PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC)

COUNTY OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

는데 아마니다 아마트, 이 네트아마트 바라는 이번 중요한 회사보고 EB와 이 나는 '비로 크려고 있다면'는 이번 하다 가능하다는데 그로 모든 마트를 모든 이 번째

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Chairperson and Commissioners Passaic County Improvement Authority 930 Riverview Drive, Suite 250 Totowa, NJ 07512

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of net position of the Passaic County Improvement Authority as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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, the audit requirements prescribed by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey (the "Division"), and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.



Honorable Chairperson and Commissioners Passaic County Improvement Authority Page 2.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Passaic County Improvement Authority as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and the schedule of the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Honorable Chairperson and Commissioners Passaic County Improvement Authority Page 3.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the basic financial statements that collectively comprises the Passaic County Improvement Authority's financial statements as a whole. The supplementary schedules listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis, as required by the Division of Local Government Services, and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated July 8, 2020 on our consideration of the Passaic County Improvement Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Passaic County Improvement Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Very truly yours,

WIELKOTZ & COMPANY, LLC Certified Public Accountants

Coping, LLC

Pompton Lakes, New Jersey

July 8, 2020

Required Supplementary Information - Part I

As management of the Passaic County Improvement Authority, we offer the Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the Authority's financial performance during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Please read this analysis in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The Authority's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$242,253 (net position) for the fiscal year reported. This compares to the previous year when assets exceeded liabilities by \$343,951, as restated.
- Total net position is comprised of the following:
 - (1) Unrestricted net position of \$242,253 represent the portion available to maintain the Authority's continuing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total liabilities of the Authority decreased by \$28,689 to \$289,533 during the fiscal year largely due to decreases in accounts payable.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report includes this management discussion, the independent auditor's report and the basic financial statements of the Authority. The financial statements also include notes that explain in more detail some of the information in the financial statements.

Required Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Authority report information of the Authority using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. These statements offer short and long-term financial information about its activities. The *Statement of Net Position* includes all of the Authority's assets and liabilities and provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and the obligations to Authority creditors (liabilities). It also provides the basis for evaluating the capital structure of the Authority and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Authority.

All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the *Statement of Revenues*, *Expenses and Changes in Net Position*. This statement measures the results of the Authority's operations over the past year and can be used to determine whether the Authority has recovered all its costs through user fees and other charges, operational stability and credit worthiness.

The final required financial statement is the *Statement of Cash Flows*. This statement reports cash receipts and cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing and financing activities and provides answers to such questions as what operational sources provided cash, what was the cash used for, and what was the change in cash balance during the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin immediately following the basic financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents certain required supplementary information. This supplementary information follows the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Analysis of the Authority

One of the most important questions asked about the Authority's finances is "Is the Authority as a whole better able to fulfill its mission as a result of this year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position report information about the Authority's activities in a way that will help answer this question. These two statements report net position of the Authority and the changes in those assets. The reader can think of the Authority's net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – as one way to measure financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Authority's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider the non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, population growth, development, and new or changed government regulation.

Net Position

As year-to-year financial information is accumulated on a consistent basis, changes in net position may be observed and used to discuss the changing financial position of the Authority as a whole.

The Authority's net position at fiscal year-end is \$242,253. This is a \$101,698 decrease under last year's net position of \$343,951. A summary of the Authority's statement of net position is presented in the following table:

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	FY 2019	<u>FY 2018</u>	Dollar <u>Change</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Assets: Current and Other Assets	<u>\$575,826</u>	<u>\$685,274</u>	<u>\$(120,861)</u>	(19.0)%
Total Assets	<u>575,826</u>	<u>685,274</u>	(120,861)	(19.0)%
Deferred Outflows: Deferred Outflows of Resources Related				
to PERS	<u>46,716</u>	<u>67,125</u>	(20,409)	(30.4)%
Total Deferred Outflows	46,716	67,125	(20,409)	(30.4)%
Liabilities:				
Other Liabilities Noncurrent Liabilities	39,202 <u>250,331</u>	44,851 <u>273,371</u>	(5,649) (23,040)	(12.6)% (8.4)%
Total Liabilities	289,533	<u>318,222</u>	(28,689)	(9.0)%
Deferred Inflows: Deferred Inflows of Resources Related				
to PERS	90,756	90,226	<u>530</u>	0.6%
Total Deferred Inflows	90,756	90,226	<u>530</u>	0.6%
Net Position:	242.252	242.051	(101 (00)	(20.6)0/
Unrestricted	<u>242,253</u>	<u>343,951</u>	(101,698)	(29.6)%
Total Net Position	<u>\$242,253</u>	<u>\$343,951</u>	<u>\$101,698)</u>	(29.6)%

Net Position (Continued)

A summary of the Authority's prior year statement of net position is presented with comparative restated FY 2017 balances in the following table.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	<u>FY 2018</u>	Restated FY 2017	Dollar <u>Change</u>	Percent Change
Assets: Current and Other Assets	<u>\$685,274</u>	<u>\$729,526</u>	<u>\$(44,252)</u>	(6.07)%
Total Assets	685,274	<u>729,526</u>	44,252	(6.07)%
Deferred Outflows: Deferred Outflows of Resources Related				
to PERS	<u>67,125</u>	<u>103,497</u>	<u>(36,372)</u>	(35.14)%
Total Deferred Outflows	<u>67,125</u>	103,497	(36,372)	(35.14%)
Liabilities: Other Liabilities Noncurrent Liabilities	44,851 273,371	128,847 <u>324,468</u>	(83,996) (51,097)	(67.19)% (15.75)%
Total Liabilities	318,222	<u>453,315</u>	(135,093)	(29.80)%
Deferred Inflows: Deferred Inflows of Resources Related				
to PERS	90,226	63,492	<u>26,734</u>	42.11%
Total Deferred Inflows	90,226	63,492	<u>26,734</u>	42.11%
Net Position: Restricted Unrestricted	<u>343,951</u>	18,105 298,111	(18,105) <u>45,840</u>	(100.00)% 15.38%
Total Net Position	<u>\$343,951</u>	<u>\$316,216</u>	<u>27,735</u>	8.77%

Net Position (Continued)

While the Statement of Net Position shows the change in financial position of net position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position provides answers as to the nature and source of these changes. As can be seen in the following table, net position decreased by \$101,698.

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses And Changes in Net Position

Desamore	FY 2019	FY 2018	Dollar <u>Change</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Revenues: Operating Revenues	\$226,030	\$280,088	<u>\$(54,058)</u>	(19.3)%
Total Revenues	226,030	280,088	(54,058)	(19.3)%
Expenses:				
Operating Expense	232,317	210,190	22,127	10.5%
Total Operating Expenses	232,317	210,190	<u>22,127</u>	10.5%
Operating Income (Loss)	(6,287)	<u>69,898</u>	(76,185)	(109.0)%
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses): Non-Operating Income Non-Operating Expense	4,589 (100,000)	58,425 (100,588)	(53,836) <u>588</u>	(92.15)% (0.58)%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(95,411)	(42,163)	(53,248)	102.63%
Change in Net Position	(101,698)	<u>27,735</u>	(129,433)	(466.7)
Net Position, January 1,	343,951	316,216	<u>27,735</u>	8.8%
Net Position, December 31,	<u>\$242,253</u>	<u>\$343,951</u>	<u>\$(101,698)</u>	(29.6)%

Net Position (Continued)

A summary of the Authority's prior year statement of revenues, expenses and change in net position is presented with comparative restated FY 2017 figures in the following table.

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses And Changes in Net Position

	FY 2018	Restated FY 2017	Dollar <u>Change</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
Revenues: Operating Revenues	\$280,088	\$285,688	<u>\$(5,600)</u>	(1.96)%
Total Revenues	280,088	285,688	<u>(5,600)</u>	(1.96)%
Expenses:				
Operating Expense	210,190	238,808	(28,618)	(11.98)%
Total Operating Expenses	210,190	238,808	(28,618)	(11.98)%
Operating Income (Loss)	69,898	<u>46,880</u>	23,018	49.10%
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses): Non-Operating Income Non-Operating Expense	58,425 (100,588)	3,824	54,601 (100,588)	1427.85%
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	(42,163)	<u>3,824</u>	(45,987)	(1202.59)%
Change in Net Position	27,735	<u>50,704</u>	(22,969)	(45.30)%
Net Position, January 1,	<u>316,216</u>	<u>265,512</u>	50,704	19.10%
Net Position, December 31,	<u>\$343,951</u>	<u>\$316,216</u>	<u>\$27,735</u>	8.77%

Budgetary Highlights

The State of New Jersey requires local authorities to prepare and adopt annual budgets in accordance with the Local Authorities Fiscal Control Law and regulations adopted by the Local Finance Board pursuant to this statute and codified as N.J.A.C. 5:31-1 et seq. The statutory budget was designed to demonstrate to the Bureau of Authority Regulation of the Division of Local Government Services that the cash flows of the Authority for the coming year will be sufficient to cover operating expenses.

Budgetary Highlights (Continued)

The following tables provides a FY 2019 and FY 2018 budget comparison:

Budget vs. Actual FY 2019

	Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Variance
Unrestricted Net Position Utilized	<u>\$111,409</u>	<u>\$111,409</u>	<u>\$</u>
Operating Revenues: Annual Administration Fees Miscellaneous Total Operating Revenues	137,830 10,000 147,830	199,372 26,658 226,032	61,542 16,658 78,200
Non-Operating Revenues: Interest on Investments, Other	<u>4,136</u>	4,589	<u>453</u>
Total Non-Operating Revenues	<u>4,136</u>	<u>4,589</u>	<u>453</u>
Total Revenues and Net Position Utilized	<u>263,375</u>	342,028	<u>78,653</u>
Operating Appropriations: Administration and COPS:			
Salaries and Wages	98,600	96,600	2,000
Fringe Benefits Other Expenses	42,000 <u>122,775</u>	40,410 <u>97,308</u>	1,590 <u>25,467</u>
Total Operating Appropriations	<u>263,375</u>	234,318	<u>29,057</u>
Total Appropriations	<u>263,375</u>	234,318	<u>29,057</u>
Total Budgetary Income/(Loss)	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$107,710</u>	<u>\$107,710</u>

Budgetary Highlights (Continued)

Budget vs. Actual FY 2018

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Unrestricted Net Position Utilized	<u>\$112,053</u>	<u>\$112,053</u>	<u>\$</u>
Operating Revenues:			
Annual Administration Fees	137,830	237,388	99,558
Miscellaneous Total Operating Revenues	<u>11,736</u> 149,566	42,700 280,088	30,964 130,522
Total Operating Revenues	149,500	280,088	150,522
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Interest on Investments	<u>2,400</u>	<u>4,809</u>	<u>2,409</u>
Total Non-Operating Revenues	<u>2,400</u>	4,809	2,409
Total Revenues and Net Position			
Utilized	<u>264,019</u>	<u>396,950</u>	<u>132,931</u>
Operating Appropriations:			
Administration and COPS:			
Salaries and Wages	98,600	96,600	2,000
Fringe Benefits	38,193	37,415	778
Other Expenses	<u>127,226</u>	<u>75,024</u>	<u>52,202</u>
Total Operating Appropriations	<u>264,019</u>	209,039	<u>54,980</u>
Total Appropriations	<u>264,019</u>	209,039	<u>54,980</u>
Total Budgetary Income/(Loss)	\$	<u>\$187,911</u>	<u>\$187,911</u>

Economic Factors, Future Years' Budgets and Rates

The Commissioners and management of the Authority consider many factors when preparing each year's budget. The main factors are growth in the Authority's customer base.

Contacting the Authority

This financial report is designed to provide our customers and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the fees it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Passaic County Improvement Authority, 930 Riverview Drive, Suite 250, Totowa, NJ 07512.

Financial Statements

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PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets:		
Unrestricted:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	516,869	637,730
Accounts Receivable	58,957	47,544
	575,826	685,274
TOTAL ASSETS	575,826	685,274
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Debits:		
Deferred Outflows Related to Pension	46,716	67,125
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	46,716	67,125

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION **DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

	2019	2018
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Payable from Unrestricted Assets:		
Accounts Payable	25,702	31,451
Accounts Payable - Pension	13,500	13,400
Total Current Liabilities (Payable from Unrestricted Assets)	39,202	44,851
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Payable from Unrestricted Assets:		
Net Pension Obligation	244,944	266,498
Accrued Compensation Payable	5,387	6,873
Total Long-Term Liabilities	250,331	273,371
TOTAL LIABILITIES	289,533	318,222
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Credits:		
Deferred Inflows Related to Pension	90,756	90,226
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	90,756	90,226
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted: Undesignated	242,253	343,951
TOTAL NET POSITION	242,253	343,951

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues:		.
Administration Fees	199,372	237,388
Banc Program	26,658	42,700
Total Operating Revenues	226,030	280,088
Operating Expenses:		
Administation:		
Personnel - Salary & Benefits	54,004	54,066
Other Expenses	29,643	30,444
Cost of Providing Services:		
Personnel - Salary & Benefits	81,005	81,100
Other Expenses	67,665	44,580
	232,317	210,190
Operating Income (Loss)	(6,287)	69,898
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest Income	4,583	4,809
County of Passaic - Shared Service Agreement	(100,000)	(100,000)
Cancellation of Accounts Payables	-	53,616
Cancellation of Accounts Receivables	-	(588)
Other Income	6	-
	(95,411)	(42,163)
Change in Net Position	(101,698)	27,735
Net Position, January 1	343,951	316,216
Net Position, December 31	242,253	343,951

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash Received from Customers	\$	214,623	249,988
Cash Paid to Employees		(135,524)	(117,836)
Cash Paid to Suppliers and Others		(104,543)	(109,225)
Cash Paid to County of Passaic		(100,000)	(100,000)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	_	(125,444)	(77,073)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Interest Received		4,583	4,809
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u></u>	4,583	4,809
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(120,861)	(72,264)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, January 1,		637,730	709,994
Cash and Cash Equivalents, December 31,	\$	516,869	637,730
Analysis of Balance at December 31,			
Unrestricted - Cash and Cash Equivalents		516,869	637,730
	\$	516,869	637,730

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PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided Operating Activities:	by	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	\$_	(6,287)	69,898
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: (Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable (Increase)/Decrease in Prepaid Expenses Adjustment to Pension Obligation Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses County of Passaic - Shared Service Agreement Other Non-Operating Income		(11,413) - (515) (7,235) (100,000) 6	(30,100) 1,500 15,324 (33,695) (100,000)
Total Adjustments	<u></u>	(119,157)	(146,971)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$_	(125,444)	(77,073)

Notes to Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The Passaic County Improvement Authority (the "Authority") is a public body politic, corporate, organized and existing under the County Improvement Authorities Law, constituting Chapter 183 of the Pamphlet Laws of 160, as Amended and Supplemented (the "Act"), N.J.S.A. 40:37A-1, et. seq. The Authority has broad powers under the Act including, among others, the following: to retain, operate and administer its property; to provide for bonds and to secure their payment and rights of holders thereof; to charge and collect service charges for the use of its facilities and to revise such service charges to ensure that the revenues of the Authority will at all times be adequate to pay all operating and maintenance and expenses, including reserves, insurance, extensions and replacements, and to pay the principal of and the interest on any bonds or loans, and to maintain such reserves or sinking funds therefore as may be required by the terms of any contract of the Authority; and to make and enforce rules and regulations for the management of its business and affairs.

The Authority is governed by a Board of Commissioners (the "Board") consisting of five members appointed by the County of Passaic Board of Chosen Freeholders. An Executive Director is appointed by the Board and functions as Chief Executive Officer responsible for the daily operations of the Authority.

Component Unit

In evaluating how to define the Authority for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include any potential component units in the financial reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GASB Statements No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, and GASB Statement No. 61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in-substance part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit would be or is reported in a separate column in the financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

Component Unit, (continued)

The basic-but not the only-criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens.

A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Finally, the nature and significance of a potential component unit to the primary government could warrant its inclusion within the reporting entity.

Based upon the application of these criteria, the Authority has no component units and is a component unit of the County of Passaic.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounts of the Authority are organized on the basis of funds, in accordance with the various Bond Resolutions, each of which is considered a separate accounting activity. The operations of each system are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounting records that comprise its assets, deferred inflows and outflows, liabilities, net position, revenues and expenses. Government resources are allocated and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various activities are grouped into one generic fund type and one broad fund category, as follows:

Proprietary Fund Type

<u>Enterprise Fund</u>- The Enterprise Fund is used to account for governmental operations which are financed and operated in a manner similar to private enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to its users on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

B. <u>Measurement Focus</u>, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation, (continued)

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The Authority's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets, all deferred inflows and outflows and all liabilities associated with these operations are included on the Statement of Net Position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The Authority's financial transactions are recorded in accounts that are created by various resolutions adopted by the Authority to meet bond or note covenant requirements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management of the Authority 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 reporting period. Estimates are used to determine useful lives of leasehold improvements and certain claims and judgment liabilities, among other accounts. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

C. Assets, Deferred Inflows and Outflows, Liabilities and Net Position

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, cash in banks, certificates of deposit, deposits with the New Jersey Cash Management Fund and all short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase. Investments are reported at market value and except for the operating accounts are limited by the 1997 Bond Resolution as amended and supplemented thereto. Operating account investments are limited by NJSA 40A:5-15.1 et seq.

Inventory

The costs of inventories are deemed immaterial and are recognized as expenses when purchased rather than when consumed. The Authority does not record inventory on its statement of net position.

Accounts Receivable

All receivables are reported at their gross value and where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. Changes in the allowance for uncollectibles is recorded as an adjustment to revenue or as bad debt expenses depending on its effect on current year or prior year allowance amounts and the results of those changes.

Interfunds Receivable and Payable

During the course of its operations, the Authority has numerous transactions between funds (accounts) to finance operations, provide services, construct assets, and retire debt. To the extent that certain transactions between the accounts had not been paid or received as of the balance sheet dates, balances of interfund amounts receivable and payable have not been recorded.

Restricted Assets

Certain assets are classified as restricted on the statement of net position because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by the various Bond Resolutions as amended and supplemented thereto.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

C. Assets, Deferred Inflows and Outflows, Liabilities and Net Position, (continued)

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Statement of Net Position reports separate sections for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, reported after total assets, represents a reduction of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) at that time. Deferred inflows of resources, reported after total liabilities, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) at that time.

Transactions are classified as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources only when specifically prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards. The Authority is required to report the following as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:

Defined Benefit Pension Plans - The difference between expected (actuarial) and actual experience, changes in actuarial assumptions, net difference between projected (actuarial) and actual earnings on pension plan investments, changes in the Authority's proportion of expenses and liabilities to the pension as a whole, differences between the Authority's pension contribution and its proportionate share of contributions, and the Authority's pension contributions subsequent to the pension valuation measurement date.

Compensated Absences

Sick leave, personnel time, compensatory time and salary related payments and in certain instances vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the Authority will compensate the employee for the benefits.

Net Position

Restricted net position is limited to outside third-party restrictions either by law or by other organizations or persons external to the Authority. Unrestricted net position represents the net position neither restricted nor invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

C. Assets, Deferred Inflows and Outflows, Liabilities and Net Position, (continued)

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the Authority will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted — net position and unrestricted — net position in the financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Authority's policy to consider restricted — net position to have been depleted before unrestricted— net position is applied.

D. Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to customers for services, specifically, service charge fees for managing the conduit debt. Operating expenses include the cost of operations and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. State and federal grants for the operation of the Authority are considered operating revenues. Transactions or other events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence are reported as extraordinary items.

E. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Government Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placement. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements, and to provide financial statement users with additional essential information about debt. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The Authority believes this may impact the disclosures relating to debt in the notes to the financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

E. Recent Accounting Pronouncements, (continued)

In June 2018, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. This Statement is effect for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, though earlier application is encouraged. The Authority believes this Statement may impact the reporting of certain interest payments previously recorded as capital expenditures.

In August 2018, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued <u>GASB Statement No. 90</u>, *Majority Equity Interests – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. This Statement improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The Authority does not believe this Statement will have any effect on future financial statements.

In May 2019, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued <u>GASB Statement No. 91</u>, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. This Statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Authority believes this Statement will effect future financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

E. Recent Accounting Pronouncements, (continued)

In January 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued <u>GASB Statement No. 92</u>, *Omnibus*. This Statement enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions. The Authority does not believe this Statement will have any effect on future financial statements.

In March 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued <u>GASB Statement No. 93</u>, Replacement of Interbank Offering Rates. The objective of this Statement is to address certain issues with Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, as amended, Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020. The Authority does not believe this Statement will have any effect on future financial statements.

In March 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The Authority does not believe this Statement will have any effect on future financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, (continued)

E. Recent Accounting Pronouncements, (continued)

In May 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later. The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year: Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations; Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities: Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements; Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period; Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests; Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations; Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020; Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates; Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting); Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, Implementation Guidance *Update*—2018; Implementation Guide No. 2019-1, *Implementation Guidance Update*—2019; Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, Fiduciary Activities. The effective dates of the following pronouncements are postponed by 18 months; Statement No. 87, Leases; Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases. The requirements of this Statement are effective immediately.

In May 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued <u>GASB Statement No. 96</u>, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The Authority is still determining the effects, if any, this statement will have on future financial statements.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Authority annually prepares a operating budget for the General Fund. The budget is prepared in accordance with the Budget Manual for Local Public Authorities as promulgated by the Division of Local Government Services, Bureau of Authority Regulation, which differs in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The budgets serve as a plan for expenses and the proposed means for financing them. Budgetary control is exercised within the respective system.

The annual budgets are approved at least sixty days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. The budgets must be approved by the Board and submitted to the Division of Local Government Services, Bureau of Authority Regulation for approval prior to adoption. Budget adoptions and amendments are recorded in the Authority's minutes.

The encumbrance method of accounting is utilized by the Authority for budgetary purposes. Under this method purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures of resources are recorded to reserve a portion of the applicable budget appropriation.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, outstanding encumbrances at year-end for which goods or services are received, are classified to expenses and accounts payable. All other encumbrances in the annual budgeted funds are designated at year-end and are either cancelled or are included as reappropriations of unrestricted net position for the subsequent year.

3. <u>DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS</u>

Deposits - The Authority's deposits are insured through either the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) or New Jersey's Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act (GUDPA). The Authority is required to deposit their funds in a depository which is protecting such funds pursuant to GUDPA. The New Jersey Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act requires all banks doing business in the State of New Jersey to pledge collateral equal to at least 5% of the average amount of its public deposits and 100% of the average amount of its public funds in excess of the lessor of 75% of its capital funds or \$200 million for all deposits not covered by the FDIC.

3. <u>DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS</u>, (continued)

Bank balances are insured up to \$250,000 in the aggregate by the FDIC for each bank. SPIC replaces cash claims up to a maximum of \$250,000 for each failed brokerage firm. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the book value of the Authority's deposits were \$516,869 and \$637,730, respectively, and bank balances of the Authority's cash and deposits amounted to \$529,778 and \$644,637, respectively.

The Authority's deposits which are displayed on the balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents" are categorized as:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Depository Account		
Insured: Unrestricted	<u>\$516,869</u>	<u>\$637,730</u>
	<u>\$516,869</u>	<u>\$637,730</u>

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, none of the Authority's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk.

4. USER CHARGES AND OTHER FEES RECEIVABLE

User charges and other fees receivable at December 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Accounts Receivable - Administrative Fees	<u>\$58,957</u>	<u>\$47,544</u>
Total Accounts Receivable	<u>\$58,957</u>	<u>\$47,544</u>

5. CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The Authority has issued debt on behalf of third-party entities. The Authority has no obligation for the debt beyond the resources provided by the related leases or loans, and, accordingly, the debt is not reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

5. <u>CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS</u>, (continued)

The Authority has issued and has outstanding the following conduit debt obligations as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Balance		:	Balance
	Dec. 31, 2018	<u>Issued</u>	Retired	Dec. 31, 2019
2005 Parking Facility Revenue Bonds (Note A)	\$ 13,865,000	\$	\$555,000	\$13,310,000
2009 County Guaranteed Loan Revenue Bonds	5,892,000		3,332,000	2,560,000
2010 Yashiva K"Tana Revenue Refund Bonds	16,731,360		739,524	15,991,836
2010 Hospital Plaza Corporation Project Bonds	1,360,000		670,000	690,000
2010 Recovery Zone Project Bonds	7,391,000		499,000	6,892,000
2012 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds for Preakness				
Healthcare Center Expansion Project	50,770,000		2,190,000	48,580,000
2015 Government Loan Revenue for City of Paterson				
Project	15,020,000		1,485,000	13,535,000
2015 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds for Prosecutor's				
Office Building Project	2,605,000		320,000	2,285,000
2015 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds for Preakness				
Healthcare Center Expansion Project	18,265,000		685,000	17,580,000
2017 Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds for City of	, ,		•	, ,
Paterson Project	30,980,000		2,850,000	28,130,000
2017 Hospital Plaza Corporation Project Refunding Bonds	24,505,000		, ,	24,505,000
2018 DPW Building Revenue Bonds	14,530,000		815,000	13,715,000
2018 BAN for City of Paterson Project	15,605,000		15,605,000	, ,
2019 BAN for City of Paterson Project	,,	23,265,000	, ,	23,265,000
2019 SLGS Certificate		2,713,555		2,713,555
	h.,			
	\$217,519,360	\$25,978,555	\$29,745,524	\$213,752,391

5. <u>CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS</u>, (continued)

	Balance			Balance
	Dec. 31, 2017	<u>Issued</u>	Retired	Dec. 31, 2018
2005 Parking Facility Revenue Bonds (Note A)	\$ 14,395,000		530,000	13,865,000
2009 County Guaranteed Loan Revenue Bonds	6,542,000		650,000	5,892,000
2010 Yashiva K"Tana Revenue Refund Bonds	17,443,985		712,625	16,731,360
2010 Hospital Plaza Corporation Project Bonds	2,015,000		655,000	1,360,000
2010 Recovery Zone Project Bonds	7,852,000		461,000	7,391,000
2012 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds for Preakness				
Healthcare Center Expansion Project	52,875,000		2,105,000	50,770,000
2015 Government Loan Revenue for City of Paterson				
Project	17,015,000		1,995,000	15,020,000
2015 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds for Prosecutor's				
Office Building Project	2,915,000		310,000	2,605,000
2015 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds for Preakness				
Healthcare Center Expansion Project	18,920,000		655,000	18,265,000
2017 Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds for City of				
Paterson Project	33,835,000		2,855,000	30,980,000
2017 Hospital Plaza Corporation Project Refunding Bonds	24,650,000		145,000	24,505,000
2018 DPW Building Revenue Bonds		14,530,000		14,530,000
2018 BAN for City of Paterson Project		15,605,000		15,605,000
·				
	198,457,985	30,135,000	11,073,625	217,519,360

A. Series 2005 Revenue Bonds

In April 2005, the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$18,370,000 with a final maturity of April 15, 2024, and an interest rate varying from 3.10% to 5.10%. The Series 2005 Bonds were issued pursuant to (i) finance a portion of the development, design and construction costs of an approximately 960-space parking garage facility on the premises owned by the Parking Authority; (ii) fund capitalized interest on the Series 2005 Bonds from their date of initial issuance and delivery through and including April 15, 2007; (iii) fund the Bonds Reserve Fund Requirement and; (v) reimburse the Parking Authority for a portion of the costs of acquiring the Property.

B. Series 2009 Revenue Bonds

In October 2009, the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$8,587,000 with a final maturity of October 1, 2025, and an interest rate varying from 4.00% to 5.50%. The Series 2009 Bonds were issued to provide funds to make loans to certain municipalities in the County of Passaic, New Jersey to (i) refinance certain of the outstanding bonds anticipation notes of the Borrowers; and (ii) pay certain of the costs of issuance of the Series 2009 Bonds and the Borrower Bonds.

5. CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS, (continued)

C. Series 2010 Refund Bonds

In August 2010, the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$21,931,500 with a final maturity of September 5, 2035, and an interest rate varying from 4.00% to 5.50%. The Series 2010 Bonds were issued to consolidate previously issued taxable and tax-exempt notes, mortgages and loans. In June 2018, the PCIA modified the existing credit facility by terminating the existing swap and executing a new 10-year interest swap rate. The Yeshiva Ktana of Passaic, a not-for-profit educational institution located in the City of Passaic.

D. Series 2010 Hospital Plaza Project Bonds

In October 2010 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$29,620,000 with a final maturity of May 1, 2042, and an interest rate varying from 3.00% to 5.00%. The Bonds fully consist of Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds. The Series 2010 Bonds were issued to make a loan to 200 Hospital Plaza Corporation to (i) finance a portion of Project Costs associated with the design and construction of a mixed-use parking/retail seven-level structure consisting of approximately 1,120 parking spaces and approximately 20,400 square feet of retail space in Paterson, New Jersey; (ii) pay capitalized interest on the Series 2010 Bonds for a period of 18 months; (iii) fund the Series 2010 Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account in the Debt Service Reserve Fund in an amount equal to the Series 2010 Bonds Reserve Requirement; and (iv) pay certain Costs of Issuance relating to the Series 2010 Bonds.

E. Series 2010 Recovery Zone Project Bonds

In July 2010 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$10,292,000 with a final maturity of August 1, 2031, and an interest rate varying from 1.66% to 6.54%. The Bonds fully consist of Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds. The Series 2010 Recovery Zone Project Bonds were issued in response to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009. The ARRA was a stimulus package enacted to promote public spending and create jobs through the Great Recession in 2009. These bonds were issued to provide funds to finance (i) the costs associated with the construction of a new municipal Justice Complex and the acquisition of all materials and equipment, and completion of all work necessary for the Complex for Little Falls, (ii) the replacement of approximately 11,800 feet of water main, water connections and fire hydrants along Ringwood Avenue in Wanaque, New Jersey, and (iii) the street paving and other capital projects on behalf of the County of Passaic. The Little Falls and Wanaque Projects were enacted in pursuant of the ARRA of 2009.

5. <u>CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS</u>, (continued)

F. Series 2012 Refunding Bonds

In August 2012 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$57,425,000 with a final maturity of March 15, 2035, and an interest rate varying from 1.50% to 5.00%. The Series 2012 Preakness Bonds were issued to provide funds to finance (i) the advance refunding of a portion of the Authority's outstanding Preakness Healthcare Center Expansion Project Lease Revenue Bonds (Series 2005), and (ii) the costs of issuance associated with the Series 2012 Preakness Bonds.

G. Series 2015 Government Loan Revenue

In December 2015 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$24,795,000 with a final maturity of August 1, 2031, and an interest rate varying from 2.00% to 5.00%. The Bonds fully consist of Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds. The Series 2015 Bonds were issued to provide funds to make a loan to the City of Paterson, New Jersey to (i) refinance certain outstanding general capital bond anticipation notes, emergency notes, special emergency notes and tax appeal refunding bonds anticipation notes of the City of Paterson, and (ii) pay certain of the costs of issuance of the Series 2015 Bonds, and the Borrower Bonds.

H. Series 2015 Refunding Bonds - Prosecutor's Office

In June 2015 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$3,510,000 with a final maturity of December 15, 2025, and an interest rate varying from 2.00% to 5.00%. The Series 2015 Prosecutor's Building Bonds were issued to provide funds to finance (i) the advance refunding of a portion of the Authority's outstanding Prosecutor's Office Building Improvement Project Lease Revenue Bonds (Series 2005), and (ii) the costs of issuance associated with the Series 2015 Prosecutor's Building Bonds.

I. Series 2015 Refunding Bonds – Preakness Healthcare Center

In June 2015 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$19,550,000 with a final maturity of May 1, 2025, and an interest rate varying from 3.125% to 5.00%. The Series 2015 Preakness Bonds were issued to provide funds to finance (i) the advance refunding of a portion of the Authority's outstanding Preakness Healthcare Center Expansion Project Lease Revenue Bonds (Series 2006), and (ii) the costs of issuance associated with the Series 2015 Preakness Bonds.

5. <u>CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS</u>, (continued)

J. Series 2017 Revenue Bonds

In June 2017 the PICA issued bonds in the amount of \$33,835,000 with a final maturity of June 15, 2037, and an interest rate varying from 2.00% to 5.00%. The Bonds fully consist of Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds. Proceeds from the Series 2017 bonds were used to provide funds to make loan to the City of Paterson New Jersey for various capital improvements.

K. Series 2017 Revenue Refunding Bonds

In December 2017 the PCIA issued bonds in the amount of \$24,650,000 with a final maturity of May 1, 2042, and an interest rate varying from 2.00% to 5.00%. The bonds fully consist of Governmental Loan Revenue Bonds. The Series 2017 Bonds were issued to make a loan to 200 Hospital Plaza Corporation. The proceeds will be used to (i) advance refund of all of the Authority's County Guaranteed Parking Revenue Bonds (Series 2010 Bonds) maturing in the years 20121 through 2042, and (ii) pay certain Costs of Issuance relating to the Series 2017 Bonds.

L. Series 2018 Revenue Bonds

In July 2018 the PCIA issued bonds in the amount of \$14,530,000 with a final maturity of May 1, 2033, and an interest rate of 5.00%. The bonds fully consist of County General Obligation Lease Revenue Bonds. The Series 2018 Bonds were issued to provide funding for the construction, reconstruction and equipment of a new County Department of Public Works building on a certain piece of real property currently owned by the County ("Project Site").

M. Series 2019 Bond Anticipation Notes

In August 2019, the PCIA issued bond anticipation notes in the amount of \$23,265,000 with a maturity date of August 25, 2020. The 2019 BANs were issued to finance various projects for the City of Paterson.

N. Series 2019 SLGS Certificate

In December 2019, the PCIA partially defeased \$2,713,555 of the 2009 Revenue Bonds with a Series 2019 SLGS Certificate. This certificate has a maturity date of January 31, 2020, and an interest rate of 1.55%.

5. <u>CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS</u>, (continued)

O. Passaic County Banc Program

In addition to the debt obligations described above, the Authority allows local government entities to take advantage of below market tax-exempt interest rate when financing equipment purchases through the Passaic County Banc Program. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority had issued and has outstanding the following conduit debt obligations through this program:

	Balance			Balance
	Dec. 31, 2018	<u>Issued</u>	Retired	Dec. 31, 2019
2014 Banc Program	10,317,353		968,639	9,348,714
2015 Banc Program	1,224,855		606,995	617,860
2016 Banc Program	1,191,194		420,682	770,512
2017 Banc Program	2,309,343		622,579	1,686,764
2018 Banc Program	3,623,648		1,214,862	2,408,786
2019 Banc Program		2,798,887		2,798,887
	\$ 18,666,393	2,798,887	3,833,757	17,631,523
	C. I	Amilian areas a constant and a const		
	Balance			Balance
	Dec. 31, 2017	Issued	Retired	Dec. 31, 2018
2013 Banc Program	257,648		257,648	
2014 Banc Program	11,245,799		928,446	10,317,353
2015 Banc Program	1,821,176		596,321	1,224,855
2016 Banc Program	1,605,049		413,855	1,191,194
2017 Banc Program	1,104,321	1,816,252	611,230	2,309,343
2018 Banc Program	· · ·	4,141,428	517,780	3,623,648
-				
	\$16,033,993	5,957,680	3,325,280	18,666,393

5. CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS, (continued)

P. Forward Bond Purchase Agreement

On December 15, 2010, the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (the "NJEFA") issued \$13,635,000 Revenue Bonds, Passaic County Community College Issue, Series 2010C (the "Prior Bonds"). Pursuant to the Official Statement and other documents relating to the Prior Bonds, the College has a general obligation to make Basic Lease Payments and Additional Lease Payments to the NJEFA. The Basic Lease Payments are sufficient to pay principal and interest on the prior bonds. The Prior Bonds includes \$11,475,000 in outstanding callable maturities that have interest rates between 4.375% and 5.375% that are subject to redemption on or after July 1, 2020. These rates were greater than the market interest rates in 2018. The PCIA estimated that is the Prior Bonds were advance refunded in the 2018 marketplace, they would produce approximately \$790,000 in savings (assuming a County Guaranty). However, due to changes in tax law, advance refundings are no longer permissible on a tax-exempt basis.

To take advantage of favorable interest rates, the PCIA, the College and the County entered into a Forward Bond Purchase Agreement in October 2018 which generated an upfront payment of \$470,000 (4.10% of the callable Prior Bonds) to the College in exchange for giving the Purchaser a Purchase Option. Pursuant to the Purchase Option, the Authority, the College and the County agreed to issue and deliver County-Guaranteed Refunding Bonds to the Purchaser for a purchase price sufficient to defease the Prior Bonds. The debt service on the Refunding Bonds substantially mirrors the debt service on the Prior Bonds and does not exceed it. The Refunding Bonds are not callable. The net effect of this transaction is that the College will make payments until the original final maturity of the Prior Bonds (July 1, 2041) as if the Prior Bonds had not been refunded, except that it is better off by the amount of the upfront payment.

6. PENSION PLANS

Description of Plans:

Authority employees participate in one of the two contributory, defined benefit public employee retirement systems: the State of New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) or the Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP), a tax-qualified defined contribution money purchase pension plan under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) 401(a).

6. PENSION PLAN, (continued)

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Plan Description

The State of New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of New Jersey, Division of Pensions and Benefits (the "Division"). For additional information about the PERS, please refer to the Division's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which can be found at www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annrpts.shtml.

Benefits Provided

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A. PERS provides retirement, death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service, except for medical benefits, which vest after 25 years of service or under the disability provisions of PERS. The following represents the membership tiers for PERS:

<u>Tier</u>	Definition
1	Members who were enrolled prior to July 1, 2007
2	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after July 1, 2007 and prior to November 2, 2008
3	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after November 2, 2008 and prior to May 22, 2010
4	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after May 22, 2010 and prior to June 28, 2011
5	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after June 28, 2011

Service retirement benefits of 1/55th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tiers 1 and 2 members upon reaching age 60 and to Tier 3 members upon reaching age 62. Service retirement benefits of 1/60th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tier 4 members upon reaching age 62 and to Tier 5 members upon reaching age 65. Early retirement benefits are available to Tiers 1 and 2 members before reaching age 60, to Tiers 3 and 4 before age 62 with 25 or more years of service credit and Tier 5 with 30 or more years of service credit before age 65. Benefits are reduced by a fraction of a percent for each month that a member retires prior to the age at which a member can receive full early retirement benefits in accordance with their respective tier. Tier 1 members can receive an unreduced benefit from age 55 to age 60 if they have at least 25 years of service. Deferred retirement is available to members who have at least 10 years of service credit and have not reached the service retirement age for the respective tier.

6. PENSION PLAN, (continued)

<u>Defined Contribution Retirement Program</u>

Prudential Financial jointly administers the DCRP investments with the NJ Division of Pensions and Benefits. If an employee is ineligible to enroll in the PERS or PFRS, the employee may be eligible to enroll in the DCRP. DCRP provides eligible members with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance and disability coverage. Vesting is immediate upon enrollment for members of the DCRP.

The State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, issues publicly available financial reports that include the financial statements and required supplementary information of the DCRP. The financial reports may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, PO Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625-0295.

Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Employee contributions are based on percentages of 5.50% for DCRP of employees' annual compensation, as defined. The DCRP was established July 1, 2007, under the provisions of Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and expanded under the provisions of Chapter 89, P.L. 2008. Employee contributions for DCRP are matched by a 3% employer contribution.

Contribution Requirements

The contribution policy is set by laws of the State of New Jersey and, in most retirement systems, contributions are required by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. The pension funds originally provided for employee contributions based on 7.5% for PERS. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate in all Funds. The actuarially determined employer contribution includes funding for cost-of-living adjustments and noncontributory death benefits in the PERS.

The Authority's contribution to the various plans, equal to the required contributions for each year, were as follows:

Fiscal	
<u>Year</u>	<u>PERS</u>
2019	\$13,463
2018	12,543
2017	12,542

6. PENSION PLAN, (continued)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR PENSION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PER - GASB NO. 68

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority reported a liability of \$244,944 and \$266,498 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the Authority's proportion was 0.0013594043 percent, which was an increase of 0.0000000059 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$12,948. At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to PERS from the following sources:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Changes of assumptions	\$24,459	\$43,915
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Authority	4,396	5,082
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,361	4,728
Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,500	13,400
Total	<u>\$46,716</u>	<u>\$67,125</u>
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Changes of assumptions	2019 \$85,019	2018 \$85,212
Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		
Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Authority contributions and proportionate share of contributions	\$85,019	\$85,212
Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Authority	\$85,019 3,867	\$85,212 3,874

6. PENSION PLAN, (continued)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR PENSION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PER - GASB NO. 68, (continued)

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), (continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date (June 30, 2019) will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions (excluding changes in proportion) will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2018
Year ended:		
2019	\$	\$1,850
2020	(7,073)	(2,561)
2021	(22,944)	(18,363)
2022	(20,488)	(15,918)
2023	(9,620)	(5,097)
2024	(988)	

Changes in Proportion

The previous amounts do not include employer specific deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to changes in proportion. These amounts should be recognized (amortized) by each employer over the average of the expected remaining service lives of all plan members, which is 5.21, 5.63, 5.48, 5.57, 5.72 and 6.44 years for 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounts, respectively.

Additional Information

Local Group Collective balances net of nonemployer (State of New Jersey) balances at December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018 are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2018
Collective deferred outflows of resources	\$3,149,522,616	\$4,684,852,302
Collective deferred inflows of resources	7,645,087,574	7,646,736,226
Collective net pension liability	18,018,482,972	19,689,501,539
Authority's Proportion	0.0013594043%	0.0013535048%

6. PENSION PLAN, (continued)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR PENSION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PER - GASB NO. 68, (continued)

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The collective total pension liability for the June 30, 2019 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, which rolled forward to June 30, 2019. This actuarial valuation used the following assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement.

Inflation Rate:

Price 2.75% Wage 3.25%

Salary Increases:

Through 2026 2.00-6.00% (based on years of service)
Thereafter 3.00-7.00% (based on years of service)

Investment Rate of Return 7.00 Percent

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018. It is likely that future experience will not exactly conform to these assumptions. To the extent that actual experience deviates from these assumptions, the emerging liabilities may be higher or lower than anticipated. The more the experience deviates, the larger the impact on future financial statements.

Mortality Rates

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Below-Median Income Employee mortality table with an 82.2% adjustment for males and 101.4% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Below-Median Income Healthy Retiree mortality table with a 91.4% adjustment for males and 99.7% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Disability retirement rates used to value disabled retirees were based on the Pub-2010 Non- Safety Disabled Retiree mortality table with a 127.7% adjustment for males and 117.2% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Mortality improvement based on Scale MP-2019.

6. <u>PENSION PLAN</u>, (continued)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR PENSION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PER - GASB NO. 68, (continued)

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), (continued)

Long-Term Rate of Return

In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments (7.00% at June 30, 2019) is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investments and Division of Pensions and Benefits, the board of trustees and the actuaries. The long-term expected rate of return was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in PERS's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target <u>Allocation</u>	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Risk Mitigation Strategies	3.00%	4.67%
Cash equivalents	5.00%	2.00%
U.S. Treasuries	5.00%	2.68%
Investment grade credit	10.00%	4.25%
High yield	2.00%	5.37%
Private credit	6.00%	7.92%
Real assets	2.50%	9.31%
Real estate	7.50%	8.33%
U.S. equity	28.00%	8.26%
Non-U.S. developed markets equity	12.50%	9.00%
Emerging markets equity	6.50%	11.37%
Private equity	12.00%	10.85%

6. <u>PENSION PLAN</u>, (continued)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR PENSION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PER - GASB NO. 68, (continued)

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), (continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.28% as of June 30, 2019. This single blended discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00% and a municipal bond rate of 3.50% as of June 30, 2019 based on the Bond Buyer GO 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made based on the contribution rate in the most recent fiscal year. The State employer contributed 70% of the actuarially determined contributions and the local employers contributed 100% of their actuarially determined contributions. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through 2057. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2057 and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Collective Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the collective net pension liability of the participating employers as of June 30, 2019 calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above as well as what the collective net pension liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1 -percentage point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	June 30, 2019	
1%	At Current	1%
Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
<u>5.28%</u>	<u>6.28%</u>	<u>7.28%</u>
\$311,557	\$244,944	\$191,953
	June 30, 2018	
1%	At Current	1%
Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
<u>4.66%</u>	<u>5.66%</u>	<u>6.66%</u>
\$335,094	\$266,498	\$208,954
	Decrease 5.28% \$311,557 1% Decrease 4.66%	1% At Current Decrease Discount Rate 5.28% 6.28% \$311,557 \$244,944 June 30, 2018 1% At Current Decrease Discount Rate 4.66% 5.66%

6. <u>PENSION PLAN</u>, (continued)

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR PENSION IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PER - GASB NO. 68, (continued)

Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), (continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Financial Report for the State of New Jersey Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). The financial report may be accessed at www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions.

7. ACCRUED SICK AND VACATION BENEFITS

The Authority permits it's employees to accrue a limited amount of unused vacation and sick pay, which may be paid upon retirement or death at an agreed-upon rate. It is estimated that the current cost of such unpaid compensation would approximate \$5,387 and \$6,873 at December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. This amount is reported as a liability and it is expected that the cost of such unpaid compensations would be included in the Authority's budget operating expenditures in the year in which it is used.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On July 19, 2019, the PCIA entered into a sale-leaseback transaction with the City of Paterson Board of Education for \$12,126,000. The leaseback is for textbooks and will be for a period of 5 years.

The Authority's attorney has informed management of no other commitments or contingent liabilities.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to property, general liability, automobile coverage, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; termination of employees and natural disasters. The Authority has obtained commercial insurance coverage to guard against these events to minimize the exposure to the Authority should they occur.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year nor have there been any settlements in excess of insurance coverage's in any of the prior three years.

The Authority has joined the County of Passaic self insured health and prescription benefits plan for its employees. The participating members fund the entire cost of the plan. Claims are paid directly by the plan.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT, (continued)

The Authority is a member of the County of Passaic's Self Insurance pool for property, general liability and automobile liability.

The relationship between the Authority and the County of Passaic is governed by a contract and by-laws that have been adopted by resolution of the unit's governing body. The Authority has agreed to pay an annual installment based on a computation of the Authority's share of the County's premium as provided by the County. In return for this, the County of Passaic administers the Authority's insurance funds.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 9, 2020, Governor Phil Murphy signed Executive Order No. 103 that declared a State of Emergency and Public Health Emergency across all 21 counties in New Jersey in response to address the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. At the time of this report, the overall effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are unknown. In efforts to reduce the spread of the virus, many companies and organizations have either reduced staff or closed down, thus creating a potential financial dilemma among many of the ratepayers in the municipalities serviced by the Passaic County Improvement Authority. The Authority has identified several risks as a result of this pandemic, including a possible delay in collection of administration fees and cash flow shortages as the result of these delayed collections. The Authority will continue to monitor the situation closely.

In June 2020, the Authority issued \$11,475,000 County Guaranteed Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020 on behalf of the Passaic County Community College to refund the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Revenue Bonds, Passaic County Community College Issue, Series 2010C. These bonds have a final maturity on July 1, 2041 and an interest rate varying from 4.375% to 5.375%.

The Authority has evaluated subsequent events through July 8, 2020, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued and no other items were noted for disclosure.

11. UNRESTRICTED NET POSITION

The Authority's unrestricted:undesignated net position was comprised of the following at December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Pension Related Available for Use in Future Budgets	\$(302,484) _544,737	\$(302,999) _646,950
	<u>\$242,253</u>	<u>\$343,951</u>

Required Supplementary Information - Part II

PASSIAC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) Schedules of Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Authority's Share of Net Pension Liability - PERS Last 10 Fiscal Years*

		2019		2018	-	2017		2016		2015		2014
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.001	0.0013594043%	0.0	0.0013535048%	0.00	0.0013539607%		0.0013235242%		0.0013199465%		0.0013167382%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	< >	244,944	6 ∕9	266,498	↔	315,180	€9	391,990	64)	296,302	69	246,529
Authority's covered payroll - PERS	69	96,600	69	96,600	6	97,403	69	798,96	6 /3	93,370	60	91,054
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		253.57%		275.88%		323.58%		404.67%		317.34%		270.75%

* GASB requires that ten years of information be presented. However, since 2015 was the first year of GASB 68 implementation ten years is not presented. Each year thereafter, an additional year will be included until ten years of data is presented.

PASSIAC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC)
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority's Contributions - PERS
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
Contractually required contribution		13,463		12,543		12,542		11,348		10,855		11,074
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(13,463)		(12,543)		(12,542)		(11,348)		(10,855)		(11,074)
Contribution deficiency (excess)		F	-	-		1		F	Particular de la constitución de	1		t
Authority's covered payroll - PERS	↔	96,600	69	96,600	↔	97,403	₩	798'96	69	93,370	69	91,054
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		13.94%		12.98%		12.88%		11.72%		11.63%		12.16%

GASB 68 implementation ten years is not presented. Each year thereafter, an additional year will be included until ten * GASB requires that ten years of information be presented. However, since 2015 was the first year of years of data is presented.

PASSIAC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) Note to Required Schedules of Supplementary Information - Part III

Note to Required Schedules of Supplementary Information - Part III For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS)

Change in Benefit Terms - None

Change in Assumptions - the discount rate changed from 5.66% as of June 30, 2018 to 6.28% as of June 30, 2019, in accordance with Paragraph 44 of GASB Statement No. 67.

Supplementary Schedules

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 Unrestricted:
	Undesignated
Operating Revenues:	
Administration Fees	\$ 199,372
Banc Program	26,658
Total Operating Revenues	 226,030
Operating Expenses:	
Administation	83,647
Cost of Providing Services	 148,670
Total Operating Expenses	 232,317
Operating Income (Loss)	 (6,287)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest Income	4,583
County of Passaic - Shared Service Agreement	(100,000)
Other Income	 6
	 (95,411)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(101,698)
Net Position, January 1	\$ 343,951
Net Position, December 31	\$ 242,253

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS UNRESTRICTED AND RESTRICTED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDEDDECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - January 1, 2019	\$	637,730
Cash Receipts:		
Interest on Investments		4,583
Administration Fees		187,965
Banc Program	<u> </u>	26,658
Total Cash Receipts		219,206
Cash Disbursements:		
Operations		240,067
County of Passaic Agreement	· 	100,000
Total Operating Expenses		340,067
Cash and Cash Equivalents - December 31, 2019	per contraction of the Contracti	516,869
Analysis of Balance:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		516,869
		516,869
Unrestricted		516,869
		516,869

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES COMPARED TO BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	FY 2019 Adopted Budget	FY 2019 Budget as Amended	Current Year Actual	Excess / (Deficit)	Prior Year Actual
Revenues:				<u> </u>	
Unrestricted Net Position \$	111,409	111,409	111,409	-	112,053
Operating Revenues:		,.	,		,
Administration Fees	137,830	137,830	199,372	61,542	237,388
Banc Program	10,000	10,000	26,658	16,658	42,700
Non Operating Revenues:	,		,	14,010	12,700
Interest on Investments and Deposits	2,400	2,400	4,583	2,183	4,809
Due from Tourism	1,736	1,736	1,505	(1,736)	4,005
Other Income	-,	-,,,,,,	6	6	
					-
Total Revenues and Unrestricted Net Position	263,375	263,375	342,028	78,653	396,950
Expenses:					
Operating Appropriations:					
Administration					
Personnel:					
Salaries and wages	39,440	39,440	38,640	800	38,640
Fringe Benefits	16,800	16,800	16,164	636	,
Other Expenses:	10,000	10,800	10,104	030	14,966
Dues and Subscriptions	1,200	1,200	1 147	53	1 400
•			1,147		1,409
Office Supplies	600	600	714	(114)	1,146
Payroll Expense	2,760	2,760	2,516	244	2,781
Phone	800	800	755	45	799
Postage	150	150	194	(44)	139
Professional Fees	17,275	17,275	6,142	11,133	5,995
Rent	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	18,000
Surety Bond	175	175	175	-	175
Cost of Producing Services					
Personnel:					
Salaries and wages	59,160	59,160	57,960	1,200	57,960
Fringe Benefits	25,200	25,200	24,246	954	22,449
Other Expenses:					
Automobile Expense (Mileage, Parking, Tolls)	850	850	790	60	591
Travel (Lodging, Meals)	850	850	74	776	731
Conferences	1,500	1,500	4,208	(2,708)	3,480
Payroll Expense	4,140	4,140	3,774	366	4,172
Professional Fees	74,475	74,475	58,819	15,656	35,606
Total Administration	207,135	207,135	179,514	27,621	155,433
Total Expenses	263,375	263,375	234,318	29,057	209,039
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenses	-	-	107,710	107,710	187,911
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP: Unrestricted Net Position County of Passaic - Shared Service Agreement Cancellation of Accounts Payables Cancellation of Accounts Receivables Accrued Compensation Payable Adjustment Net Pension Adjustments			(111,409) (100,000) - - 1,486 515		(112,053) (100,000) 53,616 (588) 2,415 (3,566)
Change in Net Position			(101,698)		27,735

SCHEDULE 4

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC) ROSTER OF OFFICIALS DECEMBER 31, 2019

COMMISSIONERS	<u>POSITION</u>	TERM EXPIRES
Dennis Marco	Chairperson	03/2021
Joseph Petriello	Vice Chairperson	03/2023
Ronda Casson Cotroneo	Deputy Secretary	to 10/16/2019
Michael Bradley	Secretary/Treasurer	03/2024
Wayne Alston	Commissioner	03/2024

Report Pursuant to Government Auditing Standards



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

Honorable Chairperson and Commissioners Passaic County Improvement Authority 930 Riverview Drive, Suite 250 Totowa, NJ 07512

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; audit requirements as prescribed by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey; and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Passaic County Improvement Authority, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 8, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit on the financial statements, we considered the Passaic County Improvement Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Passaic County Improvement Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Passaic County Improvement Authority's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.



Honorable Chairman and Members of the Passaic County Improvement Authority Page 2.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

WIELKOTZ & COMPANY, LLC Certified Public Accountants Pompton Lakes, New Jersey

July 8, 2020

General Comments and Recommendations

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC)

GENERAL COMMENTS

Contracts and Agreements Required to be Advertised Per N.J.S. 40A:11-3

N.J.S.A. 40A:11-2 contains definitions for terms used throughout N.J.S.A. 40A:11-1 et seq. and was amended under P.L. 1999, c.440. It includes as subsection (23) the term 'competitive contracting', which is defined as "the method described in sections 1 through 5 of P.L. 1999, c.440 (C.40:11-4.1 through C.40A:11-4.5) of contracting for specialized goods and services in which formal proposals are solicited from vendors' formal proposals are evaluated by the purchasing agent or counsel; and the governing body awards a contract to a vendor or vendors from among the formal proposals received."

N.J.S.A. 40A:11-3 was amended with P.L. 1999, c.440 to raise the bid threshold and require award by governing body resolution. "When the cost or price of any contract awarded by the purchasing agent in the aggregate does not exceed in a contract year the total sum of \$17,500, the contract may be awarded by a purchasing agent when so authorized by ordinance or resolution as appropriate to the contracting unit, of the governing body of the contracting unit without public advertising for bids and bidding therefore, except that the governing body may adopt an ordinance or resolution to set a lower threshold for the receipt of public bids or the solicitation of competitive quotations." If the purchasing agent is qualified pursuant to subsection b. of section 9 of P.L. 1971, c.198 (C.40A:11-9), the governing body of the contracting unit may establish that the bid threshold may be up to \$40,000. Such authorization may be granted for each contract or by a general delegation of the power to negotiate and award such contracts pursuant to this section.

N.J.S.A. 40A:11-4 states that every contract awarded by the contracting agent for the provision or performance of any goods or services, the cost of which in the aggregate exceeds the bid threshold, shall be awarded only by resolution of the governing body of the contracting unit to the lowest responsible bidder after public advertising for bids and bidding therefor, except as is provided otherwise in this act of specifically by any other law. The governing body of a contracting unit may, be resolution approved by a majority of the governing body and subject to subsections b. and c. of this section, disqualify a bidder who would otherwise be determined to be the lowest responsible bidder, if the governing body finds that it has had prior negative experience with the bidder.

Effective July 1, 2015, the bid threshold, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40A:11-3 and 40A:11-4 (as amended) is \$17,500 and with a qualified purchasing agent the threshold may be up to \$40,000.

N.J.S.A. 40A:11-15 was amended with P.L. 1999, c.440 to extend the base contract period. "Any contract made pursuant to this section may be awarded for a period of 24 consecutive months, except that contracts for professional services pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of N.J.S.A. 40A:11-5 may be awarded for a period not exceeding 12 consecutive months."

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC)

GENERAL COMMENTS (CONTINUED)

The governing body of the Authority has the responsibility of determining whether the expenditures in any category will exceed the statutory threshold within the contract year. Where question arises as to whether any contract or agreement might result in violation of the statute, the Authority Counsel's opinion should be sought before a commitment is made.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the awarding of contracts and agreements for "Professional Services" N.J.S. 40A:11-5.

Inasmuch as the system of records did not provide for an accumulation of payments for categories for the performance of any work or the furnishing or hiring of any material or supplies, the results of such an accumulation could not reasonably be ascertained. Disbursements were reviewed, however, to determine whether any clear cut violation existed. No violations were disclosed.

The results of our examination indicated that no individual payments, contracts, or agreements were made "for the performance of any work or the furnishing or hiring of any materials or supplies," in excess of the statutory thresholds where there had been no advertising for bids in accordance with the provision of N.J.S.A. 40A:11-4.

PASSAIC COUNTY IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COUNTY OF PASSAIC)

STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Problems and weaknesses noted in our review were not of such magnitude that they would affect our ability to express an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole.

We wish to thank the Passaic County Improvement Authority for their cooperation during the performance of our audit.

Respectfully submitted,

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WIELKOTZ & COMPANY, LLC Certified Public Accountants

Pompton Lakes, New Jersey