WORCESTER TOWNSHIP MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

(See Independent Auditors' Report)

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Supervisors Worcester Township Worcester, Pennsylvania

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Township of Worcester, Pennsylvania, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Township'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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' 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. 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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Worcester Township, Pennsylvania, as of December 31, 2019 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity 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 on pages 5 through 16, and the historical trend information on pages 57 through 59 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 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.

Bee, Bergvall and Company, P.C. Certified Public Accountants

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Warrington, PA May 4, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

This discussion and analysis of the financial statements of Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (the Township) for the calendar year ended December 31, 2019 has been prepared by the Township Treasurer. The discussion and analysis of the Township's financial performance provides an overview of the Township's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Please read this in conjunction with the Township's financial statements, which begin on page 17.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for Government-wide Financial Statements (Full Accrual)

The government-wide financial statements report information about the Township as a whole using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting.

- The total net position (assets less liabilities) on a government-wide basis was \$31.6 million.
- Taxes and other revenues of the Township's governmental activities amounted to \$5 million and expenses equaled \$3.7 million.
- Revenues of the Township's business-type activities for 2019 were \$847,000 and business-type expenses were \$774,000.

Highlights for Fund Financial Statements (Modified Accrual)

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Township's most significant funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting.

- At December 31, 2019, the Township's total government funds reported a fund balance of \$13.9 million, an increase of \$1 million in comparison with the prior year.
- The Township's General Fund reported a fund balance of \$605,000, an increase of \$211,000 from December 31, 2018.

General Financial Highlights

Township receipts increased in 2019. Dollars received from General Fund receipts — Taxes, Investment Earnings and Miscellaneous Income — totaled \$3.9 million in 2019, compared to \$3.6 million in 2018, for an approximate 7% increase. Earned Income Taxes accounted for 80% percent of this amount, or \$3.1 million. Employment among Township residents is well diversified, in terms of both employment sectors and employment location. As such the Earned Income Tax receipt is relatively protected against modest fluctuations in local, state and federal employment conditions.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

The Township levies a 0.05 mill tax on real estate, which is currently the lowest municipal real estate tax rate in Montgomery County. In 2019, real estate tax generated \$47,200.

Public Works-related costs have long topped the annual list of Township expenditures, and 2019 was no different. The annual road program construction cost totaled \$690,000, which included \$360,000 in Liquid Fuel Funds. The Township recognizes that State-provided Liquid Fuel Funds are inadequate to meet the community's infrastructure needs, and therefore augments this annual allocation with dollars from the Capital Fund and General Fund. By providing a responsible road program today, the Township avoids shifting an undue maintenance obligation to the residents of tomorrow.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of two kinds of basic financial statements, each with a different view of the Township's finances. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 17-19) provide information about the activities of the Township as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Township's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 20. For governmental activities, these statements indicate how services were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the information about the Township's most significant funds. The remaining statements provide information on funds outside the government activities. The basic financial statements also include notes to explain information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

The statements and notes are followed by required supplementary information that contains data pertaining to the pension plans.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Reporting the Township as a Whole

Our analysis of the Township as a whole begins on page 9. The question asked about the Township's finances is if the Township as a whole is better or worse as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about Worcester Township as a whole and about its activities in the way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Township's net position and changes in them. Think of the Township's net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, as one way to measure the financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Township's net position are an indicator of whether the financial health is improving or deteriorating. Consideration needs to be given to other non-financial factors, however, such as the changes in the Township's property tax base, wage tax changes, and condition of the Township's roads, parks, and buildings to assess the overall health of the Township.

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

- Governmental activities Most of the Township's basic services are reported here including administrative, permit and licenses, fire services, public works, parks and recreation, and community development. Property taxes, earned income tax, franchise fees, user fees and state grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities The Township charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most
 of the cost of certain services it provides. The Township's wastewater (sewer) services are
 reported here.

Reporting the Township's Most Significant Funds

Our analysis of Worcester's major funds begins on page 14. Funds are accounting devices that the Township uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The fund financial statements begin on page 20 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the Township as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. However, the Township Board of Supervisors establishes other funds to help control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities utilizing certain taxes, grants, and other money. The Township's two kinds of funds, governmental and proprietary, use different accounting approaches.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

- Governmental Funds Most of the Township's basic services are reported in governmental funds which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted into cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Township's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Township's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and the governmental funds in reconciliations on pages 21 and 23.
- Proprietary Funds When the Township charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or the other units of the Township, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, one of the Township's enterprise funds Sewage Treatment (a component of proprietary funds) is the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements, but provide more detail and additional information such as cash flows for sewer operations.

The Township as a Trustee

The Township is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its employees' pension plan. It is also responsible for other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. All of the Township's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position on pages 28-29. These activities are excluded from the Township's other financial statements because the Township cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The Township is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure (roads, bridges, storm sewers, etc.) is capitalized on a perspective basis beginning in 2004. The Township has chosen to depreciate assets over their useful life. If a road project is considered maintenance, the cost of the project will be expensed. An "overlay" of a road will be considered maintenance whereas a "rebuild" of a road will be capitalized.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

THE TOWNSHIP AS A WHOLE

The following table reflects the condensed statement of net position:

Table 1
Statement of Net Position

	Governmen	Governmental Activities		pe Activities	Totals		
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	
Current and other assets Capital assets Total assets	\$ 14,688,559 13,160,452 27,849,011	\$ 13,661,169 12,900,571 26,561,740	\$ 1,766,568 4,703,454 6,470,022	\$ 1,615,701 4,937,910 6,553,611	\$ 16,455,127 17,863,906 34,319,033	\$ 15,276,870 17,838,481 33,115,351	
Total deferred outflows of resources	100,502	200,431	<u> </u>	-	100,502	200,431	
Other liabilities Long term liabilities Total liabilities	452,456 8,697 461,153	520,576 249,136 769,712	148,951 1,970,000 2,118,951	180,224 2,095,000 2,275,224	601,407 1,978,697 2,580,104	700,800 2,344,136 3,044,936	
Total deferred inflows of resources	193,170	56,789		-	193,170	56,789	
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	13,160,452	12,900,571	2,608,454	2,722,910	15,768,906	15,623,481	
Restricted	1,000,345	625,803	-	-	1,000,345	625,803	
Unrestricted	13,134,393	12,409,296	1,742,617	1,555,477	14,877,010	13,964,773	
Total net position	\$ 27,295,190	\$ 25,935,670	\$ 4,351,071	\$ 4,278,387	\$ 31,646,261	\$ 30,214,057	

For more detailed information, see the Statement of Net Position (page 17).

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Township, assets exceeded liabilities by \$31.6 million at year-end 2019. The largest portion of the Township's assets reflects cash and investments that will be used to fund future projects. The restricted net position portion represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The unrestricted net position for governmental activities is the portion of net position for governmental activities that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by enabling legislation, or other legal requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Normal Impacts

There are basic (normal) transactions that will affect the comparability of the Statement of Net Position summary presentation.

Net Results of Activities which will impact (increase/decrease) current assets and unrestricted net position.

Spending of Non-Borrowed Current Assets on New Capital which will (a) reduce current assets and increase capital assets, and (b) will reduce unrestricted net position and increase invested in capital assets, net of debt.

Reduction of Capital Assets through Depreciation which will reduce capital assets and invested in capital assets, net of debt.

Current Year Impacts

The primary impact for governmental activities is the use of unrestricted net position to offset the gap between appropriations and revenues.

The overall net position of governmental activities decreased to \$1,360,000 in 2019, which was \$433,000 lower than last year's change in net position. Expenses were higher in 2019 by \$583,000 due to road maintenance, vehicle repairs, and a change to Public Works and Administration employees.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

The following chart shows the revenues and expenses of the governmental activities and business-type activities:

Table 2
Statement of Changes in Net Position

	Go	vernmen	tal A	Activities		Business-type Activities				Totals		
	<u>20</u>	<u>019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
REVENUES												
Program Revenues												
Charges for services	\$	193,904	\$	216,876	\$	837,773	\$	915,055	\$	1,031,677	\$	1,131,931
Operating grants and contributions		527,423		507,255		-		_		527,423		507,255
Capital grants and contributions		405,622		518,139		-		-		405,622		518,139
General Revenue												
Property taxes		47,238		47,682		-		-		47,238		47,682
Other taxes	3,	114,862		2,959,144		-		-		3,114,862		2,959,144
Investment income		285,491		199,879		9,328		4,151		294,819		204,030
Other		442,964		418,240			_			442,964		418,240
Total Revenues	5,	017,504		4,867,215		847,101	_	919,206		5,864,605		5,786,421
EXPENSES												
Administrative	1	938,908		1,056,013		-		_		938,908		1,056,013
Permits and licenses		153,663		142,212		-		-		153,663		142,212
Fire service	:	369,843		346,541		-		-		369,843		346,541
Public works	1,	944,559		1,235,147		-		_		1,944,559		1,235,147
Parks and recreation	:	251,011		294,862		-		-		251,011		294,862
Sewer						774,417		723,808		774,417	_	723,808
Total Expenses	3,	657,984	_	3,074,775	_	774,417		723,808		4,432,401	_	3,798,583
Changes in net position	1,	359,520		1,792,440		72,684		195,398		1,432,204		1,987,838
Net Position, beginning of year	,	935,670		24,143,230		4,278,387		4,082,989		30,214,057		28,226,219
Net Position, end of year		295,190	\$	25,935,670	\$	4,351,071	\$	4,278,387	\$	31,646,261	\$	30,214,057

For more detail see Statement of Activities (pages 18-19).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Normal Impacts

There are basic impacts on revenues and expenses as reflected below.

Revenues:

Economic Condition – This can reflect a declining, stable or growing economic environment and has a substantial impact on property or other tax revenue, as well as public spending habits for building permits and elective user fees.

Increase/Decrease in Township Approved Rates — While certain tax rates are set by statute, the Township Board of Supervisors has authority to impose and periodically increase/decrease rates (real estate tax millage, sewer fees, building fees, user fees, etc.). The real estate tax millage has remained at .05.

Changing Patterns in Intergovernmental and Grant Revenue (both recurring and non-recurring) – Certain recurring revenues (state-shared revenues, block grant, etc.) may experience significant changes periodically, while non-recurring (or one-time) grants are less predictable and often distorting in their impact on year-to-year comparisons.

Market Impacts on Investment Income – The Township's investment portfolio is managed using a one to two-year average maturity on capital funds. Market conditions cause investment income to fluctuate with the economic conditions.

Expenses:

Salary & Benefits Increases (annual adjustments) – The ability to attract and retain human resources requires Worcester Township to strive to approach a competitive salary and range position in the marketplace.

Inflation – While overall inflation appears to be increasing, the Township is a major consumer of certain commodities such as supplies, fuels, and parts. Some functions may experience unusual commodity-specific fluctuations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

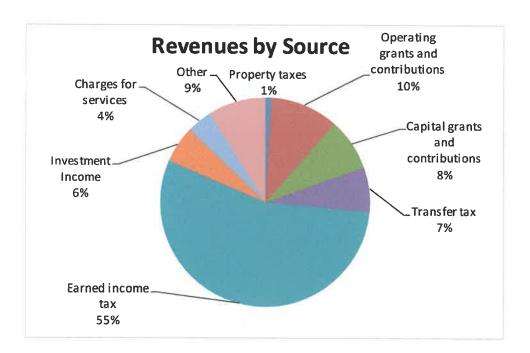
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Current Year Impacts

Governmental Activities

Revenues for the Township's governmental activities were \$5 million. Earned Income Taxes constitute the largest source of Township revenues (55%), and totaled \$2.8 million in 2019, an increase of \$258,000 from 2018. In 2019, real estate taxes totaled \$47,200, or approximately 1% of total revenues, and real estate transfer taxes totaled \$346,000, a modest decrease of \$102,000 from 2018.

The following chart shows the revenues of the governmental activities.



The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$3.7 million consisting of administrative, code enforcement, safety, public works, and park expenses.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Business-type Activities

Total revenues of the Wastewater Treatment Operations were \$837,800 as compared to total costs of \$774,000 including non-cash depreciation expense of \$299,000. The Sewer Fund receives its primary revenue through user fees, tapping fees and assessment payments. Each year the Township approves a user fee calculated to recapture the sanitary sewer system's estimated operating and capital expenses.

Table 3
Governmental/Business Type Activities

		Total Cost of Services			Net Cost of Services			rvices
	<u>2019</u>			2018	<u>2019</u>			2018
Governmental Activities								
Administrative	\$	938,908	\$	1,056,013	\$	884,379	\$	822,122
Code and Engineering		153,663		142,212		136,323		125,876
Emergency Services		369,843		346,541		130,545		85,182
Public Works		1,944,559		1,235,147		1,158,428		529,577
Parks	-	251,011		294,862	_	221,360	_	269,748
Total Governmental Activities	\$	3,657,984	\$	3,074,775	\$	2,531,035	\$	1,832,505
Total Sewer - Business Type Activities	\$	774,417	\$	723,808	\$	(63,356)	\$	(191,247)

THE TOWNSHIP'S FUNDS

At year's end Township governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 20) reported a combined fund balance of \$13.9 million. Of this amount \$52,600 is Liquid Fuel Funds, and as such is restricted for road maintenance expenditures only, and \$947,700 is restricted for transportation improvement projects in accordance with Act 209 of 1990. The balance represents the unreserved fund balance.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General Fund actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by \$299,000. The largest variances were realized in the Earned Income Tax and Fees, licenses and permits revenues, which exceeded amounts budgeted by \$130,000 and \$222,900, respectively. Those increases are attributable to new development, which resulted in new homes sales and new residents paying taxes.

General Fund expenses were \$384,000 under budget mainly from having conservative budget practices, and having lower stormwater management, legal and engineering expenses than anticipated.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2019, on a government-wide basis, the Township had \$17.9 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including buildings, parks, open space, and wastewater facilities (see table below). Three roadways were added to the liquid fuels inventory in 2018, and one roadway was added to the liquid fuels inventory in 2019. All four roadways are located in newly-completed developments.

The following reconciliation summarizes the Capital Assets, which is presented in detail on pages 43-44 of the Notes.

Non-Depreciable Assets	Beginning Net Balance Additions/ 12/31/2018 Deletions				Ending Balance 12/31/2019		
Land	\$	4,871,637	\$	_	\$	4,871,637	
Easements	Ψ	642,588	Ψ	_	Φ	642,588	
Other Capital Assets		0-12,500		_		042,366	
Building and improvements		3,109,941		79,526		3,189,467	
Infrastructure		5,469,177		340,670		5,809,847	
Land improvements		1,457,404		-		1,457,404	
Office equipment		254,436		19,302		273,738	
Machinery and equipment		507,366		111,010		618,376	
Vehicles		590,712		141,786		732,498	
Traffic signal		215,127		-		215,127	
Accumulated depreciation	_	(4,217,817)		(432,413)	_	(4,650,230)	
Total Governmental Capital Assets	\$	12,900,571	\$	259,881	\$	13,160,452	
Business-1	Гурс	Activities					
Other Capital Assets							
Building and improvements	\$	3,483,147	\$	#	\$	3,483,147	
Improvements/sewer lines		4,387,393		-		4,387,393	
Machinery and equipment		621,995		64,818		686,813	
Accumulated depreciation	_	(3,554,625)	_	(299,274)		(3,853,899)	
Total Business-Type Capital Assets	\$	4,937,910	\$	(234,456)	\$	4,703,454	
Total Government-Wide Capital Assets	\$	17,838,481	\$	25,425	\$	17,863,906	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Debt

Township Governmental Activities ended the year without debt.

Township Business-type Activities include the 2017 issuance of a \$2.495 million General Obligation Bond to fund the Hickory Hill Sewer Expansion Project and to retire a 2013 loan to construct improvements to the Valley Green Wastewater Treatment Plant.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Township retained its conservative fiscal practices when preparing the 2020 Budget.

The 2020 General Fund budget is approximately 4% or \$139,000 higher than the 2019 budget. The years were comparable, with the only difference being additions to the administration and public works staff, an IT company change and firefighter stipends for employees who participate with the volunteer fire company.

At the time of this report, the world is enduring the COVID-19 pandemic and the United States is in a state of "shutdown" and economic turmoil. We are unable to determine how long this shutdown will last nor can we fully understand the economic impact of this unchartered event. The 2020 budget was adopted prior to this pandemic. In the months to come Township staff will carefully monitor budgeted receipts and expenditures, and assess the need to utilize operating reserve funds; Worcester Township maintains an operating reserve fund that is funded to the maximum amount permitted by the Second Class Township Code.

CONTACTING THE TOWNSHIP'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Treasurer at Worcester Township, P.O. Box 767, 1721 Valley Forge Road, Worcester, PA 19490 or go to the web site www.Worcestertwp.com.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2019

	0-	Primary Governme	nt
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,256,333	\$ 1,276,274	\$ 14,532,607
Investments	-	_	_
Restricted cash (escrows)	410,827	-	410,827
Receivables	1,021,399	27,596	1,048,995
Notes receivable	-	462,698	462,698
Internal balances	-	<u>.</u>	, <u> </u>
Land	4,871,637	_	4,871,637
Easements	642,588	-	642,588
Other capital assets (net of			,
accumulated depreciation)	7,646,227	4,703,454	12,349,681
Total Assets	27,849,011	6,470,022	34,319,033
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Changes in pension assumptions	100,502	_	100,502
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	100,502	-	100,502
		-	100,502
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	41,629	23,951	65,580
Deposits	410,827		410,827
Non-current liabilities:	120,021		410,027
Due within one year	_	125,000	125,000
Due after one year	8,697	1,970,000	1,978,697
Total Liabilities	461,153	2,118,951	2,580,104
	101,155	2,110,731	2,360,104
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Differences between expected and actual			
experience on pension plan liability	160 260		
	168,268	-	168,268
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investments	24,902	-	24,902
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	193,170	-	193,170
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	13,160,452	2,608,454	15,768,906
Restricted		, ,	, , , ,
Highways	52,620	-	52,620
Transportation	947,725	-	947,725
Unrestricted	13,134,393	1,742,617	14,877,010
Total Net Position	\$ 27,295,190	\$ 4,351,071	\$ 31,646,261

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

						overnmental Activities				
	-	Primary Government Total		Governmental Activities Total	Ad	ministrative		ermits &		
Expenses:										
Program expenses	\$	3,594,869	\$	3,168,507	\$	891,298	\$	153,663		
Depreciation		788,751		489,477		47,610		-		
Interest on debt		48,781	_					-		
Total Expenses	-	4,432,401	-	3,657,984	-	938,908	-	153,663		
Program Revenues:										
Charges for services		1,031,677		193,904		-		17,340		
Operating grants and contributions		527,423		527,423		54,339		-		
Capital grants and contributions		405,622		405,622		190		-		
Total Program Revenues		1,964,722		1,126,949		54,529		17,340		
Net (Expense) Revenue		(2,467,679)		(2,531,035)		(884,379)		(136,323)		
General Revenues:										
Taxes:										
Property		47,238		47,238						
Transfer tax		345,819		345,819						
Earned income tax		2,762,177		2,762,177						
Other		6,866		6,866						
Grants and contributions not										
restricted to specific programs		-		-						
Investment earnings		294,819		285,491						
Miscellaneous		442,964	_	442,964						
Total General Revenues	_	3,899,883	-	3,890,555						
Change in net position		1,432,204		1,359,520						
Net position - beginning		30,214,057		25,935,670						
Net position - ending	\$	31,646,261	\$	27,295,190						

	Gov			siness-Type Activities				
	Fire Services	2	Public Works		Park & ecreation	Sewage Treatment		
\$	369,843	\$	1,614,079 330,480 	\$	139,624 111,387 - 251,011	\$	426,362 299,274 48,781 774,417	
_	146,913 92,385 - 239,298		380,699 405,432 786,131	_	29,651 - - 29,651	<u>-</u>	837,773 - - 837,773	
	(130,545)		(1,158,428)		(221,360)		63,356	

9,328 -9,328 -9,328 72,684 4,278,387 \$ 4,351,071

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

<u>ASSETS</u>	:	General	_	Capital Reserve		Other overnment Funds ghway Aid)	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Investments Receivables Total Assets	\$	22,102 410,827 - 621,551 1,054,480	\$	13,181,611 - - 63,000 13,244,611	\$	52,620	\$	13,256,333 410,827 - 684,551 14,351,711
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued wages	\$	38,999	\$	2,630	\$	_	\$	41,629
Due to other funds		-		-		-		-
Deposits		410,827		<u> </u>				410,827
Total Liabilities	5.	449,826	-	2,630	-	-	-	452,456
Fund Balances								
Restricted for:								
Highways		-		-		52,620		52,620
Transportation		-		947,725		_		947,725
Committed for:								
Capital projects		-		12,294,256		-		12,294,256
Unassigned	_	604,654	-	10.041.001	-	50 600	7	604,654
Total Fund Balances	: [604,654	-	13,241,981	-	52,620	-	13,899,255
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND								
FUND BALANCES	\$	1,054,480	\$	13,244,611	\$	52,620	\$	14,351,711

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (page 17) are different because:		
Total fund balances-total governmental funds (page 20)		\$ 13,899,255
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds.		336,848
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		
and, therefore, are reported in the funds.		
Cost of capital assets	17,810,682	
Accumulated depreciation	(4,650,230)	13,160,452
Deferred inflows and outflows or resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on pension plan investments	(24,902)	
Changes in pension assumptions	100,502	
Differences between expected and actual	,	
experience on pension plan liability	(168,268)	(92,668)
Long term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Net pension liability		(8,697)
Total net position for governmental activities (page 17)		\$ 27,295,190

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2019

Revenues	General	Capital Reserve	Other Governmental Funds (Highway Aid)	Total Governmental Funds	
Taxes:	ф. 47.03 0	Φ.		47.000	
Property	\$ 47,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,238	
Transfer	345,819	-	-	345,819	
Earned income Other	2,680,149	-	-	2,680,149	
	6,866	-	-	6,866	
Fees, licenses and permits	223,033	- 272 207	- 5 (50	223,033	
Investment income and rent	201,130	272,397	5,658	479,185	
Intergovernmental revenues Fines and forfeitures	146,724	63,000	380,699	590,423	
	1,912 191,992	225 615	-	1,912	
Program revenues Other	15,254	335,615 390	-	527,607	
			-	15,644	
Total Revenues	3,860,117	671,402	386,357	4,917,876	
Expenditures Current: General government	762,797	46,055	_	808,852	
Public safety	525,166	40,033	-	525,166	
Highways and roads	780,516	927,941	360,000	2,068,457	
Culture and recreation	91,864	314,877	500,000	406,741	
Miscellaneous	112,778	514,077	_	112,778	
		4.000.000	262.000		
Total Expenditures	2,273,121	1,288,873	360,000	3,921,994	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over expenditures	1,586,996	(617,471)	26,357	995,882	
•		(017,171)		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	17,600	-	17,600	
Transfers in	-	1,376,124	-	1,376,124	
Transfers out	(1,376,124)			(1,376,124)	
Total Other Financing					
Sources (Uses)	(1,376,124)	1,393,724	-	17,600	
Net Change in Fund Balances	210,872	776,253	26,357	1,013,482	
Fund Balance - Beginning	393,782	12,465,728	26,263	12,885,773	
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 604,654	\$ 13,241,981	\$ 52,620	\$ 13,899,255	

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 18-19) are different because:

are different because:			
Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds (page 22)		\$	1,013,482
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds.			82,028
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Capital outlay Depreciation expense	749,358 (489,477)		259,881
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Net pension liability and deferred items		_	4,129
Net change in net position - governmental activities (page 18)		\$	1,359,520

<u>STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND</u>

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget			
		Original		Final		ACTUAL	Ov	er (under)
Revenues								
Taxes:								
Property	\$	47,230	\$	47,230	\$	47,238	\$	8
Transfer		275,000		275,000		345,819		70,819
Earned income		2,550,000		2,550,000		2,680,149		130,149
Other		6,045		6,045		6,866		821
Fees, licenses and permits		100		100		223,033		222,933
Interest and rent		174,569		174,569		201,130		26,561
Intergovernmental revenues		140,654		140,654		146,724		6,070
Fines and forfeitures		3,150		3,150		1,912		(1,238)
Program revenues		363,490		363,490		191,992		(171,498)
Other	-	1,300	_	1,300		_15,254		13,954
Total Revenues		3,561,538	_	3,561,538	-	3,860,117		298,579
Expenditures								
Current:								
General government		856,895		856,895		762,797		(94,098)
Public safety		580,369		580,369		525,166		(55,203)
Highways and roads		979,345		979,345		780,516		(198,829)
Culture and recreation		128,569		128,569		91,864		(36,705)
Miscellaneous		112,253		112,253	_	112,778		525
Total Expenditures		2,657,431	_	2,657,431	_	2,273,121		(384,310)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures		904,107	_	904,107	-	1,586,996		682,889
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out		(905,988)		(905,988)		(1,376,124)		(470,136)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(905,988)		(905,988)		(1,376,124)		(470,136)
				4				
Net Change in Fund Balance		(1,881)		(1,881)		210,872		212,753
Fund Balance-beginning	_	393,782	_	393,782	-	393,782		
Fund Balance-ending	\$	391,901	\$	391,901	\$	604,654		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS	Business-Type Activities Sewage Treatment	
Current Assets		
Cash	æ	1 076 074
Receivables	\$	1,276,274
Sewer rents		27,596
Notes		31,932
Total Current Assets	-	1,335,802
Total Callon 1250th	-	1,333,802
Long-Term Assets		
Notes receivable		430,766
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		4,703,454
Total Assets	\$	6,470,022
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Current maturities	\$	125,000
Accounts payable and accrued wages		23,951
Total Current Liabilities		148,951
Long-Term Debt		
Long-term note and bonds payable	7	1,970,000
Total Long-Term Debt		1,970,000
Total Liabilities		2,118,951
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		2,608,454
Unrestricted		1,742,617
Total Net Position	\$	4,351,071

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewage Treatment		
Operating Revenues			
Sewer service charges	\$ 607,843		
Other revenues	10,090		
Total Operating Revenues	617,933		
Operating Expenses			
Sewer operations	421,938		
Administrative	3,374		
Depreciation expense	299,274		
Total Operating Expenses	724,586		
Operating Income (Loss)	(106,653)		
Nonoperating Revenues (Expense)			
Net earnings on investments	9,328		
Interest expense	(48,781)		
Tapping fees	219,840		
Bond issuance fees	(1,050)		
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expense)	179,337		
Change in Net Position	72,684		
Total Net Position-Beginning	4,278,387		
Total Net Position-Ending	\$ 4,351,071		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2019

	A	siness-Type Activities age Treatment
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from customers	\$	630,431
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services		(461,585)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		168,846
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Principal paid on long-term debt		(120,000)
Payment on notes receivable		35,599
Interest paid on long-term debt		(48,781)
Payments from interfund balances		245,131
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(64,818)
Bond issuance expenditures		(1,050)
Payments for tapping fees		219,840
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	-	265,921
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest and dividends on investments	_	9,328
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	_	9,328
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		444,095
Beginning cash and cash equivalents		832,179
Ending cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,276,274
Reconciliation of Net Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		
Net operating income (loss)	\$	(106,653)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating (loss)		
to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization		299,274
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in receivables		12,498
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(36,273)
Net adjustments		275,499
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	168,846

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

<u>ASSETS</u>	Pension Trust <u>Fund</u>
Current Assets	
Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs	\$ 1,207,080
Total Current Assets	1,207,080
Total Assets	\$ 1,207,080
LIABILITIES	
Lump sum benefit payable	\$ 4,180
Total Liabilities	4,180
NET POSITION	
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits	\$ 1,202,900

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER 31, 2019

Additions \$ 51,205 Total Contributions 51,205 Investment Earnings \$ 51,205 Investment Earnings \$ 148,861 Dividends 16,632 Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 1,066,669 End of Year 1,066,669 End of Year \$ 1,202,900		Pension Trust <u>Funds</u>		
Total Contributions 51,205 Investment Earnings 148,861 Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments 148,861 Dividends 16,632 Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 216,376 Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 1,066,669		e 51.205		
Investment Earnings 148,861 Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments 148,861 Dividends 16,632 Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 1,066,669				
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments 148,861 Dividends 16,632 Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 1,066,669 Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Total Contributions	51,205		
fair value of investments 148,861 Dividends 16,632 Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 3,000 Total Deductions 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 1,066,669	Investment Earnings			
Dividends 16,632 Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 8enefits Administrative expenses 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 8eginning of Year Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Net appreciation (depreciation) in			
Interest 5,539 Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 8enefits Administrative expenses 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 8eginning of Year Beginning of Year 1,066,669	fair value of investments	148,861		
Total Earnings 171,032 Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 8enefits Administrative expenses 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 1,066,669	Dividends	16,632		
Less: Investment Expense (5,861) Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions 80,145 Benefits 77,145 Administrative expenses 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: 80,146 Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Interest	5,539		
Net Investment Earnings 165,171 Total Additions 216,376 Deductions	Total Earnings	171,032		
Total Additions Deductions Benefits Administrative expenses Total Deductions Change in Net Position Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 216,376 77,145 3,000 80,145 136,231	Less: Investment Expense	(5,861)		
Deductions Benefits 77,145 Administrative expenses 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Net Investment Earnings	165,171		
Benefits 77,145 Administrative expenses 3,000 Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Total Additions	216,376		
Administrative expenses Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Deductions			
Total Deductions 80,145 Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Benefits	77,145		
Change in Net Position 136,231 Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Administrative expenses	3,000		
Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits: Beginning of Year 1,066,669	Total Deductions	80,145		
Beginning of Year1,066,669	Change in Net Position	136,231		
	Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits:			
End of Year \$ 1,202,900	Beginning of Year	1,066,669		
	End of Year	\$ 1,202,900		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies

A. Reporting entity

Worcester Township is a municipal corporation existing and operating under the Second Class Township Code of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The accompanying financial statements present the primary government. In evaluating the Township (the primary government) as a reporting entity, all potential component units that may or may not fall within the financial accountability of the Township have been addressed. Financial accountability is present if the Township appoints a voting majority of a component unit's governing body and has the ability to impose its will on the organization or if there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Township. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are currently no component units of Worcester Township.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial* resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, and licenses associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds on the governmental fund financial statements:

The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *capital reserve fund* accounts for capital purchases and construction to enhance and improve the property throughout the Township.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The sewage treatment fund provides wastewater treatment services throughout the Township.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued)

Additionally, the government reports the following fiduciary fund types:

The *pension trust fund* accounts for the activities of the Non-Uniformed Pension plan, which accumulate resources for pension benefit payments to qualified employees.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's sewer function and various other functions of the government, if existing. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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 sewer treatment fund and are charges to customers for services.

The sewer treatment fund also recognizes as operating revenues the portion of tapping fees intended to recover the cost of system design, permitting, and construction. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity

1. Deposits and investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

With the exception of Pension Trust Funds, state law allows the government to invest in obligations of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or any agency or instrumentality of either, which are secured by the full faith and credit of such entity. The law also allows for the Government to invest in certificates of deposit of banks, savings and loans, and savings banks both within and outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provided such amounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or other like insurance, and that deposits in excess of such insurance are collateralized by the depository. The state also imposes limitations with respect to the amount of investment in certificates of deposit to the extent that such deposits may not exceed 20% of a bank's total capital surplus or 20% of savings and loan's or savings bank's assets, net of its liabilities. The government may also invest in shares of registered investment companies, provided that investments of the Company are authorized investments, as noted above.

The government invests in obligations and agencies of the United States of America. These investments are comprised of collateralized mortgage obligations, U.S. Treasury obligation, and money market mutual funds. The government recognizes interest rate risk and extension risk with some of these obligations. The government has stratified their portfolio so that the investments with extension risk are comprised of monies needed on a long-term basis. Investments with interest rate risk are selected so that the risk of interest decline below area savings accounts rates is minimal.

The law provides that the government's Pension Trust Funds may invest in any form or type of investment, financial instrument, or financial transaction if determined by the government to be prudent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

1. Deposits and investments (continued)

Fair Value Measurements: The Township categorizes its fair value measurements within the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Township has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2019:

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FIDUCIARY FUNDS				
PSAB Mutual Retirement Trust-Balanced Fund	\$ 1,207,080	\$ -	\$ 1,207,080	\$ -

The government's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares and is reported at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the pool's amortized cost-based net asset value per share, which approximates fair value. There are no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals.

2. Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e. the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds". Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. At December 31, 2019, all tax receivables were deemed to be fully collectible. There is no tax receivable allowance due to the materiality of the outstanding receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

2. Receivables and payables (continued)

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. Taxes are billed March 1 and payable under the following terms: a 2% discount March 1 through April 30; face amount May 1 through June 30; and a 10% penalty after June 30. The township employs an elected tax collector to collect the property tax levied. The tax collector remits Township taxes at least monthly and is paid a commission. Any unpaid bills at December 31 are subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (i.e. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 for infrastructure and intangible assets and \$5,000 for all other capital assets, with an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

4. Capital assets (continued)

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. Prior to January 1, 2004, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized as the standard was applied prospectively.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building and land improvements	7-30
Roads and bridges	30-50
Guiderails, manholes, and curbing	20-30
Storm sewer pipes	50
Sewer pipes	50
Utility and heavy equipment	10-18
Vehicles and equipment	5-15
Signs and traffic signals	7-15

5. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. If bond premiums or discounts exist, they are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of any applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Any premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

- D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)
- 6. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Township has the following item that qualifies for reporting in this category:

Change in assumptions is reported in the government-wide statement. A difference results when assumptions used to prepare the actuarial valuation of the pension plan changes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Differences between expected and actual experience on pension plan liability is reported in the government-wide statement. A difference results when actual economic or demographic factors differ from expected results. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments is reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A net difference results from the actual earnings in the plan either exceeding or falling short of projected earnings. This amount is deferred and amortized over a five-year period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

7. Net position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets - This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance of this category.

	_	Activities	Activities
Net investment in capital assets			
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$	5,514,225	\$ *
Capital assets being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation		7,646,227	4,703,454
Less: Long-term debt outstanding		_	(2,095,000)
	\$	13,160,452	\$ 2,608,454

Restricted net position - This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position - This category represents net position of the entity, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

8. Fund balance

Governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Township is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

Nonspendable fund balance - includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

Governmental Pusings True

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

- D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)
- 8. Fund balance (continued)

Restricted fund balance - includes amounts that are restricted for specific purposes stipulated by external resources providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed fund balance - includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Township's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Supervisors. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the Township taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally (for example: resolution and ordinance).

Assigned fund balance - includes amounts intended to be used by the Township for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The governing body, the Board of Supervisors, has by resolution authorized the Township Manager or Finance Director to assign fund balance. The Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Unassigned fund balance - this residual classification is used for all negative fund balances in Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service funds; or any residual amounts in the General Fund.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

In all cases, encumbrance amounts have been assigned for specific purposes for which resources already have been allocated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued)

9. Subsequent events

The Township has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through the date of this report, which is the date the statements were available for release. In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) surfaced. The spread of COVID-19 around the world in the first quarter of 2020 has caused significant volatility in U.S. and international markets. There is significant uncertainty around the breadth and duration of business disruptions related to COVID-19, as well as its impact on the U.S. and international economies and, as such, the Township is unable to determine the extent to which this will materially impact its operations."

II. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all Township funds all annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The Township follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. During November, the Township makes available to the public its proposed operating budget for all funds. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. All budget revisions require the approval of the Township Board of Supervisors. All appropriations lapse at year-end.
- 3. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Proprietary Funds. Budgetary control is maintained at the fund level.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019 expenditures exceeded appropriations in the miscellaneous category of the general fund. These over expenditures were funded by greater than anticipated revenues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

III. Detailed notes on all funds

A. Deposits and investments

As of December 31, 2019, the government had the following investments:

|--|

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Externally Pooled Investments

\$ 14,088,080

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

State Investment Pool (Pension)

\$ 1,207,080

Interest Rate Risk. This is the risk that changes in interest will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The government does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk. This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law limits the investment of governmental funds as described in Section I Note D. The government's investment in the external investment pools was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of Credit Risk. This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. It is the government's policy that the fiduciary assets may not be invested in more than 5% of the total equity portfolio in the common stock of one corporation and not more than 25% of the stock value at market may be held in any one industry.

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, the government's carrying amount of deposits was \$14,943,434 and the bank balance was \$14,991,388. Of the bank balance, \$327,567 was covered by federal depository insurance. Any balances exceeding federal depository insurance are exposed to custodial credit risk because it is uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent, but not in the government's name. Externally pooled investments are considered a cash equivalent.

The Township's cash equivalent investments in PLGIT and money markets are not subject to custodial credit risk because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

III. Detailed notes on all funds (Continued)

A. Deposits and investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. All investments are "held in the name of the government" and thus not exposed to custodial credit risk.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's funds are as follows:

			Capital					
	9	General		Sewer	Reserve		Total	
Receivables:								
Taxes	\$	561,058	\$	-	\$	-	\$	561,058
Accounts		60,493		27,596		63,000		151,089
Notes	-		_	462,698			_	462,698
Total Receivables	\$	621,551	\$	490,294	\$	63,000	\$	1,174,845

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

III. Detailed notes on all funds (Continued)

C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

Primary Government	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:	Dulance	<u> </u>	Decreases	Datance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,871,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,871,637
Easements	642,588	_	-	642,588
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	5,514,225			5,514,225
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	3,109,941	79,526	_	3,189,467
Land improvements	1,457,404	,	_	1,457,404
Infrastructure	5,469,177	340,670	_	5,809,847
Traffic signal	215,127	_	_	215,127
Office equipment	254,436	19,302	_	273,738
Equipment	507,366	111,010	_	618,376
Vehicles	590,712	198,850	57,064	732,498
Total capital assets being depreciated	11,604,163	749,358	57,064	12,296,457
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	1,365,768	92,922	_	1,458,690
Land improvements	692,402	97,160	_	789,562
Infrastructure	992,438	156,060	_	1,148,498
Traffic signal	151,092	14,342	_	165,434
Office equipment	225,594	12,195	_	237,789
Equipment	351,094	67,829	_	418,923
Vehicles	439,429	48,969	57,064	431,334
Total accumulated depreciation	4,217,817	489,477	57,064	4,650,230
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	7,386,346	259,881	-	7,646,227
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 12,900,571	\$ 259,881	<u> </u>	\$ 13,160,452

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

III. Detailed notes on all funds (Continued)

C. Capital assets (continued)

Business-type activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
• •	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ -	Ψ
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		· ·	-	
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	3,483,147	-	-	3,483,147
Improvements	4,387,393	_	-	4,387,393
Machinery and equipment	621,995	64,818	-	686,813
Total capital assets being depreciated	8,492,535	64,818	-	8,557,353
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,054,891	116,105	-	1,170,996
Improvements	2,035,373	152,475	-	2,187,848
Machinery and equipment	464,361	30,694		495,055
Total accumulated depreciation	3,554,625	299,274		3,853,899
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	4,937,910	(234,456)	-	4,703,454
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 4,937,910	\$ (234,456)	\$ -	\$ 4,703,454

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Administrative	\$ 47,610
Public works	330,480
Parks and Recreation	111,387
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 489,477
Business-type activities	
Sewage treatment	\$ 299,274

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

III. Detailed notes on all funds (Continued)

D. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

The interfund balances and transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Transfer in	Transfer out		
General fund	\$ -	\$ 1,376,124		
Capital reserve	1,376,124			
Total	\$ 1,376,124	\$ 1,376,124		

Interfund transfers are primarily to fund capital projects in another fund.

E. Long term debt

General Obligation Notes and Bonds

The government issues general obligation notes and bonds to provide funds for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and the purchase of equipment and open space. General obligation notes and bonds have been issued for the governmental activities only. In 2016, the government issued \$2,495,000 in a general obligation bonds. General obligation notes and bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the government. These notes and bonds are generally issued as 20-30 year serial notes and bonds with varying amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

	Interest	
Purpose	Rates	Amount
Business activities	2-3%	\$ 2,095,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

III. Detailed notes on all funds (Continued)

E. Long term debt (continued)

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest, for long term debt, as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 125,000	\$ 45,181
2021	130,000	41,431
2022	130,000	40,001
2023	130,000	38,376
2024	135,000	36,556
2025-2029	710,000	141,320
2030-2034	520,000	61,250
2035-2039	150,000	23,250
2040-2041	 65,000	3,000
	\$ 2,095,000	\$ 430,365

Changes in long-term liabilities

Governmental activities:	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Net Pension Liability	\$ 249,136	\$ (189,234)	\$ 51,205	\$ 8,697	\$
Business Type activities: Bonds payable	\$ 2,215,000	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$ 2,095,000	\$ 125,000

Debt service for capital leases are funded primarily from taxes for governmental activities. Any liabilities for net pension obligations are generally liquidated by the general fund for governmental activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information

A. Risk management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries commercial insurance. The Township participates in the Delaware Valley Insurance Trust pool. The insurance expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$38,013. The pooling agreement permits the pool to make additional assessments to its members. At December 31, 2019 there were no additional assessments due or anticipated. Instead the pool declared a dividend of which Worcester Township's share was \$2,545.

The Township is also a member of the Delaware Valley Workers' Compensation Trust (DVWCT), a risk retention pool. The insurance expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$28,437. The Trust declared a dividend in 2019. As a result of an audit of 2018 payroll, the Township paid an additional \$2,524 An audit of the 2019 payroll will be performed in 2020.

The Township is also a member of the Delaware Valley Workers' Compensation Trust (DVWCT), a risk retention pool. The insurance expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$256,377. The Trust did not declare a dividend.

B. Contingent liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustments by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

In the normal course of business, there are various relatively minor claims and suits pending against the Township, none of which materially affect the financial position of the Township. At the present time, there are no significant litigation matters pending.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan

Plan Description and Membership

The Township of Worcester Non-Uniformed Pension plan is a single-employer defined benefit pension. The Plan was established and entered into a Joinder Agreement with the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs Municipal Retirement Trust (PSABMRT) effective January 1, 1993. The Plan was restated by Ordinance No. 2003-187, effective December 31, 2002. This Plan is reported as a Pension Trust Fund in the accompanying financial statements and does not issue standalone reports. The Plan is administered by the Township. The most recent valuation was as of January 1, 2019. Details below are from the valuation.

Effective January 1, 2017, the Plan was amended and closed to new participants.

Non-Uniformed Employees' Defined Benefit Pension Plan - The Plan is a contributory, single employer defined benefit plan that covers all full-time non-uniformed employees who were hired before January 1, 2019.

The Plan is governed by the Board of Supervisors of the Township of Worcester which may amend the plan provisions, and which is responsible for the management of Plan assets. The Board of Supervisors has delegated authority to manage certain Plan assets to the PSABMRT. The Plan is required to file Form PC-203C biennially with the Public Employee Retirement Commission (PERC).

At December 31, 2019, Worcester Township's Pension Plan consisted of the following:

Inactive employees (or their beneficiaries)	
currently receiving benefits	12
Inactive employees entitled to benefits	
but not yet receiving them	2
Active employees	<u>5</u>
Total members	<u>19</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides retirement benefits as well as death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Compensation is averaged over the last 60 months of employment. Pennsylvania law establishes benefits and contribution provisions. All benefits are vested 20% after the completion of three years of services, increasing by 20% per year to a maximum of 100% percent after seven years of service. Participants as of September 1, 1993 were 100% vested. Employees, who retire at or after age 65, are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly, equal to 1.3 percent of Average Monthly Compensation multiplied by Years of Credited Service after January 1, 1993.

A member is eligible for early retirement after attainment of age 62 and completion of 7 years of service. The early retirement pension is the actuarial equivalent of the member's accrued benefit payable at normal retirement. A death benefit before retirement, after vesting is equal to 50% of the joint and survivor benefit that would have been payable to the participant, assuming the participant had retired or terminated the day before death. Benefit provisions are established and amended by Pennsylvania law. Administrative costs of the Plan are financed through investment earnings.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Basis of Accounting: Pension Plan financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Employer and member contributions are recognized as when due pursuant to formal commitments, as well as statutory or contractual requirements. Investment income is recognized as revenue when earned. Retirement benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with terms of the Plan. Other expenses are recognized when the corresponding liabilities are incurred. The net appreciation/(depreciation) in fair value of investments is recorded as an increase/(decrease) to investment income based on the valuation of investments. The entire expense of Plan administration is charged against the earnings of the Plan. Investment earnings are reduced for investment management fees, portfolio evaluation, custodial services, and actuarial services, as required by State statutes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Method Used to Value Investments: Pension Plan equity security fixed income securities are reported at fair value, investment income is recognized as earned. Fair value is based on quoted market values. Securities that are traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Gains and losses on sales and exchanges of fixed income securities are recognized on the transaction date. Market related value of assets is used to determine the indicated contribution.

Contributions

Members are not required to contribute to the plan. Contributions are determined on an annual basis. Administrative costs and investment costs of the Plan are financed through an addition to the Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution.

The Township is required by statute, principally Pennsylvania Act 205, to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to finance the Pension Fund. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Pennsylvania law and may be amended only as allowed by Pennsylvania law.

The Pension Plans funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

Administrative costs, which may include but are not limited to investment fees and actuarial services, are charged to the Plan and funded through the MMO and/or plan earnings.

The Township's annual required contribution is equal to its minimum municipal obligation ("MMO") as calculated in accordance with Pennsylvania law (Act 205 of 1984) less state aid and employee contributions deposited in the pension fund during the year. State law requires that state aid be used first to fund the Plan, then employee contributions and finally general Township funds. The Township received state aid, which is recognized as revenue and expenses, in the amount of \$51,205 for the pensions for the year ended December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Investments

Investment Policy: The Plan is authorized to invest in legal investments permitted under the Pennsylvania Fiduciaries Investment Act. It is the policy of the PSABMRT General Balanced Fund to invest approximately 55% of assets in equities, approximately 40% of assets in fixed income investments (with a maximum individual maturity of 40 years) and approximately 5% of assets in alternative investments.

Credit Risk: This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. At December 31, 2019, all plan assets were invested in the PSABMRT General Balanced Fund, which is not rated. However, the formal investment policy of the PSABMRT requires fixed income securities within the portfolio to be rated BBB or higher at the time of purchase, and requires any asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities within the portfolio to be rated AAA at the time of purchase.

Concentration of Credit Risk: This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Plan places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. At December 31, 2019 the Plan had no investments (other than U.S. Government and U.S. Government guaranteed obligations, mutual funds or other pooled investments) in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of Fiduciary Net Position.

Interest Rate Risk: This is the risk that a change in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. For the General Balanced Fund, approximately 40% of assets will be invested in interest-bearing securities with a maximum individual maturity of 40 years.

Rate of Return: For the year ended December 31, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on Plan investments, net of investment expense was 16.44 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Net Pension Liability

The components of the net pension liability of participating entities at December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Total pension liability	\$ 1,211,597
Plan fiduciary net position	(1,202,900)
Net pension liability	\$ 8,697

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability

99%

Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liability in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation for the Plan was determined using the following economic assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

> Inflation 2.75%

Salary increases 5.00% (including inflation)

Investment rate of return 6.75%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Mortality Table with 50% Blue Collar Adjustment and projected improvement based on the Long-Range Demographic Assumptions for the 2015 Social Security Administration Trustee Report.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2018.

The net pension liability for the Plan was measured as of December 31, 2019 and the total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the liabilities from an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Net Pension Liability (continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments 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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from Plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of active and inactive Plan members.

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The employer has always met the funding requirements of Pennsylvania law Act 205 of 1984. Act 205 requires full funding of the entry age normal cost plus plan expenses, as well as amortization of the unfunded liability.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the net pension liability of participating entities calculated using the discount rate of 6.75 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75 percent) than the current rate:

		1%		Current	1%
	I	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	Increase
	9	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Net pension liability	\$	145,935	\$	8,697	\$ (106,993)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources: For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Township recognized pension expense of \$47,189 for the Non-Uniformed Pension. At December 31, 2019, the Township reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	red Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Non-Uniform Pension					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$	168,268		
Changes in assumptions	100,502		-		
Difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments	 		24,902		
Total	\$ 100,502	\$	193,170		

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

No	n-Uniform
\$	(20,100)
	(25,153)
	(12,004)
	(37,729)
	(17,521)
	19,839
\$	(92,668)

Payable to the Pension Plan: For the year ended December 31, 2019, there was no amount payable for contributions to the pension plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2019

IV. Other information (Continued)

C. Employee retirement pension plan (continued)

Description of Defined-Contribution Plan

Effective January 1, 2017, the Township created a defined contribution pension plan. The Pension Plan is a money purchase plan which covers all non-uniform employees employed by the Township and work 35 hours or more per week and are not covered by any other retirement plans to which the Township makes contributions. During 2019, there were 6 active participants in the plan. Participants are 20% vested after three years of service, and the vesting increases 20% for each additional year. After seven years of service, the person is fully vested. The 2019 contribution to the plan was 5% of each participant's base salary and was funded by the Township. The Plan is managed by an outside trustee appointed by the Township. For 2019, the township contributed \$9,122 to the plan.

The authority under which obligations to contribute to the Non-Uniform Pension Plan by the plan members, employer and other contributing entities and benefits paid are established or may be amended includes Act 205 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Township Ordinances.

The Non-Uniform Pension Plan's funding policy is based on a set rate and benefits are a function of accumulated assets. The Township is required by statute, principally Pennsylvania Act 205, to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to finance the Pension Fund.

D. Escrow cash deposits and investments

The Township acts in a custodial capacity with respect to monies deposited with it by developers and others. These monies are held by the Township and used to pay legal, engineering, and other fees incurred on behalf of a specific project. Any unused deposits are returned to the developer upon completion of the project, except for an administrative handling fee. None of the monies received from or expended on behalf of the developers are recorded in the revenues or expenses of the Township. At December 31, 2019, \$410,827 represents the balance of these monies held in escrow.



Required Supplemental Information - Non-Uniformed Pension Plan

DECEMBER 31, 2019

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Total pension liability		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		<u>2014</u>
Service cost	s	22 664		54010			_					
Interest	Э	33,654	2	54,019	25	,	\$, , , , , , , ,	\$,	\$	77,873
Changes of benefit terms		79,090		85,510		81,082		75,538		70,045		127,810
Differences between expected and actual experience		(120.005)		1,422				-		*		-
Changes of assumptions		(139,807)		-		(46,304))	*		(27,499)		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(00.146)		12		132,923		-		-		-
Net change in total pension liability	_	(77,145)	_	(71,861)	_	(70,033)	_	(38,668)		(43,520)	_	(52,739)
Total pension liability - beginning		(104,208)		69,090		148,939		83,733		43,657		152,944
	_	1,315,805	_	1,246,715	_	1,097,776	-	1,014,043		970,386		817,442
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	1,211,597	\$	1,315,805	\$	1,246,715	\$	1,097,776	\$	1,014,043	\$	970,386
Plan fiduciary net position												
Contributions - employer	\$	51,205	e	55,699	e	51,306	at .	EC 070	•			
Contributions - employee	Ψ	21,203	Ψ	33,033	Ф	31,300	ъ	56,870	3	54,892	\$	54,249
Net investment income		171.032		(53,165)		124 220		45.000				-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(77,145)		(71,861)		134,278 (70,033)		45,890		(6,832)		48,764
Administrative expense		(8,861)		(8,411)				(38,668)		(43,520)		(29,606)
Other		(0,001)		(0,411)		(16,242)		(11,167)		(13,738)		(1,475)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position			-		_		_		÷		_	
		136,231		(77,738)		99,309		52,925		(9,198)		71,932
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		1,066,669		1,144,407		1,045,098		992,173		1,001,371		929,439
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	1,202,900	\$	1,066,669	\$	1,144,407	\$	1,045,098	\$	992,173	\$	1,001,371
							-	-,,	<u>~</u>	222,113	Ψ.	1,001,371
Township's net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$	8,697	\$	249,136	\$	102,308	\$	52,678	\$	21,870	\$	(30,985)
Dies fiducies and the							_				_	(5.7,5.00)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability												
pension hability		99.3%		81.1%		91.8%		95.2%		97.8%		103.2%
Covered-employee payroll	\$	300,349	S	339,640	\$	327,069	¢	630,663	e	674,180		507.044
T - 1/4			-	,	•	521,005	U	030,003	Ф	074,180	Þ	587,864
Township's net pension liability as a percentage of												
covered-employee payroll		2.9%		73.4%		31.3%		8.4%		3.2%		-5.3%
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense		16.44%		-4.76%		12 2407		4.650				
·		10.7770		-4.70%		13.24%		4.67%		-0.69%		6.13%
Notes to Schedule:												

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is complete, available information is presented.

Required Supplemental Information – Non-Uniformed Pension Plan

DECEMBER 31, 2019

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially	\$	49,557	\$ 52,571	\$ 49,494	\$ 51,984	\$ 50,845	\$	54,249
determined contribution	_	51,205	55,699	51,306	56,870	 54,892	_	54,249
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	(1,648)	\$ (3,128)	\$ (1,812)	\$ (4,886)	\$ (4,047)	\$	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	300,349	\$ 339,640	\$ 327,069	\$ 630,663	\$ 674,180	\$	587,864
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		17.0%	16.4%	15.7%	9.0%	8.1%		9.2%

Notes to Schedule:

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of January 1, two years to four years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Valuation date 1/1/2017

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal
Amortization method Level dollar - open

Remaining amortization period 16 years
Asset valuation method Fair value
Inflation 2.75%

Salary increases 5% (including inflation)

Investment rate of return 6.75% (net of investment expenses not funded through the MMO, and including inflation)

Retirement age The latest of age 65, the completion of 5 years of participation or attained age.

Mortality RP-2014 Combined Mortality Table and projected improvement based on the Long-Range

Demographic Assumptions for the 2015 Social Security Administration's Trustee Report

Benefit Changes: Effective 1/1/17, the pre-retirement death benefit provisions was amended so that the spouse of a married participant or the beneficiary of single participant may elect a survivor benefit of either the actuariarially reduced joint and a 50% survivor annuity or the actuarially reduced 10-years certain and continuous optional form.

Also, a defined contribution plan was created for eligible participants hired on or after 1/1/17.

Assumption Changes: Interest rate lowered from 7.25% to 6.75%, mortality updated from RP-2000 Combined Health Mortality with Blue Collar adj. and 75% scale AA to RP-2014 mortality with 50% Blue Collar adjustment and projected improvement based on the Long-Range Demographic Assumptions for the 2015 Social Security Administration's Trustee Report.

Change in benefit terms: None

(1) - covered employee payroll taken from 1/1/2009 through 1/1/2013 actuarial valuations

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years.

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	2010
\$ 59,782	\$ 50,145	\$ 61,190	\$ 55,687
59,782	59,782	61,190	55,687
\$ -	\$ (9,637)	\$ -	\$
\$ 572,356 (1)	\$ 585,787 (1)	\$ 585,787 (1)	\$ 532,007 (1)
10.4%	10.2%	10.4%	10.5%