#### TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

### TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

#### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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## FALLON & LARSEN LLP

Certified Public Accountants

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Commissioners Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority Neptune, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority (the "Authority") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, as listed in the accompanying table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and in compliance with audit requirements as prescribed by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated May 6, 2011, on our consideration of the Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. 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 the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered for assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 13 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 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 inquires, 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Neptune Sewerage Authority's financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying financial information listed as supplementary data in the table of contents is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey and is not a required part of 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Fallon & Lawn LLD

May 6, 2011

Fallon & Larsen LLP

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

The Board of Commissioners Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority Neptune, New Jersey

We have audited the financial statements of the Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority (the "Authority"), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated May 6, 2011. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the audit requirements prescribed by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting.

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 misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in the internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Commissioners, management and for filing with the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

May 6, 2011

Fallon & Larsen LLP

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## TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Mission

The Authority was created to protect and preserve the vital ecology of its service area and that of adjoining areas. The Authority accomplishes this by effectively treating wastewater and recycling sage, clean water back into the Atlantic Ocean. TNSA efficiently meets or surpasses all mandated federal and state regulations and standards.

The Authority extends its mission beyond the geographical boundaries of its service area by affiliating with and participating in various organizations and activities dedicated to preserving the environment. By cooperating with many watershed groups and agencies operating within its Service Area, TNSA further demonstrates its commitment to environmental protection.

#### Responsibility and Controls

The Authority has prepared, and is responsible for, the financial statement and related information included in this report. A system of internal accounting controls is maintained to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and the books and records reflect only authorized transactions. Limitations exist in any system of internal controls. However, recognizing that the cost of a system should not exceed its benefits, management believes its system of internal accounting controls maintains an appropriate cost/benefit relationship.

The Authority's system of internal accounting controls is evaluated on an ongoing basis by the Authority's financial staff. Independent external auditors also consider certain elements of the internal control system in order to determine their auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements.

Management believes that its policies and procedures provide guidance and reasonable assurance that the Authority's operations are conducted in accordance with management's intentions and to a high standard of business ethics.

In management's opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flow of the Authority in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The unqualified opinion of our independent external auditors, Fallon & Larsen is included in this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an introduction to, and should be read with, the basic audited Financial Statements and supplementary information. It presents management's analysis of the Authority's financial condition and performance. Financial Statement data, key financial and operational indicators, the operating budget, bond resolutions and other management tools were used for this analysis.

#### Financial Highlights

- Total current assets increased \$1,506,627, due to an increase in cash of \$1,380,263 of which \$545,687 was from a litigation settlement. The remaining is attributable to the excess of revenues over expenses. Total assets increased \$588,638 as fixed assets decreased due to depreciation of \$1,055,146.
- Total liabilities decreased by \$1,477,089 due primarily to the payment of bond debt of \$1,690,000.
- Operating expenses decreased \$32,496.
- Net assets at year-end were \$30,213,919, an increase of \$2,065,725.

#### Overview of Annual Financial Report

The Financial Statements utilize full accrual accounting methods such as are applicable for similar business activities in the private sector. However, rate-regulated accounting principles applied to private utilities are not used by government utilities. The financial statements include Statements of Net Assets; Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets, Cash Flows; and Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Statement of Net Assets presents the Authority's year-end financial position on a full accrual, historical cost basis. It provides information on Authority assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Increases and decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets present the results of business activities for the fiscal year and information as to how the net assets changed during the year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The Statement of Cash Flows presents changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operational, financing, and investing activities. Receipts and disbursements are presented on a cash, not an accrual, basis.

The Notes to the Financial Statements present such required disclosures and information as are essential to fully understanding material data provided in the statements, including significant policies, balances, activities, risks, obligations, commitments, contingencies and subsequent events, if any.

#### Summary of Organization and Business

TNSA, a public body corporate and politic, was created pursuant to Chapter 138 of the Laws of 1946 of the State of New Jersey (the "Original Act"). It serves seven (7) municipal entities: Neptune Township, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon-by-the-Sea, Neptune City, Tinton Falls and Wall Township. Each customer municipality must comply with the Authority's Rules and Regulations, wherein uniform requirements for system users assure the Authority's compliance with applicable federal and state laws.

The Authority owns and operates an 8.5 Million Gallons Per Day (MGD) wastewater treatment system consisting of a secondary trickling filter treatment facility, with an aerated stabilization pond, and a new "state of the art" biological aerated filtration plant that is used as a polishing point before discharging effluent a mile into the Atlantic Ocean via an Authority-owned outfall pipe. The system includes an elaborate series of trunk lines and force mains, plus one pump station (Laird Ave.) that handles the majority of the wastewater flow from customer municipalities.

TNSA has completed many upgrades to its treatment facility over the past ten years. Most notable are: 1) Replacement of trickling filter media, from stone to cross flow plastic, 2) Upgrading the aeration system and cleaning the aerated stabilization pond; and 3) installation of a "State of the Art" biological-filtration-oxygenated-reactor (BIOFOR) system.

TNSA's treatment facility is divided into three complete sections called "trains". Each train consists of a muffin monster (grinder), flow meter, grit chamber, primary clarifier, trickling filter (with media and distributor), secondary clarifier and a chlorine contact tank. After wastewater has flowed through a treatment train it is pumped from the chlorine contact tank up to the aerated stabilization pond before entering the BIOFOR system.

The BIOFOR system is the last treatment process the wastewater goes through before being discharged into the Atlantic Ocean. The BIOFOR treatment system employs a biological fixed-film technology, using proprietary media that acts as both a biological contactor and a filter, thereby eliminating the need for separate clarification. The primary advantages of the BIOFOR system, when compared to conventional activated sludge systems, are reduced space requirements, elimination of secondary clarifiers, and improved treatment of cold and diluted wastewaters, rapid startup and fully automated operation.

A five member board of Commissioners, appointed by Neptune Township, governs the Authority. An Executive Director, appointed by the Commissioners, administers the Authority. Including the Executive Director, TNSA has 20 full time employees and 1 part time administrative employee.

The Authority has no power to levy or to collect taxes. Operation and maintenance costs are funded from service fees and other charges. Acquisition and construction of capital assets are funded through Operating Revenues, the General Fund, Federal and State Grants, Sewer Revenue Bonds and New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust Financing Program Loans.

#### **Trends**

In the early 1960s, the Township of Neptune constructed a wastewater treatment plant with a capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day to serve the western part of the Township. The plant employed the trickling filter process to provide "secondary treatment" according to then-current New Jersey treatment standards.

The Public Sanitary Sewerage Facilities Assistance Act of 1965 authorized municipal participation in federal grants-in-aid programs for wastewater treatment. In 1972, in furtherance of the State's regionalization policy, the Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority (TNSA) was created to implement build and operate pollution abatement facilities for Avon-by-the-Sea, Bradley Beach, Neptune City, Neptune Township (including Ocean Grove) and parts of Tinton Falls and Wall Township.

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL92-500), the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") provided substantial funding of wastewater treatment facilities, provided those facilities were designed according to USEPA national standards. TNSA's plan called for the nucleus of the plant to be Neptune Township's original 2.5 million gallon per day trickling filter plant, called "Train #1". The Authority would add a parallel, interconnected, 2.5 million gallon per day "Train #2", and a parallel, essentially separate, 3.5 million gallon per day "Train #3".

Over time, as USEPA's standards became more stringent, additional treatment procedures were required. An aerated effluent stabilization lagoon, to enhance the trickling filter process, added in 1976. The State of New Jersey and USEPA provided 14.5 million of grants-in-aid to TNSA for construction.

In 1977, the State adopted the Water Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.) to address requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217). Under the New Jersey Act, wastewater treatment plants were required to obtain permits for the discharge of effluents to State waters. The permits would contain specific effluent limitations for each wastewater discharger based on so-called "conventional pollutants" (oxygen demand, suspended solids, coliforms, and certain physical/chemical parameters widely used at the time). The same pollutants had been the basis for both design and approval of the original TNSA treatment plant. Eventually, USEPA delegated permitting authority to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") under the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NJPDES").

The Clean Water Act emphasized toxic substances that had not been addressed by the USEPA national standards nor, therefore, by most 1970s plant designs. In 1986, NJDEP added a limit on effluent acute toxicity to TNSA's permit. Consequently, from January 1987 through December 1990, TNSA failed 56 percent of its quarterly toxicity tests, although maintaining a solid record of passing grades for conventional pollutants.

NJDEP did not cite TNSA for the failures because its plant had not been designed to handle toxicity. However, in 1994 and under 1991 amendments to NJ's Pollution Control Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.), NJDEP was compelled to initiate enforcement action. On June 26, 1995, TNSA accepted an Administrative Consent Order ("ACO") with NJDEP that temporarily set aside toxicity limitations in its permit while the Authority sought the causes of, and remedies to, the toxicity problem.

#### **Events**

TNSA embarked on a comprehensive program aimed at bringing the treatment facility to complete compliance with all NJDEP parameters. The comprehensive program included:

- Pilot studies (GAC/Activated Sludge/BIOFOR)
- Toxicity identification, evaluation and reduction studies
- Service area studies and surveys

As a result of many plant upgrades the Authority has effected since 1996, and for the first time in well over a decade, TNSA is out of NJDEP "ACO" program. The plant has passed the majority of its bioassay tests with better than 100% results and no measurable trace of toxicity.

#### **Budget Results**

The Authority budget for 2010 had a planned use of surplus of \$495,000 to fully pay for the budgeted capital outlay of \$305,000 plus an additional amount to ensure rate stabilization for the current year. The Authority did not use the budgeted surplus as expenditures had a positive variance of \$1,350,498. This left the Authority with an excess of revenues over expenses of \$892,406 on a budgeted basis. Total plant system and maintenance expenses accounted for a majority of the variance at \$936,718. Expenditures for large items which can vary from year to year depending on the weather such as electric, chemicals and sludge processing were well below budgeted amounts at differences of \$291,279, \$181,427 and \$155,393 respectively. The Authority spent \$111,098 of the planned capital outlay of \$305,000 for plant improvements and equipment. Other large positive variances include legal fees at \$121,034, equipment and maintenance \$132,809 and engineering \$73,201. The positive results are a factor of very conservative budget practices for expenditures. Actual expenditures, when compared to the prior year are constant.

#### Financial Analysis

#### Financial Condition

The Authority's financial condition remained strong at year end with adequate liquid assets, a reasonable level of unrestricted net assets, and reliable facilities and systems to meet demand. The Authority's financial condition, technical capabilities, and operating and modernization plans are secure.

	2010	2009
Total Current Assets	\$13,901,918	\$12,395,291
Total Noncurrent Assets	230,680	204,623
Net Capital Assets	34,507,035	35,451,083
Total Assets	\$48,639,633	<u>\$48,050,997</u>
Total Current Liabilities Payable		
From Unrestricted Assets	\$ 2,353,554	\$ 2,334,748
Total Current Liabilities Payable		
From Restricted Assets	3,615,641	3,479,414
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,456,519	14,088,641
Total Liabilities	\$18,425,714	\$19,902,803
Total Net Assets Invested in Capital		
Assets, Net of Related Debt	20,797,035	19,966,083
Total Restricted Net Assets	1,725,998	1,823,062
Total Unrestricted Net Assets	7,690,886	6,359,049
Total Net Assets	\$30,213,919	\$28,148,194
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$48,639,633</u>	<u>\$48,050,997</u>

#### Results of Operations

Operations and administrative functions were conducted as intended by, and within the budget established by, TNSA's Board of Commissioners:

	2010	2009
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 7,503,287	\$ 7,503,979
Operating Expenses Depreciation	4,237,780 _1,055,146	4,273,100 1,052,322
Total Operating Expenses	\$5,292,926	\$5,325,422
Operating Income	2,210,361	2,178,557
Nonoperating Revenues/(expenses): Interest Income Litigation settlement Gain on sale of fixed assets Loss on bond refunding Bond Interest Expense Amortization of Deferred Charges	31,116 545,687 10,000 ( 82,191) (603,119) ( 46,129)	36,924 - - ( 700,115) ( 46,969)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (expenses)	(144,636)	(710,160)
Net Income	2,065,725	1,468,397
Net Assets, January 1	28,148,194	26,679,797
Net Assets, December 31	30,213,919	28,148,194

The Authority's revenues remained constant as its budget revenues did not require a rate change. Operating expenses also remained constant whereby small reductions in actual expenditures for engineering and sludge processing were offset by increased spending in salaries and pension expense. Non-operating revenues increase substantially due to a large litigation settlement of \$545,687. The loss on the bond refunding of \$82,191 was a result of expensing the remaining deferred issuance costs and original issue discount of the refunded bonds. The actual present value savings of the refunding was \$359,020, to be realized over the next eight years in the form of lower debt service payments.

#### Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flow was adequate to meet operating, capital and debt requirements.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities Net Cash Used in Capital and	\$3,302,750	\$ 3,169,032
Related Financing Activities	(1,953,603)	(2,338,848)
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities Net Increase in Cash and Cash	31,116	36,924
Equivalents	1,380,263	867,108
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$12,001,799	\$11,134,691
Balance, End of Year	\$13,382,062	\$12,001,799

#### Rates, Billing and Collection Processes

The annual Service Charge to each of TNSA's seven customers is set by allocating the year's operating and debt service requirements among the customers, based on their actual prior-year inflows and capacity ownership, respectively.

Service Charges are certified to each customer not later than January 31st of each year and are due, in equal installments on and be made on or before the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, July, October and January. Pursuant to the "Sewerage Authorities Law" (N.J.S.A. 40:14A), customers are assessed interest at the rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) per month on any Service Charge installment, or portion thereof, unpaid beyond its due date.

#### Capital Improvement Program and Debt Administration

TNSA's 5-Year Capital Improvement Program ("Plan") was prepared in consultation with, and reviewed by, the Authority's engineer, commissioners, and staff and presented as directed by the Division of Local Government Services ("DLGS"), State of New Jersey. Funding the plan will not result in extraordinary increases in annual Service Charges to customers.

	Tot	Est.	Reta	served iined ings	Renewal & Replacement <u>Reserve</u>	t Debt <u>Auth.</u>	Other Sources
Repair Plant Roadways	\$	200,000	\$	200,000	)		
Upgrade Public Address Sy	s. \$	75,000	\$	75,000	)		
Full-Size Pickup Truck	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	)		
Modify Graphic Panel	\$	155,000	\$	155,000			
Ocean Outfall Rehabilitation	n \$4	,000,000				\$4,000,000	
Digester Rehabilitation	\$3	,000,000				\$3,000,000	
Aerated Stabilization Pond Cleaning and Rehabilitation	\$	500,000	\$	500,000			
Laird Avenue Pump Station Pumps	\$	200,000	\$	200,000			
Total	<u>\$8.</u>	150,000	<u>\$1</u>	,150,000		<u>\$7,000,000</u>	

#### **Closing Comments**

The Financial condition of the Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority is strong. Its facilities, staff, management, and its planning and funding options, are sufficient to assure TNSA's ability to meet its operating responsibilities well into the future.

#### TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

#### <u>Assets</u>

	2010	2009
Current Assets:		
Unrestricted Assets:		
Petty cash	\$ 88	\$ 203
Cash and cash equivalents	5,665,925	4,332,594
Accounts receivable:	-,,-	.,==~,== :
Customer accounts receivable	474,638	381,428
Other receivables	45,218	12,064
Total Unrestricted Assets	6,185,869	4,726,289
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	_7,716,049	7,669,002
Total Restricted Assets	7,716,049	7,669,002
Total Current Assets	13,901,918	12,395,291
Noncurrent Assets:		
Unamortized deferred charges	230,680	204,623
Total Noncurrent Assets	230,680	204,623
Capital Assets:		
Land	153,900	153,900
Treatment plant	42,369,978	42,354,520
Pumping station	3,192,453	3,105,301
Force main and ocean outfall	6,224,337	6,224,337
Office furniture and equipment	243,274	234,786
Vehicles	279,635	327,913
	52,463,577	52,400,757
Less: accumulated depreciation	17,956,542	16,949,674
Net capital assets	34,507,035	35,451,083
Total Assets	\$ <u>48,639,633</u>	\$ <u>48,050,997</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS (continued) DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

#### Liabilities and Net Assets

	2010	2009
Current Liabilities (payable from unrestricted assets):  Accounts payable		
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	\$ 227,972	\$ 228,718
Current portion of long-term debt	79,644	80,072
Accrued interest payable	1,810,000	1,690,000
Accided interest payable	235,938	335,958
Total Current Liabilities (payable from unrestricted assets)	2,353,554	2,334,748
Current Liabilities (payable from restricted assets):		
Reserve for Escrow	1,760	1,760
Security held for member municipalities	3,613,881	3,477,654
Total Current Liabilities (payable from restricted assets)	3,615,641	3,479,414
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Unrestricted Liabilities:		
Accrued employee benefits	380,775	352,221
Long-term debt (net of discounts of \$58,580 and \$39,607		
in 2009 and 2010 respectively and inclusive of		
premiums of \$215,351 in 2010	12,075,744	13,736,420
Total Non-Current Liabilities	12,456,519	14,088,641
		501-102
Total Liabilities	18,425,714	19,902,803
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	20,797,035	19,966,083
Restricted for bond service reserve	1,475,998	1,573,062
Restricted for renewal and replacement	250,000	250,000
Unrestricted	7,690,886	6,359,049
Total Net Assets	30,213,919	28,148,194
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ <u>48,639,633</u>	\$ <u>48,050,997</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

	2010	2009
Operating Revenues:		
Service charges of member municipalities	\$ 7,502,927	\$ 7,503,015
Miscellaneous income	360	964
Total Operating Revenues	_7,503,287	7,503,979
Operating Expenses:		
Personnel costs and benefits	2,206,974	2,071,421
Administrative and general	385,524	408,902
Plant, system and maintenance	1,645,282	1,792,777
Depreciation	1,055,146	_1,052,322
Total Operating Expenses	5,292,926	5,325,422
Operating Income	2,210,361	2,178,557
Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):	10	885
Interest income	31,116	36,924
Litigation settlement	545,687	30,924
Gain on sale of fixed assets	10,000	<del></del>
Loss on bond refunding	( 82,191)	. <del>=</del> 0
Interest expense	( 603,119)	( 700,115)
Amortization expense	( 46,129)	(46,969)
	(40,123)	(40,309)
Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	(144,636)	$(\underline{710,160})$
Net Income	2,065,725	1,468,397
Net Assets, January 1	28,148,194	26,679,797
Net Assets, December 31	\$ <u>30,213,919</u>	\$ <u>28,148,194</u>

## TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2010	2009
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	.,	-
Cash Received from Member Municipalities	\$ 7,415,456	\$ 7,331,558
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(2,559,257)	(2,642,977)
Cash Paid to Employees	(1,553,809)	(1,520,513)
Other Operating Receipts	360	964
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	3,302,750	3,169,032
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	্যা	( 3,733)
Principal Payments on Bonds Payable	(1,690,000)	(1,635,000)
Authority Contribution to Bond Refunding	( 36,277)	=
Sale of Fixed Assets	10,000	*
Proceeds from Litigation	545,687	=
Interest Paid	( <u>671,915</u> )	(700,115)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	( <u>1,953,603</u> )	( <u>2,338,848</u> )
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest Received on Investments	31,116	36,924
Net Cash (Used in)/Provided by Investing Activities	31,116	36,924
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,380,263	867,108
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	12,001,799	11,134,691
Cash and Cash Equivalents Ending	\$ <u>13,382,062</u>	\$ <u>12,001,799</u>
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet:		
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,666,013	\$ 4,332,797
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>7,716,049</u>	7,669,002
- -		
	\$ <u>13,382,062</u>	\$ <u>12,001,799</u>

## TOWNSHIP OF NEPTUNE SEWERAGE AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2010	2009
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Operating Income Depreciation	\$ 2,210,361 1,055,146 3,265,507	\$ 2,178,557 1,052,322 3,230,879
Change in Assets and Liabilities: (Increase)/Decrease in Receivables (Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses Increase/(Decrease) in Escrow Reserve Increase/(Decrease) in Security Held for Member Municipalities	( 93,210) ( 33,154) ( 746) 28,126	( 173,100) 33,584 ( 25,921) ( 41,065) 1,760 
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	37,243 \$ 3,302,750	( <u>61,847</u> ) \$ 3,169,032

During 2010 the Authority refinanced its 1998 Bonds. \$4,970,000 of new bonds were issued and \$5,055,000 of 1998 Bonds were redeemed. The new bonds were sold at a premium of \$230,476 and costs of issuance were \$111,625. The 1998 Bonds were called on October 15, 2010 at which time \$70,885 of interest accrued to date was paid.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION

#### Reporting Entity

The Township of Neptune Sewerage Authority, a public body, corporate and political of the County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, was organized and exists under the Sewerage Authority Law, constituting Chapter 138 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1946, of the State of New Jersey, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereof. The Authority was established in accordance with the provisions of the Act in order to own and operate a regional sewerage treatment system to serve the Townships of Neptune and Wall, Ocean Grove Sewerage District, and the Boroughs of Avon-by-the-Sea, Bradley Beach, Tinton Falls, and Neptune City. The Act authorized the Authority to issue its bonds and other obligations in an unlimited aggregate amount in order to accomplish its public purpose of promoting the relief of waters in or bordering the State of New Jersey from pollution by providing adequate sewerage treatment and disposal services to the Service Area.

The Authority provides sewerage treatment to its seven member municipalities in accordance with service agreements established with each municipality. The service agreements obligate each member to the Authority for their proportionate share of the Authority's operating expenses, debt service and required reserve additions to the extent not met by other sources.

The Authority's financial statements include all accounts of the Authority's operations.

The criteria for including organizations as component units within the Authority's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Government Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, including whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the Authority holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the Authority appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the Authority is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the Authority
- there is a fiscal dependency by the organization on the Authority

Based on the above criteria, the Authority has no component units.

Based on the above criteria, the Authority is a component unit of the Township. The Authority issues separate financial statements from the Township. However, if the Township presented its financial statements in accordance with GAAP, these financial statements would be included with the Township's on a blended basis.

#### NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Basis of Presentation and Accounting

The Authority's financial statements are presented on the full accrual basis in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Authority applies all Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations, and the Accounting Principles Board (APB) of the Committee on Accounting Procedures issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

All activities of the Authority are accounted for within a single proprietary (enterprise) fund. Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are (a) financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprise where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to the Authority is determined by its measurement focus. The transactions of the Authority are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operations are included on the balance sheet. Net assets (i.e., total assets net of total liabilities) are segregated into invested capital assets, net of related debt; restricted for capital activity; restricted for debt service; and unrestricted components.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used to determine depreciation expense, the allowance for doubtful accounts and certain claims and judgment liabilities, among other accounts. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### B. Budgetary Accounting

Each year the Authority adopts a budget which is approved by the State of New Jersey, Department of Community Affairs, Division of Local Government Services. The budget may be amended by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Authority. The budgetary basis of accounting is utilized to determine the Authority has sufficient cash to operate and pay debt service. As such, certain items such as bond payments are included in budgetary expenses while depreciation is not included. A reconciliation from the budgetary basis to the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund equity is included in Schedule 1 of the Supplementary Information.

#### NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### C. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

New Jersey Authorities are required by N.J.S.A. 40A:5-14 to deposit public funds in a bank or trust company having its place of business in the State of New Jersey and organized under the laws of the United States or of the State of New Jersey or the New Jersey Cash Management Fund. N.J.S.A. 40A:5-15.1 provides a list of securities which may be purchased by New Jersey authorities. The Authority is required to deposit funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act ("GUDPA"). GUDPA was enacted in 1970 to protect government units from a loss of funds on deposit with a failed banking institution in New Jersey.

N.J.S.A. 17:9-42 requires government units to deposit public funds only in public depositories located in New Jersey, where the funds are secured in accordance with the Act.

Public funds are defined as the funds of any government unit. Public depositories include banks (both state and national banks), savings and loan institutions and savings banks, the deposits of which are federally insured. All public depositories pledge collateral, having a market value of five percent of the average daily balance of collected public funds, to secure the deposits of government units. If a public depository fails, the collateral it has pledged, plus the collateral of all other public depositories in the collateral pool, is available to pay the full amount of their deposits to the government units.

For the Statements of Cash Flows, the Authority combines the unrestricted cash with the restricted cash and cash equivalents. The Authority considers investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

#### D. Restricted Accounts

In accordance with the Bond Resolutions and the Trust Agreement securing the 2003 and 2010 Revenue Bonds ("the Bonds"), the Authority has established various cash and investment accounts with a trustee with restrictions on the use of funds. These funds, accounts and the related principal restrictions are as follows:

<u>Construction Fund</u> - The Construction Fund has been established for the payment of the cost of each project for which bonds have been issued under the Trust Agreement. Upon completion of the construction project, any funds remaining and not reserved for unpaid costs shall be applied to payment of costs of any portion of the system, payment of any principal or interest on the bonds, payment of any sinking fund installment, or redemption of any bonds.

#### NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### D. Restricted Accounts (continued)

Revenue Fund - All pledged revenues as defined in the Trust Agreement are required to be paid over to the Trustee upon receipt and deposited in the Revenue Fund. Transfers from the Revenue Fund shall be made on the first business day of each month in amounts needed to establish the respective fund balances as follows:

<u>Operating Fund</u> - to increase the amount which is on deposit in the Operating Fund to an amount equal to the Authority's net operating expenses for the current month and the next succeeding three months.

<u>Bond Service Fund</u> - to equal the interest and principal falling due on the Bonds during the fiscal year.

Bond Reserve Fund - to maintain or provide an amount equal to the average annual debt service requirement as defined in the Trust Agreement in the bonds for any succeeding fiscal year.

<u>Renewal and Replacement Fund</u> - to equal the reasonably required reserve called for by the Trust Agreement.

<u>General Fund</u> - to deposit therein the balance of the pledged revenues to the extent any monies are available.

Operating Fund - to pay all reasonable and necessary costs of operating, maintaining and repairing the sewer system.

Bond Service Fund - to pay principal and interest on the bonds.

Bond Reserve Fund - to make up any deficiencies in the Bond Service Fund or any other Sinking Fund Account. In addition to transfers from the Revenue Fund, monies from the Renewal and Replacement and the General Funds may be transferred into this Fund.

Renewal and Replacement Fund - If the amount in the Bond Reserve Fund shall be less than the Bond Reserve requirement, the Trustee shall withdraw from the General Fund and then from the Renewal and Replacement Fund, and pay into the Bond Reserve Fund the amount needed to increase the amount in the Bond Reserve Fund so that it equals the Bond Reserve requirement. Monies in this Fund may be applied to the reasonable and necessary expenses of the Authority with respect to the Sewer System for major repairs, renewals, replacements or maintenance items of a type not recurring annually or at shorter intervals.

#### NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### D. Restricted Accounts (continued)

General Fund - If the amount in the Bond Reserve Fund shall be less than the Bond Reserve requirement the Trustee shall withdraw form the General Fund and pay into the Bond Reserve Fund the amount needed to increase the amount in the Bond Reserve Fund so that it equals the Bond Reserve requirement. Under the condition set forth in the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may transfer monies form the General Fund to the Revenue Fund or to the Authority to be spent or any lawful purpose.

#### E. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, by the straight-line method. Major improvements to existing plant and equipment are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance that do not extend the economic life of plant and equipment are charged to expense as incurred. Upon the sale or retirement of property, plant and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation is eliminated from the accounts and any related gain or loss is reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets.

System construction costs are charged to construction in progress until such time as given segments of the system are completed and placed in operation. The assets are then transferred to the appropriate property and plant account and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are:

Treatment Plant	75 years
Force Main and Ocean Outfall	75 years
Biofor Treatment Plant	40 years
Pumping Station	10-40 years
Equipment	5-15 years
Vehicles	5 years
Office Furniture	5 years

#### F. Use of Estimates

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

#### NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### G. <u>Investment Income</u>

Investment Income on amounts held by the Authority as security for member municipalities is restricted and added to principal amounts for reinvestment. All other investment income earned is unrestricted and is utilized to defray the cost of operations and debt service.

#### H. Capitalized Interest

The Authority capitalizes interest on self-constructed assets during the period of construction. The amount of interest cost capitalized on qualifying assets acquired with proceeds of tax-exempt borrowings that are externally restricted to finance acquisition of specified assets is all interest cost of the borrowing less any interest earned on related interest-bearing investments acquired with such unexpended proceeds from the date of the borrowings until the assets are substantially complete and are ready for their intended use. Interest cost of tax-exempt borrowings is eligible for capitalization on other qualifying assets of the Authority when the specified qualifying assets are no longer eligible for interest capitalization. The Authority did not capitalize interest costs during the periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

#### I. <u>Inventory of Supplies</u>

Minimal inventories of replacement parts, chemicals and supplies are maintained by the Authority and are expensed at the time the individual items are purchased.

#### J. Income Taxes

The Authority is exempt from federal and state income taxes as it is a public body politic and corporate of the State of New Jersey.

#### K. Net Assets

Net assets comprise the various net earnings from operating and non-operating revenues, expenses and contributions of capital. Net assets are classified in the following four components: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted for capital activity; restricted for debt service; and unrestricted net assets. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction and improvement of those assets; debt related to unspent proceeds or other restricted cash and investments is excluded from the determination. Restricted for capital activity and debt service consists of net assets for which constraints are placed thereon by external parties, such as lenders, grantors, contributors, laws, regulations and enabling legislation, including self-imposed legal mandates. Unrestricted net assets consists of all other net assets not included in the above categories.

#### NOTE 3 CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, and INVESTMENTS

#### A. Deposits

Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of the following at December 31:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Cash Money Market Funds	\$ 86,320 13,295,742	\$ 64,369 11,937,430
	\$ <u>13,382,062</u>	\$ <u>12,001,799</u>

As of December 31, 2010, the Authority's Cash and Cash Equivalents are insured or collateralized with securities held by the Authority or by its agent in the Authority's name.

The carrying amount of the Authority's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2010 was \$13,382,062 and the bank balance was \$13,404,030. Of the bank balance, \$336,232 was covered by federal depository insurance, and the remaining \$13,067,798 was covered under the unit certificate of eligibility as required by New Jersey statutes.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a financial institution or counterparty to a transaction, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment. The Authority mitigates this risk by depositing or investing with public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of the GUPTA.

#### B. <u>Investments</u>

The Authority had no investments at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

#### NOTE 4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	Balance <u>Dec. 31, 2009</u>	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance Dec. 31, 2010
Land Plant and Improvements Equipment and Vehicles	\$ 153,900 51,684,158 562,699	\$ - 102,610 8,488	\$ <u>-</u> 48,278	\$ 153,900 51,786,768 
Less: Accumulated	52,400,757	111,098	48,278	52,463,577
Depreciation Property, Plant and	16,949,674	1,055,146	48,278	17,956,542
Equipment, Net	\$ <u>35,451,083</u>	\$ ( <u>944,048</u> )	\$	\$ <u>34,507,035</u>

#### NOTE 5 DEFERRED CHARGES

Deferred Charges relate to the issuance costs, including legal, printing and financing costs, of the 1998, 2003 and 2010 Sewer Revenue Bond Series. These charges are being amortized on the interest method over the life of the respective bonds. During 2010, the 1998 Sewer Revenue Bond Series was refunded and the deferred charges written off as part of the loss on bond refunding.

Deferred Charges consist of the following at December 31:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Bond Issuance Cost	\$ 465,546	\$ 593,044
Less: Accumulated Amortization	<u>234,866</u>	388,421
Net Deferred Charges	\$ <u>230,680</u>	\$ <u>204,623</u>

#### NOTE 6 LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-Term Debt consisted of the following at December 31:

	<u>2010</u>	2009
1998 Series A, Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$	\$ 5,565,000
2003 Series A, Sewer Revenue Bonds	8,370,000	9,370,000
2003 Series B, Sewer Revenue Bonds	105,000	155,000
2003 Series C, Sewer Revenue Bonds	265,000	395,000
2010 Series, Sewer Revenue		
Refunding Bonds	4,970,000	
	13,710,000	15,485,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	215,351	940
Unamortized Bond Discount	( 39,607)	( 58,580)
Current Portion	1,810,000	1,690,000
Net Long-term debt	\$ <u>12,075,744</u>	\$ <u>13,736,420</u>

#### **Bond Refunding**

The 1998 Sewer Revenue Bonds were refunded during 2010 by issuing \$4,970,000 Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds. As a result, the Authority will have lower debt service payments totaling \$435,314.17 through July 1, 2018.

#### NOTE 6 LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

#### 2003 Sewer Revenue Bonds

The 2003 Revenue Bonds were issued in the aggregate amount of \$16,485,000. These Bonds consist of \$14,965,000 in Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A; \$425,000 in Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B; and \$1,095,000 Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2003C. These Bonds are dated January 1, 2003 and were delivered on January 21, 2003.

The Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A were authorized for the purpose of refunding \$3,170,000 of the outstanding principal amount of the Authority's Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1992A; to refund a portion of the \$12,000,000 Project Note Series 2002; to make a deposit to the Bond Reserve Fund; and to provide funds to pay all fees and expenses incurred with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds consist fo \$12,800,000 in Serial Bonds which mature annually on July 1 from 2003 through 2019; interest during this period ranges from 2% to 4.5% payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1; and \$2,165,000 in 4.625% Term Bonds due July 1, 2022 at 4.73%.

The Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B were authorized for the purpose of refunding \$400,000 of the outstanding principal amount of the Authority's Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1992B, and to provide funds to pay all fees and expenses incurred with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds consist fo \$425,000 in Serial Bonds which mature annually on July 1 from 2006 through 2012; interest during this period ranges from 2% to 3.6% payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1.

The Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2003C were authorized for the purpose of refunding \$1,040,000 of the outstanding principal amount of the Authority's Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1992C, and to provide funds to pay all fees and expenses incurred with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds consist of \$1,095,000 in Serial Bonds which mature annually on July 1 from 2005 through 2012; interest during this period ranges from 2% to 3.625% payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1.

The 2003A Bonds maturing prior to July, 2013 are not redeemable prior to their stated dates of maturity. The 2003A Bonds maturing on or after July 1, 2013 may be redeemed prior to their stated dates of maturity at the option of the Authority, on or after July 1, 2012, upon notice as provided in the Resolution, as a whole or in part, on any date at the Redemption Price of 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to date fixed for redemption. If less than all the 2003A Bonds of like maturity are to be redeemed, the particular 2003A Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected as provided in Section 702 of the Resolution.

The 2003B Bonds and the 2003C Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

#### NOTE 6 LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

#### 2003 Sewer Revenue Bonds (continue)

The 2003A Bonds maturing on July 1, 2022 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity in part by lot on July 1, 2020, July 1, 2021, and July 1, 2022 at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund payments as follows:

<u>Date</u>	Principal Amount
July 1, 2020 July 1, 2021 July 1, 2022 *	\$ 690,000 720,000 755,000
July 1, 2022	755,000

<sup>\*</sup> Final Maturity

The Series B Bonds are payable by the Borough of Tinton Falls.

The Series C Bonds are payable by the Borough of Tinton Falls and the Township of Wall.

#### 2010 Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds

The Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010 were authorized for the purpose of refunding \$5,055,000 of the outstanding principle amount of the Authority's Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1998, and to provide funds to pay all fees and expenses incurred with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds consist of \$4,970,000 in Serial Bonds which mature annually on July 1,2011 through 2018. Interest during that period ranges from 3.000% to 4.000% payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1.

#### NOTE 6 LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

#### Annual Debt Service

The following table sets forth the annual debt service (budgetary basis) of the Authority for all bonds outstanding:

12 Month					
Period Ending		2003	2003	2003	Total Debt
Dec 31,	2010	Series A	Series B	Series C	<u>Service</u>
2011	\$727,228	\$1,371,586	\$57,735	\$137,104	\$2,293,653
2012	727,800	1,373,136	50,900	137,447	2,289,283
2013	725,700	777,586	e		1,503,286
2014	728,150	776,586			1,504,736
2015	725,000	779,406			1,504,406
2016	725,200	775,746			1,500,946
2017	719,400	775,559			1,494,959
2018	722,800	773,691			1,496,491
2019		774,981			774,981
2020		774,175			774,175
2021		771,569			771,569
2022		772,459			772,459
	\$ <u>5,801,278</u>	\$ <u>10,496,480</u>	\$ <u>108,635</u>	\$ <u>274,551</u>	\$ <u>16,680,944</u>

The following table sets forth the debt service requirements for principal and interest:

12 Month Period Ended	Principal	Interest	Total
2011	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 483,653	\$ 2,293,653
2012	1,835,000	454,283	2,289,283
2013	1,100,000	403,286	1,503,286
2014	1,140,000	364,736	1,504,736
2015	1,180,000	324,406	1,504,406
2016-2020	5,170,000	871,552	6,041,552
2021-2022	1,475,000	69,028	1,544,028
	\$ <u>13,710,000</u>	\$ <u>2,970,944</u>	\$ <u>16,680,944</u>

#### NOTE 6 LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Changes in the outstanding debt for 2010 are as follows:

Issue	Balance Dec. 31, 2009	_ Paid	2010 Refunding	Balance Dec. 31, 2010
Series 1998	\$ 5,565,000	\$ 510,000	\$(5,055,000)	\$ =
Series 2003A	9,370,000	1,000,000	_	8,370,000
Series 2003B	155,000	50,000	-	105,000
Series 2003C	395,000	130,000	4,970,000	265,000
Series 2010				4,970,000
	\$ <u>15,485,000</u>	\$ <u>1,690,000</u>	\$( <u>85,000</u> )	\$ <u>13,710,000</u>

#### NOTE 7 SECURITY HELD FOR MEMBER MUNICIPALITIES

Service agreements with member municipalities provide that payments shall be at 102% of the member municipality's obligation for sewer treatment services. The additional 2% shall be deposited to the credit of the municipality in a Sewer Rent Reserve Account until deposits and interest earned in investment of such amounts equals the next two quarterly payments to become due from the member municipality.

Investment accounts have been established for each of the member municipalities as directed by the individual governing bodies.

#### NOTE 8 COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Per the Authority's "Personnel Code", its employees are entitled to sick leave benefits and vacation time.

#### Sick Leave

Sick leave allowances are determined as follows:

After one year of employment, an employee will be allowed 15 days sick leave in each twelve month period. Sick leave eligibility will be credited on the basis of one and one-quarter days for each month in which the employee is on the payroll.

Unused sick leave may be accumulated from year to year without a limit. An employee is entitled to use the accumulated sick leave with pay when needed.

Sick leave in excess of the accrued time may be granted at the discretion of the Authority when warranted by the employee's overall work record.

#### NOTE 8 COMPENSATED ABSENCES (continued)

#### Sick Leave (continued)

An employee who has used five days or less of sick time in a calender year can elect to be compensated for up to five (5) of the remaining days and banking the remainder of the days in their accumulated sick time totals. The compensation for up to seven (7) unused days may be taken as a cash payment or as compensatory time off. If compensatory time off is chosen, this will be taken as straight time (i.e. 8 hours = 8 hours compensatory time off).

One half of the accumulated sick leave shall be paid upon retirement, permanent disability or death. Sick leave will not be granted as credit toward early retirement.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the computed contingent liability for accumulated sick leave compensation is \$380,775 and \$352,221, respectively. This is presented on the comparative balance sheet as an unrestricted noncurrent liability under to caption "Accrued Employee Benefits".

#### Vacation Time

It is the policy of the Authority that all employees be granted time away from work for the purpose of vacation. Each employee shall take advantage of the authorized vacation period for reasons of health, rest relaxation and pleasure; and therefore extra compensation in lieu of vacation will not be allowed. The amount of time granted shall be determined by the employee's length of service. A vacation year shall run from the anniversary date of each employee's employment date.

All vacation time earned in a given year must be used within the vacation year or be forfeited.

Employees who terminate their employment will receive vacation pay according to their accruals, provided the employee is in compliance with all requirements related to termination.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the computed contingent liability for accrued vacation time is \$66,675 and \$67,523, respectively. This is presented on the comparative balance sheet as an unrestricted current liability included with other accrued liabilities under the caption "Accrued Liabilities".

#### NOTE 9 PENSION PLAN

#### Description of the System

The Authority contributes to a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, the Public Employees Retirement System ("PERS"). Members were required to contribute 5% of their annual covered salary up to June 30, 2008; effective July 1, 2008, the rate increased to 5.5% of their annual covered salary. PERS is administered by the State of the State New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits and is included along with other state-administered pension trust and agency funds in the general-purpose financial statements of the State of New Jersey. Financial reports may be obtained for the Plan by writing to: New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, NJ 08625-0295.

#### NOTE 9 PENSION PLAN (continued)

#### Membership

Membership in the PERS is mandatory for substantially all full-time employees of the State of New Jersey or any county, municipality, school district or public agency, provided the employee is not required to be a member of another state-administered retirement system or other state or local jurisdiction. Since PERS covers public employees throughout the State separate records are not maintained for each reporting unit; accordingly, the actuarial data for the employees of the Authority who are members of PERS are not available.

#### **Contributions**

The contribution policy for the PERS is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A, Chapter 62, P.L. of 1994 and Chapter 115, P.L. of 1998, and requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. Members were required to contribute 5.5% of their annual covered salary during 2010 of their annual covered salary. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially-determined rate. The required employer contributions for 2010 and 2009 were \$124,589 and \$55,932, respectively. The annual employer contribution includes funding for basic retirement allowances, cost-of-living adjustments, the cost of medical premiums after retirement for qualified retirees, and noncontributory death benefits. The Authority contribution to the plan for the past three years are as follows:

Year	PERS
2010	\$124,589
2009	55,932
2008	77,194

All contributions were equal to the required contributions for each of the three years, respectively.

#### NOTE 10 POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS ("OPEB")

#### A. Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 9, the Borough contributes to the New Jersey State Health Benefits Program (SHBP), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan administered by the State of New Jersey Division of Pensions. SHBP was established in 1961 under N.J.S.A. 52:14-17.25 et seq., governing the operation and administration of the program are found in Title 17, Chapter 9 of the New Jersey Administrative Code. SHBP provides medical, prescription drugs, mental health/substance abuse, and Medicare Part B reimbursement to retirees and their covered dependents.

#### NOTE 10 POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS ("OPEB") (continued)

#### A. Plan Description (continued)

The SHBP was extended to employees, retirees, and dependents of participating local public employers I 1964. Local employers must adopt a resolution to participate in the SHBP. The Borough provides post-employment health care benefits to police officers and their spouses upon retirement after twenty-five years of service to the Authority and remains in effect until the employee becomes Medicare eligible. The plan can be amended by the Authority subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements.

The State Health Benefits Commission is the executive body established by statute to be responsible for the operation of the SHBP. The State of New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits issues a publicly available financial report that includes the financial statements and required supplementary information for the SHBP. That report may be obtained by writing to: State of New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, NJ 08625-0295 or by visiting their website.

#### B. Funding Policy

Participating employers are contractually required to contribute based on the amount of premiums attributable to their retirees. Post employment health benefits under the plan have been funded on a pay-as-you-go basis since 1994. Prior to 1994, medical benefits were funded on an actuarial basis.

Contributions to pay for health premiums of participating retirees in the SHBP are billed to the Authority on a monthly basis. The Authority currently contributes on a pay-as-you-go basis based upon monthly invoices from the State of New Jersey Division of Pensions. Employees are not required to contribute. Contributions to the plan for the last three years and the number of former employees eligible for and participating in the post employment health care benefits program as of the respective year ended December 31 was as follows:

<u>Year</u>	Contribution	Number of Employees
2010	\$ 87,969	7
2009	77,789	7
2008	71,725	7

All contributions were equal to the required contributions for each of the three years respectively.

#### NOTE 11 RISK MANAGEMENT

Health insurance coverage for the Authority's employees is obtained through the New Jersey State Health Benefits Program ("SHBP"). SHBP provides the following basic benefit coverage to all participants: hospital, surgical, group major medical, prescription drug coverage for active and qualified retired Authority employees and their families. Worker's compensation is obtained through the New Jersey Utilities Joint Insurance Fund, a public entity risk pool General liability and property coverage is provided by Zurick American Insurance Company; general liability coverage is in the amount of \$1,000,000 per occurrence and property coverage is in the amount of \$1,000,000 combined single limit. A commercial umbrella policy from American Alternative Insurance Company increases the limits to \$10,000,000 for each occurrence and in the aggregate for general liability and property coverage.

There have been no reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year. Additionally, the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

#### NOTE 12 CONTINGENCIES

The Authority is subject to extensive federal and state environmental regulations. The Authority's management is not aware of any violations that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Authority has no outstanding contracts for various improvement projects at December 31, 2010.

The Authority is in litigation with one of the customer municipality regarding alledged overbilling. The Authority maintains the allegations are without merit.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE OF OPERATING REVENUES AND COSTS FUNDED BY OPERATING REVENUES

#### Year Ended December 31,2010

(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2009)

	2010 Budget	2010 Actual	Variance	2009 Actual
Operating Revenues:				
Service Charges	\$ 7,502,927	\$ 7,502,927		\$ 7,503,015
Interest Income	50,000		\$ (18,884)	
Miscellaneous Income		360	360	964
Total Budget	\$ <u>7,552,927</u>	\$_7,534,403	\$(18,524)	\$ <u>7,540,903</u>
Operating Expenses:				
Personel Costs and Benefits:				
Administrative Salaries and Wages	\$ 137,500	\$ 117,375	\$ 20,125	\$ 124,351
Operational Salaries and Wages	1,475,000		38,566	1,396,162
Pension	85,000		(39,589)	55,932
Hospitalization & Dental	348,000	339,464	8,536	302,180
Prescription Plan	73,000	64,614	8,386	64,713
Payroll Taxes	152,000	124,498	27,502	128,083
Total Personel Costs and Benefits	2,270,500	2,206,974	63,526	2,071,421
Administrative and General Expenses				
Insurance	221,000	211,565	9,435	205,527
Travel	8,000	1,097	6,903	503
Training	9,200	9,257	(57)	8,963
Postage	2,000	1,106	894	1,146
Telephone	15,000	12,660	2,340	11,328
Office Supplies and Equipment	17,000	9,536	7,464	11,978
Maintenance Agreements	5,000	4,095	905	5,000
Books and Publications	1,000	1,316	(316)	354
Advertising	3,000	1,263	1,737	1,076
Licensing Fees	50,000	41,642	8,358	56,265
Organization Fees	7,000	5,590	1,410	5,480
Administrative	7,200	4,341	2,859	6,378
Auditing and Financial Consulting	42,000	30,090	11,910	30,475
Legal and Legal Consulting	168,000	46,966	121,034	59,429
Trustee Fees	5,000	5,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,000
Total Administrative and General Expenses	560,400	385,524	174,876	408,902

## SCHEDULE OF OPERATING REVENUES AND COSTS FUNDED BY OPERATING REVENUES

Year Ended December 31,2010

(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2009)

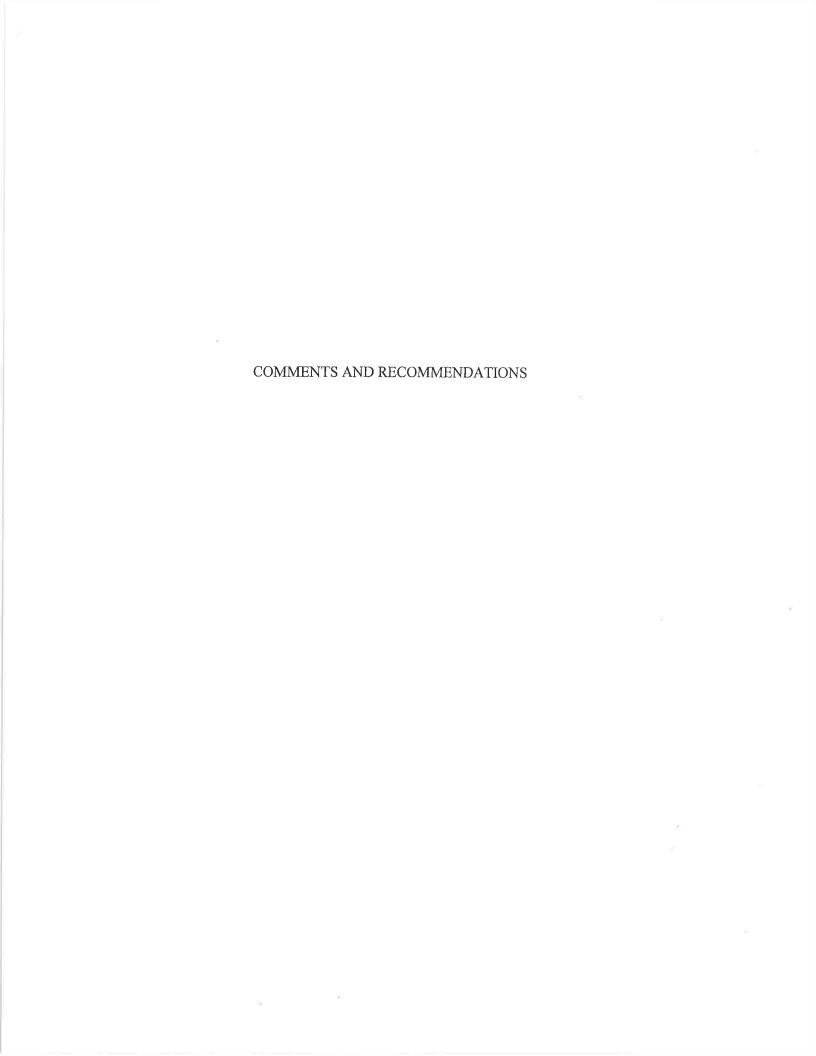
	2010 Budget	2010 Actual	Variance	2009 Actual
Plant, System and Maintenance Expenses				
Electric	968,000	676,721	291,279	663,896
Fuel Oil	10,000	7,079	2,921	
Water	6,000	5,660	340	,
Chemical/Odor Control	375,000	193,573	181,427	
Housekeeping	9,000	6,242	2,758	
Equipment and Maintenence	379,000	246,191	132,809	259,859
Natural Gas	120,000	95,105	24,895	81,322
Uniforms	8,000	6,643	1,357	6,230
Lab Supplies	40,000	52,769	(12,769)	
Lubricants	12,000	10,155	1,845	9,815
Sodium Hypochlorite	140,000	97,898	42,102	108,630
Sludge Processing	300,000	144,607	155,393	200,839
Ocean Outfall	70,000	36,275	33,725	9,025
Gasoline	10,000	7,615	2,385	4,258
Vehicle Maintenance	10,000	6,950	3,050	7,713
Penalty	0,000	0,550	0,000	
Engineering and Engineering Consulting	125,000	51,799	73,201	27,200
Engineering and Engineering Consulting	120,000	51,799	73,201	124,440
Total Plant, System and Maintenance Expenses	2,582,000	1,645,282	936,718	1,792,777
Total Operating Expenses	5,412,900	4,237,780	1,175,120	4,273,100
Other Costs Funded by Operating Revenues: Capital Outlay:				
Plant Improvements and Equipment	305,000	111,098	193,902	3,733
Total Capital Outlay	305,000	111,098	193,902	3,733
Debt Service:				
Bond Interest	640.007	603,119		700 445
Bond Principal	640,027		<del>=</del> 0	700,115
bond Finicipal	_1,690,000	1,690,000		1,635,000
Total Debt Service	2,330,027	2,293,119		2,335,115
Total Other Costs Funded by Operating Revenues	2,635,027	2,404,217	193,902	2,338,848
Total Costs Funded by Operating Revenues	8,047,927	6,641,997	1,369,022	6,611,948
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues over Costs	(495,000)	892,406	1,350,498	928,955
Total Budget	\$ <u>7,552,927</u> \$	7,534,403	(18,524)	\$ <u>7,540,903</u>

## SCHEDULE OF OPERATING REVENUES AND COSTS FUNDED BY OPERATING REVENUES

Year Ended December 31,2010

(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2009)

	2010 Budget	2010 Actual	Variance	2009 Actual
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to Net Income				
Excess of Revenues over Costs	\$	892,406		\$ 928,955
Capitalized Plant Improvements		111,098		3,733
Gain on sale of fixed assets		10,000		-
Litigation Settlement		545,687		121
Loss on Bond Refunding		(82,191)		-
Depreciation Expense		(1,055,146)		(1,052,322)
Amortization of Deferred Charges		(46,129)		(46,969)
Debt Service - Bond Principal		1,690,000		1,635,000
Net Income	\$_	2,065,725		\$ <u>1,468,397</u>



#### COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

None noted.