,562,115	\$	475,933

Reconciliation Of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet To Statement Of Net Assets June 30, 2007

1,811,242

1,811,242

ndowment Fund xpendable Portion)	Total Governmental Funds		
\$ 9,154 102,849 - 9 - - -	\$ 517,585 692,813 342,945 9 14,042 56,850 30 525,786	Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement Of Net Assets are currently the same as amounts reported in this Statement	\$
\$ 112,012	\$ 2,150,060	Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$
\$ - - 30 99	\$ 281,839 56,850 30 99		
 129	338,818 475,933		
 - 111,883	1,223,426 111,883		
 111,883	1,811,242		
\$ 112,012	\$ 2,150,060		

Statement Of Revenue, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balance Governmental Funds For The Year Ended June 30, 2007



		General Fund	Endowment Fund (Nonexpendable Portion)
Revenue			
Fundraiser	\$	80,820	\$ -
Grants		500	-
Matching Gifts		2,299	-
Government Grants		50,153	-
Sustaining Fund		30,411	
Donations		-	80
Endowment Donations		1646	50,850
Improvement Donations		173,918	-
Capital Campaign Fundraiser Donations		80,358	**
Preservation Dues		-	4,695
Dividends		575	-
Other Income		5,384	-
Interest		9,226	-
Unrealized Gain (Loss) On Investments		18,534	
Total Revenue		452,178	55,625
Expenditures			
Support To Primary Government		60,957	***
Fundraising		55,955	=
Capital Campaign Expense		9,175	-
Professional Fees		3,400	-
Office Supplies		695	-
Development Expense		1,408	=
Sustaining Fund Expense	(1,238)	-
Miscellaneous		2,416	-
Trust Fees		3,343	<u> </u>
Total Expenditures		136,111	_
Excess Of Revenue Over Expenditures		316,067	55,625
Fund Balance, Beginning Of Year		907,359	420,308
Fund Balance, End Of Year	\$	1,223,426	\$ 475,933

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Fund Balance Of Governmental Funds To The Statement Of Activities For Year Ended June 30, 2007

Endowment Fund (Expendable Portion))_G	Total overnmental Funds
-	\$	80,820
_		500
-		2,299
-		50,153
-		30,411
-		80
- .		50,850
-		173,918
-		80,358
-		4,695
2,093		2,668
12,136		17,520
210 41,763		9,436 60,297
41,703		00,237
56,202		564,005
_		60,957
-		55,955
_		9,175
-		3,400
20		715
-		1,408
-	(1,238)
-		2,416
4,611		7,954
4,631		140,742
51,571	•	423,263
60,312		1,387,979
\$ 111,883	\$	1,811,242
6		

•	
Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 423,263
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement Of Activities are currently the same as amounts reported in this statement.	 10
Change In Net Assets Of Governmental Funds	\$ 423,263

Statement Of Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2007

	Agency Fund
ASSETS Cash	\$ 112,917
Inventory	5,882
Due From WCMEAA	4,339
Total Assets	\$ 123,138
LIABILITIES	
Due To WCMEAA	\$ 9,408
Due To Volunteers	113,730
Total Liabilities	\$ 123,138

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Introduction

The Rialto Square Theatre Corporation (RSTC) was established January 1, 1989 by the Will County Metropolitan Exposition and Auditorium Authority (WCMEAA). WCMEAA is a unit of local government created by the State of Illinois in 1978 and is the owner of the Rialto Square Theatre Complex, a grouping of commercial, office and theatre buildings in Joliet, Illinois. The RSTC currently has an 8 member Board of Directors.

The WCMEAA with the assistance of several community leaders and professional consultants, worked to establish RSTC to manage the theatre operations. As of January 1, 1994, the role of RSTC was significantly modified. This modification is a result of an agreement between WCMEAA and the City of Joliet. The revised purpose of RSTC is to conduct fundraising. All other activities that were the responsibility of the RSTC are now performed by the WCMEAA.

The financial statements of the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation are prepared in accordance with Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America (USGAAP). USGAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. In the government-wide financial statements Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting policies are discussed in subsequent subsections of this Note.

Financial Reporting Entity

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, defines a financial reporting entity and other entities that qualify as potential component units. The criterion for an entity to be a component unit of another entity (primary government) is for that primary government entity to have responsibility to oversee, this responsibility includes but is not limited to the following considerations: financial interdependency; selection of governing authority; designation of management; ability to significantly influence operations; accountability for fiscal matters; the scope of an organization's public service; and/or special financing relationships.

Based on the above criterion, the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation, for the year ended June 30, 2007, has met the definition as a component unit of the Will County Metropolitan Exposition And Auditorium Authority. The considerations for the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation to be a component unit of the Will County Metropolitan Exposition And Auditorium Authority are: selection of governing authority; ability to significantly influence operations; and accountability for financial matters.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis Of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and nonexchange revenue. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The Corporation currently has no business-types activities to report.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The Corporation's funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental category. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund the Corporation (General Fund) or meets the following criteria:

- Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the Corporation are financed. The Corporation's expendable financial resources are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination. The following are the Corporation's governmental funds:

<u>General Fund (Major Fund)</u> - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Corporation. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Endowment Fund (Major Fund)— The Board of Directors of the RSTC established the Rialto Square Theatre Endowment Fund on January 1, 1989. The fund is to be supported through public gifts and contributions. Principal cannot be used or invaded for any purpose other than those specified by the donor. This fund is classified as a permanent fund.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Endowment Revenue Fund (Nonmajor Fund) – This fund is used to account for the unrestricted portion of the Rialto Square Theatre Endowment Fund. The balance in this fund represents earnings on the endowment fund that have not been expended or transferred to another fund. This fund is classified as a special revenue fund.

Fiduciary Funds (Not Included In Government-wide Statements)

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the Corporation in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds.

Agency Funds - Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the Corporation as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds. The Agency Fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and does not involve measurement of results of operations. The following are included as agency funds:

Volunteers Fund

The Board of Directors of the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation (RSTC) established the Rialto Square Theatre Volunteers Organization and Fund. The purpose of the organization is to provide volunteer manpower and to promote and support the programs of the Rialto Square Theatre. The income generated is transferred to the Will County Metropolitan Exposition And Auditorium Authority to be used as directed by the Volunteer Board of Directors.

Measurement Focus And Basis Of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in item b. below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement or the "economic resources" measurement is used as appropriate:

a. Governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

- b. Proprietary funds utilize an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net assets (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net assets.
- c. Agency funds are not involved in the measurement of results of operations; therefore, measurement focus is not applicable to them.

Basis Of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. This is the same approach used in the preparation of proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between expenses, both direct and indirect, and program revenues for each governmental program. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Corporation.

Net assets are reported as restricted when constraints placed on net asset use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Corporation. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting on funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Governmental Funds

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available". Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonable estimate the amount. Available means collectable within sixty days or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

In applying the susceptible-to-accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the individual programs are used as guidelines. Monies that are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure, which are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements, are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible-to-accrual criteria are met.

Charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues (except for investment earnings) are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available.

Revenues from Federal and State grants and similar programs are recognized when the Corporation has done everything necessary to establish its right to the revenue. Usually this is at the time an expenditure has been incurred for an authorized purpose.

Investments

Investments of the Corporation are stated at fair value (See note 3). Short-term investments are reported at costs, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on national exchanges are valued at the last reported sales price. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents deposits for future events.

Use Of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

1. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Contributions

All contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Contributions are recognized when the donor makes a promise to give to the Organization that is, in substance, unconditional. Contributions that are restricted by the donor are reported as increases in unrestricted net assets if the restrictions expire in the fiscal year in which the contributions are recognized. All other donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in temporarily or permanently restricted net assets depending on the nature of the restrictions. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets. Pledges for contributions are recorded as received. An allowance for uncollectible pledges has not been recorded.

2. Income Taxes

The RSTC has qualified under the guidelines of Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) as a tax-exempt organization. Therefore, no provision for income taxes is reflected in the financial statements. Annual information returns are filed with the Internal Revenue Service. The Corporation is not considered a private foundation.

3. Cash And Investments

Cash Deposits

Cash deposits consisted of demand deposit accounts, certificates of deposit and a money market account. At June 30, 2007 the carrying amount of the Corporation's deposits was \$629,302 and the bank balance was \$630,637. Excluded from these amounts is cash on hand consisting of \$1,200.

Custodial Credit Risk – this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the RSTC's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2007 all of the RSTC's bank balances were insured or fully collateralized.

Concentration of Credit Risk. – The RSTC places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. At June 30, 2007, the RSTC held investments in three mutual funds (each of which represents 5 percent or more of the total investments as depicted in the schedule on the following page).

Interest Rate Risk – The RSTC does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk - The RSTC's investment policy requires that short-term investments may only be invested in:

 Certificates of deposit issued by the state and national banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions domiciled in Joliet, IL, that are: a) guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, other deposit insurance agencies, or their successors; or b) secured by the pledge of securities in the same manner as is required by the depository bank.

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

3. Cash And Investments

- 2) Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities.
- 3) Direct obligations of the Sate of Illinois or its agencies.
- 4) Other obligations, the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Illinois or the United States.
- 5) Fully collateralized direct repurchase agreements having a defined termination date, secured by obligations described above.
- 6) Money market funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Investments

Investments are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains for the endowment fund were \$60,297. All investments are expected to be held until maturity.

			% Of Lotal	
	Fair Value		Investments	
Money Market Fund	\$	44,462	6.42%	
First Midwest Fixed Income Common Fund		251,079	36.24%	
First Midwest Equity Common Fund		397,272	<u>57.34</u> %	
Total Investments	\$	692,813	<u>100.00</u> %	

A reconciliation of the Corporation's cash and investment balances as reported on the combined balance sheet and the bank deposits and investments presented in this note is as follows:

	Deposits		Investments		Total	
Reported As Cash:						
Cash On Hand	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,200
Savings Demand Deposit Accounts		538,312		-		538,312
Money Market		27,324		-		27,324
Certificate Of Deposit		63,666				63,666
Total Reported As Cash		629,302		_		630,502
Reported As Investments:						
U.S. Treasury Money Market		_		44,462		44,462
Mutual Funds				648,351		648,351
Total Reported As Investments		-		692,813		692,813
Total Cash And Investments	\$	629,302	\$	692,813	\$	1,323,315
Reconciliation Of Cash:		****				
Governmental Funds Cash Page 9	\$	517,585				
Fiduciary Funds Cash Page 11		112,917		•		
Total Cash Balance	\$	630,502				

Notes To Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2007

4. É Pledges Receivable

Unconditional predges receivable at June 30, 2007, are as follows:

Receivable In Less Than One Year	\$ 127,500
Receivable In Less Than Five Years	245,000
Receivable In More Than Five Years	
Total Unconditional Pledges Receivable	
At June 30, 2007	372,500
Less Discounts To Net Present Value	 29,555
Net Uncollected Promises To Give At	
June 30, 2007	\$ 342,945
A 6% discount rate was used to present value long-term pledges receivable	

5. Restrictions on Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets consists of unconditional promises to give to be received in future periods. Permanently restricted net assets consist of contributions to the Endowment fund.

6. Transactions With Primary Government

During the current year, the Rialto Square Theatre Corporation transferred \$147,909 to the Will County Metropolitan Exposition And Auditorium Authority (Primary Government). Of that amount, \$86,952 was transferred from the RSTC agency fund to purchase equipment.

Schedule Of Organization Data June 30, 2007

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Director
Director
Director
Director

David Hacker James V. Smith Rosalie D'Andrea Randall Green Mary Babich Lee Ann Goodson Robert Rogina David Thornton

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