Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Report

Year Ended June 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Members of the Board Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority Brookfield, Connecticut

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority (the "Authority") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 and major fund of the Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

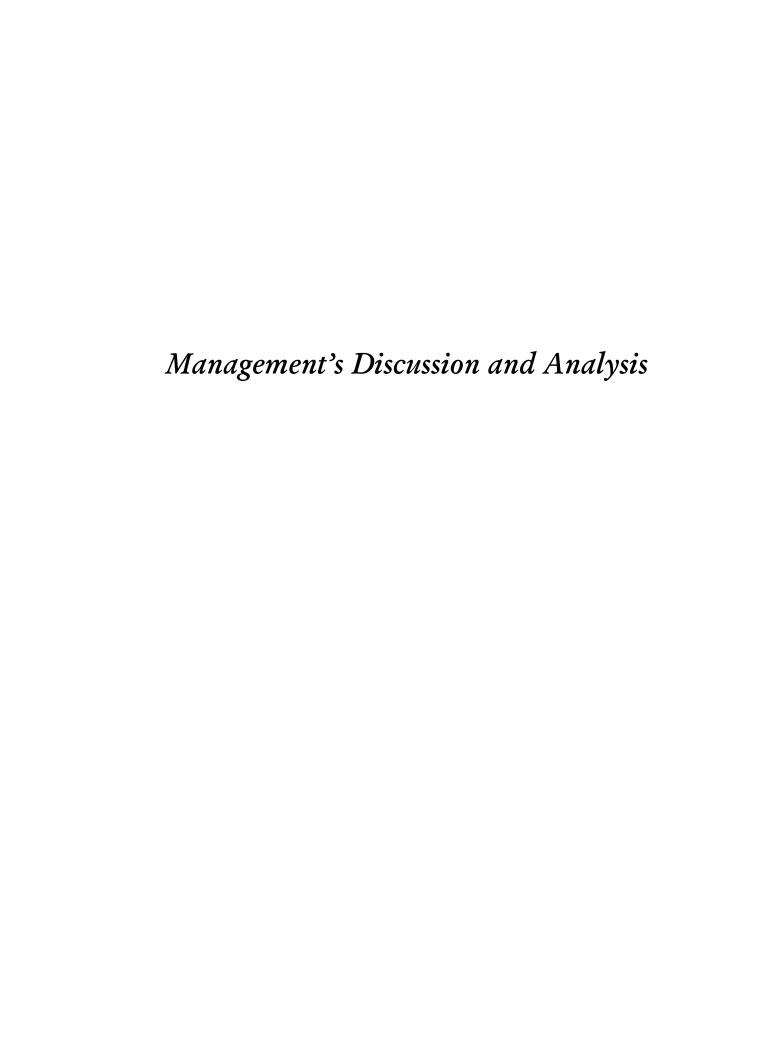
Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-8 and 23-24 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our 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.

Nanavaty, Nanavaty & Davenport, LLP

December 13, 2019



Our discussion and analysis of the Housatonic Resource Recovery Authority's (the "Authority") financial performance provides an overview of the Authority's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, which begin on page 9.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As a result of the operations the Authority's net position increased by \$50,163 in 2019 compared to a decrease of \$42,511 in 2018.
- The total cost of the Authority's programs and administration was \$435,148 and \$467,139 for 2019 and 2018, respectively.
- During fiscal year 2019, the Authority's revenues from program and administrative fees, and hauler permits decreased from the prior year by \$3,579 to \$256,398 as a result of a decrease in recycling tonnage from the prior year.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 9 and 10) provide information about the activities of the Authority as a whole and represent a longer-term view of the Authority's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 11. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Authority's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing line item expense information about the Authority's general fund.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

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

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report the Authority's net position and changes in them. You can think of the Authority's net position as the difference between assets (what the Authority owns), and liabilities (what the Authority owes), as one way to measure the Authority's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Authority's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the technology related to the disposal of municipal solid waste and recycled materials, changes in tonnage in the local towns, as well as the continued support of the regional towns, to assess the overall financial health of the Authority.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT (continued)

Reporting the Authority's Fund Financial Statements

The Authority uses governmental funds to report its operations. The fund financial statements begin on page 11. The Authority's only governmental fund is the general fund.

Governmental funds: The basic services that the Authority provides are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of these funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Authority's general governmental operations and the basic services that it provides. The information presented in the governmental fund helps readers determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Authority's programs. The governmental activities presented in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities is reconciled to the governmental funds in the Balance Sheet of the general fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the governmental-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 13-22 of this report.

Required Supplemental Information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents a Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund that can be found on pages 23-24 of this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY

The following tables and exhibits present condensed information about the Authority's net position, revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 1	As of June 30,				
		2019		2018	
Current assets	\$	785,238	\$	728,925	
Capital assets, net		3,618		3,626	
Total assets		788,856		732,551	
Current liabilities		(10,397)		(4,255)	
Net position:					
Invested in capital assets		3,618		3,626	
Unrestricted		774,841		724,670	
Total net position	\$	778,459	\$	728,296	

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY (continued)

<u>Table 2</u>	For the Year Ended June 30,			ne 30,	
	2019			2018	
Revenues					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services - user fees	\$ 291	,848	\$	291,177	
Operating grants and reimbursements	160	,799		130,848	
	452	2,647		422,025	
General revenues:					
Investment earnings and miscellaneous	32	2,664		2,603	
Total revenues	485	,311		424,628	
Program expenses					
General government	435	,148		467,139	
Decrease in net position	50),163		(42,511)	
Net position unrestricted - beginning	728	3,296		770,807	
Net position unrestricted - ending	\$ 778	3,459	\$	728,296	

Governmental Activities and General Fund

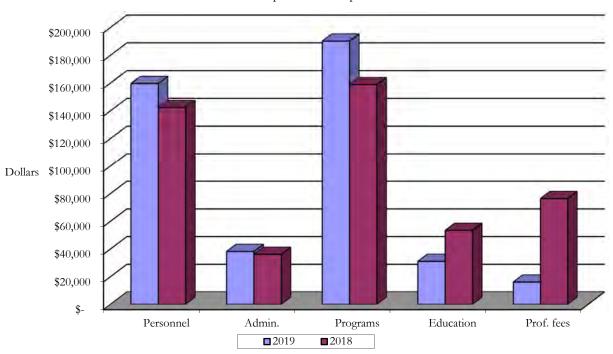
The Authority's operations are accounted for as Governmental Activities. Net position of the governmental activities increased in 2019. MSW tonnage continued to increase in FY 2018-19. In 2006 MSW tonnage was approximately 149% of the contractual benchmark in the Waste Supply and Disposal Agreement (WSDA). At the end of the 2018-19 FY MSW tonnage coming into the HRRA system was at 116% of the contractual benchmark.

Recycling tonnage for the HRRA member municipalities delivered to the Oak Ridge Transfer Stations, LLC ("Oak Ridge") recycling center decreased by approximately 22% to 9,285 tons in 2018-19. Recycling revenue for 2018-19 was paid at \$7.50/ton.

General revenues include net investment income and gains totaling \$31,915. Total costs of governmental activities decreased for the year ended June 30, 2019 from 2018 due to lower costs for legal expenses offset by increases in staffing, education and Household Hazardous Waste expenses. Total expenditures in the General Fund were different from the total expenses in the Statement of Activities due to depreciation and capital asset additions.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY (continued)

Comparison of Expenses



General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Table 3 summarizes the changes in the budget and shows a comparison with the actual results.

Table 3	Ori	ginal	Origin	al/Final				
<u>-</u>	Bu	dget	Bu	dget	Actual		Varia	
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services - user fees	\$	331,250	\$	331,250	\$	291,848	(\$	39,402)
Operating grants and reimbursements		118,250		118,250		160,799		42,549
		449,500		449,500		452,647		3,147
General revenues:								
Investment earnings and other		12,000		12,000		32,664		20,664
Total revenues		461,500		461,500		485,311		23,811
Expenditures:								
General government		461,500		461,500		435,140		26,360
Total expenditures		461,500		461,500		435,140		26,360
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	50,171	\$	50,171

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY (continued)

During the year ended June 30, 2019 the Authority made several line item changes to the general fund budget that did not increase budgeted expenditures. Overall, actual expenditures were below budget by approximately \$26,360 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Financial Ratios

The following financial ratios should be used to assess the financial stability of the Authority's Governmental Activities over an extended period. These ratios can indicate trends that the Authority administrators and its citizens may need to consider as they establish future budgets and set program and administrative fees.

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Working Capital	\$774,800	\$724,700	\$ 767 , 500	\$802,000	\$736,000
Current Ratio	75.5	171.3	165.5	161.4	34.1

"Working Capital" is the amount by which current assets exceed current liabilities at a point in time. The "Current Ratio" which compares current assets to current liabilities, is an indicator of the ability to pay current obligations at a point in time. A ratio greater than 1 is a positive indicator.

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Days in Operating Cash	405	507	567	707	686

[&]quot;Days in Operating Cash" represents the number of days' normal operations could continue with no future revenue collection. The ratios of Working Capital and Days in Cash demonstrate a continuing ability to finance operations with cash.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

At June 30, 2019, the Authority had \$6,939 invested in capital assets consisting of office equipment and furniture. These capital assets were purchased during the last two years. Depreciation for the current year is \$1,388.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

The Authority established a fiscal year 2019-20 budget that included approximately \$574,750 in revenues, and \$574,750 in proposed expenditures. Overall revenues are expected to be sufficient to finance the current year's operation. The budget was approved for operating expenditures of \$574,750.

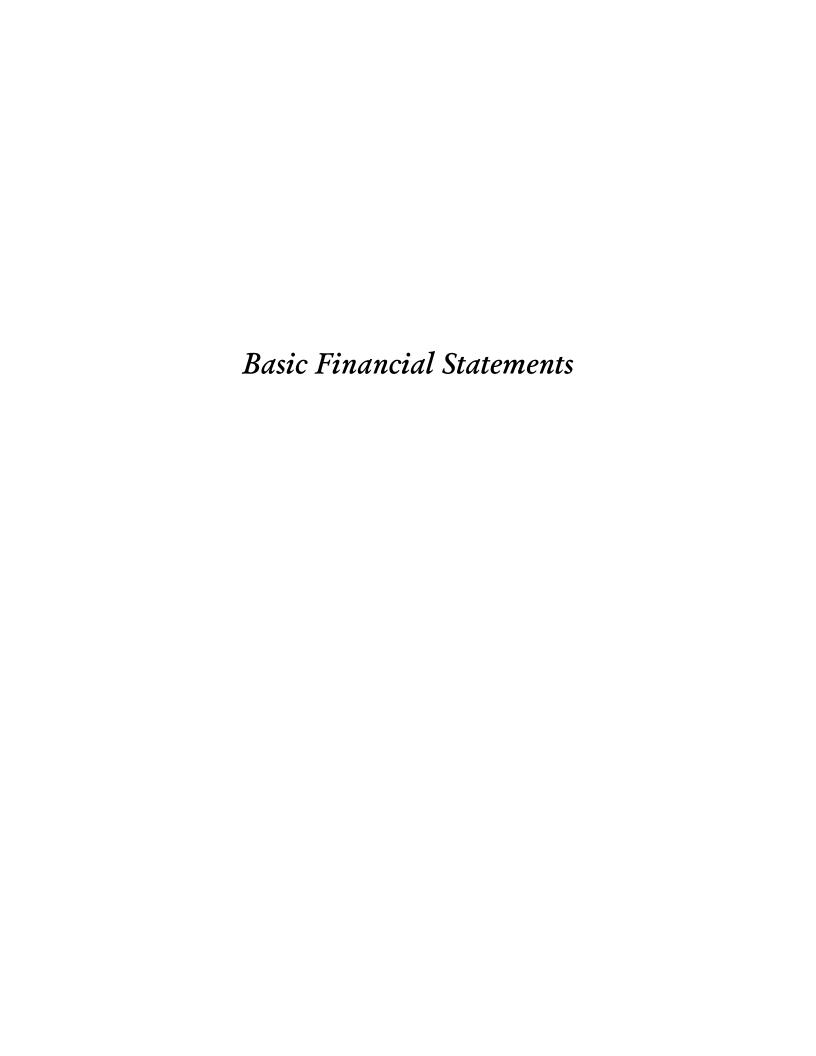
Budgeted revenue overall has increased in 2019-20 by \$113,250. Grants and donations were reduced by \$500. Hauler permit fees were set to reflect a similar number of actual permits issued from the 2018-19 FY at \$81,250. Interest Income is expected to be the same. HHW revenue increased by \$40,000 to reflect the Authority's authorization to add additional HHW events in Bethel and Ridgefield for a total of \$175,000. The Oak Ridge recycling rebate was reduced from \$7.50 per ton to at \$5.00 per ton for the 2019-20 FY per the new regional contract. The most significant increase in revenue is the new MSW Program Fee. The 29-year contract with Wheelabrator ended on June 30th and a new Regional Solid Waste and Recycling agreement between HRRA and Oak Ridge took effect July 1, 2019. Oak Ridge will pay HRRA \$2.00 per ton for MSW. Lastly the full authority agreed to allow HRRA to retain the Registration Fees received by Haulers and not pass it through onto them. These fees were designated to a new Household Hazardous Waste Fund to support host communities.

Budgeted expenses overall had an increase for 2019-20 by \$113,250. There were two significant changes in the 2019-20 budget to expenditures. One is the addition of HHW events in Bethel and Ridgefield and a new HHW Fund of \$60,000 that was created to support municipalities that host HHW events. The HRRA will off-set HHW expenses by \$10,000 for each host community. The second change is the Administrative Assistant's hours were increased from 20 hours per week to 35 hours increasing the Assistance salary to reflect the increase in hours. In addition, the Assistant is now eligible per the Personnel Policy for benefits which increases staffing cost.

MSW tonnage in the 2018-19 FY increased for a second year to 133,324.09 tons. Recycling tonnage for the HRRA member municipalities delivered to the Oak Ridge Recycling Center decreased from 11,896 tons in 2017-18 to 9,285 tons in 2018-19. The difference in revenue from 2017-18 FY to 2018-19 FY was \$16,608.

CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the Housatonic Resource Recovery Authority, its member towns and cities and the citizens of those municipalities, with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to show the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact Jennifer Heaton-Jones, Executive Director for the Authority, Old Town Hall, 162 Whisconier Road, Brookfield, Connecticut 06804.



Statement of Net Position---Governmental Activities

As of June 30, 2019

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 107,148
Investments	530,726
Accounts receivable	147,364
Capital assets, net of depreciation	3,618
Total assets	\$ 788,856
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Total liabilities	\$ 10,397 10,397
Net Position:	
Invested in capital assets	3,618
Unrestricted	 774,841
Total net position	778,459
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 788,856

Statement of Activities---Governmental Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		Program Revenues			
Program Activities	Expenses	_	es for Services User Fees	Operating Grants and Reimbursements	vernmental Activities
General Government	\$ -	\$	256,398	25,250	\$ 281,648
Staffing	159,658		-	-	(159,658)
Household Hazardous Waste Expense	155,021		-	135,549	(19,472)
Professional services	16,100		-	-	(16,100)
Education	31,221		-	-	(31,221)
Reimbursement of collected fees	34,950		35,450	-	500
Office expenses	21,661		-	-	(21,661)
Insurance	6,973		-	-	(6,973)
Miscellaneous	5,823		-	-	(5,823)
Travel/mileage reimbursement	2,353		-	-	(2,353)
Depreciation	1,388				(1,388)
Total governmental activities	435,148		291,848	160,799	17,499
		Gener	al revenues:		
		Inves	stment earnings		31,915
		Misc	ellaneous		749
		Total g	general revenues	1	32,664
	Change in net p	osition			50,163
	Net Position	eginning	of year		728,296
	Net Positione	end of yea	ır		\$ 778,459

Balance Sheet---Governmental Fund

As of June 30, 2019

		General Fund	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	107,148	
Investments		530,726	
Accounts receivable		147,364	
Total assets	\$	785,238	
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u></u>	10,397	
Total liabilities		10,397	
Fund Balance:			
Unassigned		774,841	
Total fund balance		774,841	
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	785,238	

Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to Statement of Net Position:

Total fund balance of governmental fund	\$ 774,841
Add: Capital assets, net of depreciation	 3,618
Total net position of governmental activities	\$ 778,459

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance---Governmental Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund
Revenues	
Charges for services - User fees	\$ 291,848
Intergovernmental	135,549
Investment earnings	31,915
Miscellaneous	 25,999
Total revenues	485,311
Expenditures	
Current:	
General Government	
Staffing	159,658
Household Hazardous Waste Expense	155,021
Professional services	16,100
Education	31,221
Reimbursement of collected fees	34,950
Office expenses	23,041
Insurance	6,973
Miscellaneous	5,823
Travel/mileage reimbursement	2,353
Total general government	435,140
Excess of reveunes over expenditures	50,171
Fund balanceat beginning of year	724,670
Fund balanceat end of year	\$ 774,841

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities:

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$ 50,171
Add: Capital outlay for office furniture	1,380
Less: Depreciation expense on capital assets	(1,388)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 50,163

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority (the "Authority") was created in July 1986 in accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes Chapter 103b, Municipal Resource Recovery Authorities. The Authority was established for the purpose of providing municipal solid waste and recycling management for the Housatonic Valley municipalities of Danbury, Bethel, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Kent, New Fairfield, New Milford, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield and Sherman. The Authority, a jointly governed organization created by the Housatonic Valley municipalities, is a regional authority governed by an eleven-member board comprised of the Chief Elected Officials and other representatives of the member towns and their appointed alternates.

The accompanying statements of the Authority have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The financial statements include all organizations, activities, and functions that comprise the Authority. Component units are legally separate entities for which the Authority (primary entity) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the ability to appoint a voting majority of the organization's governing body and either (1) the Authority's ability to impose its will over the organization or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, the Authority. Using these criteria, the Authority has no component units.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all the activities of the Authority.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset with program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to haulers, and program fees from municipal solid waste and recycling tip fees, and 2) operating grants and reimbursements from other governmental units as well as corporate grants for recycling education programs. Other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The major individual governmental fund of the Authority is the general fund and it has been reported as a separate column in the fund financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 ninety days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, under accrual accounting.

Revenues such as the per ton program and administrative fees paid by those collectors of municipal solid waste and recyclables within the HRRA region who use any of the three MSW transfer stations and/or the regional recycling facility associated with the current fiscal period are all considered susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when the Authority receives the cash.

Fund Accounting

The Authority uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The Authority uses only governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

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

The Authority reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources of the Authority except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the Authority for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the By-Laws of the Authority.

The financial statements of the Authority are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Authority applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting principles and practices are discussed in subsequent sections of this Note. The remainder of the Notes is organized to provide explanations, including required disclosures, of the Authority's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control within the Authority for the General Fund. An annual operating budget is adopted each fiscal year in accordance with the Authority's By Laws and amended as required. The General Fund budget is adopted on a modified accrual basis of accounting (GAAP), except that encumbrances and continued appropriations are treated as budgeted expenditures in the year of incidence of the commitment to purchase.

The Authority members are authorized to transfer budget amounts within line items as well as any supplemental appropriations that amend the total expenditures. During the year, some line item transfers were necessary.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the Authority, available means expected to be received within ninety days of the fiscal year-end.

Expenses/Expenditures

On an accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority'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. All cash and cash equivalents are insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution segregated from its other assets, in accordance with State Statutes.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments

The Authority invests excess cash in mutual fund accounts with a national financial institution. The Authority classifies this type of deposit as an investment for financial statement purposes. Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. See Note 2 for a discussion of fair value measurements.

Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consist of accounts receivable for Program Fees. All accounts receivable is deemed collectible in full, and therefore no allowance for doubtful accounts exists.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets consist of office furniture and computer equipment reported in the governmental-wide financial statements. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets, if any, are valued at estimated fair market value on the date donated. Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the depreciable capital assets are 5 years. Maintenance and repairs are recorded as expenses when incurred.

Net Position

Net position is the net effect of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are legal limitations imposed on their use by Authority legislation or external restrictions by other governments, creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments. The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Balance Reporting

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54) define the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes. GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be reported using the fund balance categories listed below:

- 1. Non-spendable fund balance that is either (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to remain intact.
- 2. Restricted fund balance that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation
- 3. Committed fund balance that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the members of the Authority (the Authority's highest level of decision-making authority)
- 4. Assigned fund balance that is intended to be used by the Authority for specific purposes but does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed
- 5. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated transactions and events that occurred through December 13, 2019, the date these financial statements were available to be issued, for recognition and/or disclosure in these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits and investments consist of the following at June 30, 2019:

Cash in checking	\$ 91,085
Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF)	 16,063
	\$ 107,148
Investment in mutual funds	\$ 530,726
Total investments	\$ 530,726

Deposits

The Authority's deposits can include demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit with Connecticut banks. The Authority policy adopts the State of Connecticut requirements that each depository maintains segregated collateral in an amount equal to a defined percentage of its public deposits based upon the bank's risk-based capital ratio.

Investments

The Authority's investments consist of shares or other interests in custodial arrangements or pools maintaining constant net asset values and in highly rated no-load open-end money market and mutual funds (with constant fluctuating net asset values) whose portfolios include obligations of the United States and its agencies, and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations. The Authority also invests in shares of the Connecticut Short-term Investment Fund.

Concentrations

The Authority does not have a formal policy; however, their practice has been to maintain a diversified portfolio to minimize risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific issuer.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits in financial institutions was \$107,148 and the bank balance was \$106,681. The entire bank balance was insured at year-end.

The Authority had \$16,063 invested with the State of Connecticut Treasurer's Short - Term Investment Fund ("STIF"). The STIF is an investment pool of high quality, short-term money market instruments (under 60 days). The STIF is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The STIF maintains a designated surplus reserve equal to one-tenth of one percent of the funds value, until it reaches one percent of the value of all investments in the Fund. The funds in the reserve act as a general reserve against losses and are not held in a specific depositor's name. Currently the reserve contains in excess of \$70 million (as of June 30, 2019). Any losses experienced from a security default or a decline in market value of a security will be charged against the reserve.

There is a risk that in the event of a failure of the counterparty to an investment transaction, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment that is the possession of another party. At June 30, 2019, the Authority had \$530,726 invested in mutual fund accounts.

Fair Value Measurements

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value 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 process in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019: Mutual funds of \$530,726 that are primarily invested in U.S. Treasury notes are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

NOTE 3 - PENSION PLAN

The Authority has established a Simplified Employee Pension Plan covering all employees. The Authority is required to contribute 7.5% of eligible employee's wages to the plan. Employees vest immediately in their accounts upon entrance into the plan. During the year ended June 30, 2019 the Authority contributed \$9,654 to the plan on eligible wages of \$128,713.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

	Balance						Balance			
	July 1, 2018		Increases		Decreases		June 30, 2019			
Furniture and equipment Accumulated depreciation	\$	5,559 (1,933)	\$	1,380 (1,388)	\$	- -	\$	6,939 (3,321)		
The second second	\$	3,626	\$	(8)	\$	=	\$	3,618		

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year the Authority received a total of \$135,549 from the participating regional towns as a reimbursement for the operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Day events. All amounts invoiced were received.

The Authority also leases for office space from the Town of Brookfield, one of its member towns. The terms of the lease are as follows: 5 years commencing on October 1, 2016 for \$81,000 payable as \$1,350 per month starting on September 1, 2016 and on the first of each month thereafter. Either party may terminate the lease at any time by giving notice at least 90 days prior to the effective date of termination. See NOTE 6.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS

Service Agreements

On January 11, 2018, the Authority signed a Regional Solid Waste and Recycling Agreement with Oak Ridge to accept and dispose of municipal solid waste and recycling materials for the region. The Agreement is effective July 1, 2019 for a period of 10 years, with the right to extend this Agreement beyond the initial 10-year term for 3 separate additional 5-year periods. The Agreement includes all terms and fees related to the acceptance and disposal of municipal solid waste and recycling materials. The Recycling Program Fee paid to HRRA is \$7.50 per ton of recycling material delivered to the recycling facility. The MSW Program Fee paid to HRRA is \$2.00 per ton of HRRA MSW delivered to the transfer stations.

The Authority and Oak Ridge negotiated a new Regional Recycling Agreement effective April 1, 2013. The new Agreement required that the Authority be paid a variable rebate based upon the market price of recycling commodities but no less than \$7.50 per ton for the next three years for recycling generated within a member municipality that was delivered to Oak Ridge recycling facility at 307 White Street in Danbury.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS (continued)

The Agreement may be extended by mutual consent for an additional three years to 2019. In March 2016, the Authority extended the Agreement for three more years to June 30, 2019. The amended Agreement requires that the Authority be paid a variable rebate based upon the market price of recycling commodities but no less than \$5.00 per ton for the next three years for recycling generated within a member municipality that was delivered to Oak Ridge recycling facility at 307 White Street in Danbury. In December 2017, HRRA and Oak Ridge signed a Memorandum of Understanding that established the Recycling Rebate at \$7.50 per ton effective January 10, 2018.

On July 1, 1993, the Authority entered into a 26-year commitment with Wheelabrator Environmental Systems, Inc. (WES) to accept solid waste generated by the member towns of the region and to pay the Authority an Administrative Fee collected from the MSW collectors within the region who used the disposal facilities provided under that contract. Effective January 1, 2004, certain terms of the agreement were amended and restated, including a reduction from 4 to 3 in the number of contractually required transfer stations located within the region, a reduction in the overall per ton service fee charged to collectors, a reduction in the put or pay risk to member municipalities for tonnage shortfalls in any particular year, establishment of annual service fee increases based on ½ of the prior year's Consumer Price Index and establishment of a program fee with annual increases to provide the Authority with sufficient revenue for continued operation. This agreement ended on June 30, 2019.

Operating Leases

On May 30, 2017, the Authority signed a lease for office space with the Town of Brookfield. The terms of the lease are as follows: 5 years commencing on October 1, 2016 for \$81,000 payable as \$1,350 per month starting on September 1, 2016 and on the first of each month thereafter. Either party may terminate the lease at any time by giving notice at least 90 days prior to the effective date of termination.

The Authority also has a lease for office equipment for a term of 48 months beginning October 2016. Minimum lease payments under this lease are \$140.88 per month.

NOTE 7 - ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

A major portion of the Authority's revenues is derived from fees based on throughput in the recycling and municipal solid waste facilities. Declines in the levels of throughput in either facility or a negotiated change in the fee structure could adversely affect the Authority's ability to generate future cash flow from the HRRA Service Agreements.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

June 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to public officials, torts, injuries to employees and acts of God. The Authority purchases commercial insurance for all risks of loss. The Authority has had no significant reduction in the coverage on the above insurances from prior year. The Authority has had no settlements on any insurance coverage in the current year or prior year.

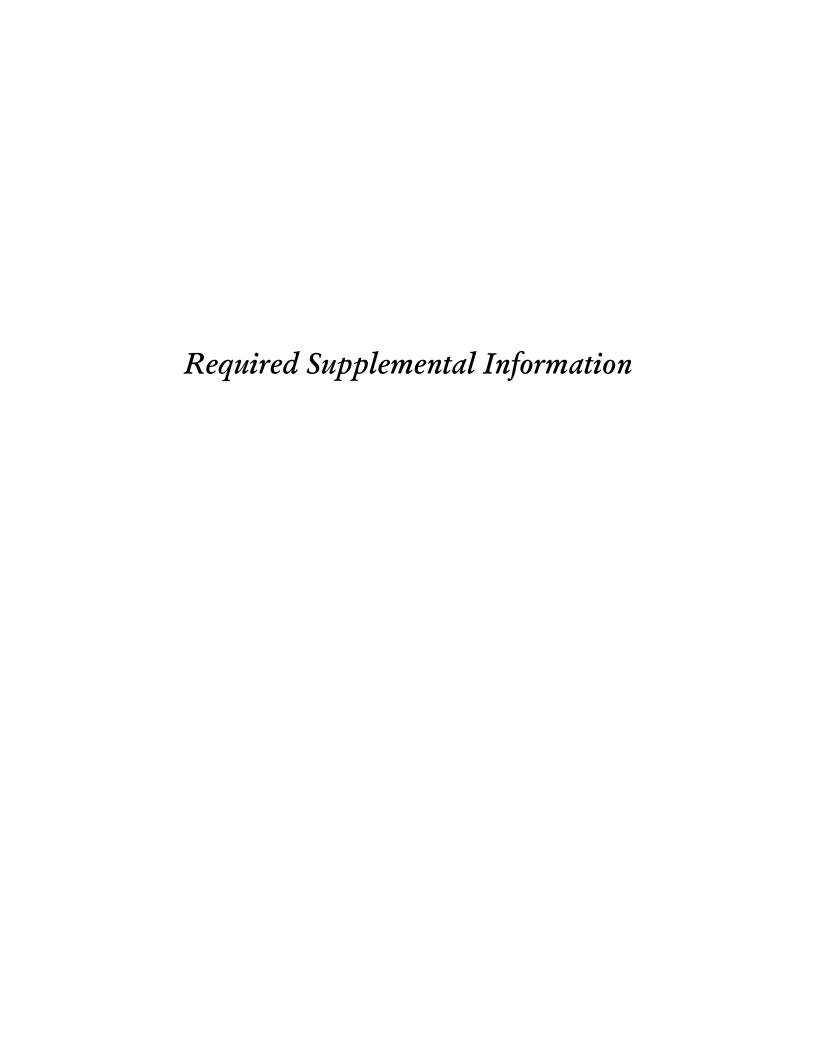
The HRRA Service Agreements require that Oak Ridge Transfer Stations, LLC, Oak Ridge Hauling, LLC, and Wheelabrator, indemnify the Authority and the municipalities from any and all damages, and causes of action which may arise from a party's use or entrance into the Transfer station.

NOTE 9 - FUND BALANCE POLICY

During the year the Authority approved a Fund Balance Policy to establish goals and provide guidance concerning the desired level of fund balance maintained by the Authority to mitigate financial risk that can occur from unforeseen revenue fluctuations, unanticipated expenditures, and similar circumstances.

In accordance with the policy, the fund balance will be reviewed by the Executive Committee every year that it is over 200% of the non-reimbursable expenditures for the prior year. Additionally, no part of the fund balance can be spent without the approval of the full authority.

It is the goal of the Authority to achieve and maintain an unassigned fund balance in the general fund at fiscal year-end of not less than 100% of annual operating expenditures. If the unassigned fund balance at fiscal year-end falls below the goal, the Authority shall develop a restoration plan to achieve and maintain the minimum fund balance.



Budgetary Comparison Schedule---General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Origina Budge		Final Amendments Budget		Actual		Variance Favorable/ (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:								
Charges for services - User fees	\$ 331	,250	\$ - \$	331,250	\$	291,848	\$	(39,402)
Intergovernmental	86	5,250	-	86,250		135,549		49,299
Investment earnings and other	12	2,000	-	12,000		31,915		19,915
Miscellaneous	32	2,000	-	32,000		25,999		(6,001)
Total revenues	461	1,500		461,500		485,311		23,811
Expenditures:								
General government								
Contingency	20	,000	(17,054)	2,946		-		2,946
Education	33	3,500	-	33,500		31,221		2,279
Household Hazardous Waste Expense	138	3,500	16,566	155,066		155,021		45
Insurance	7	7,875	-	7,875		6,973		902
Miscellaneous	6	5,045	-	6,045		5,823		222
Office expenses	23	3,100	-	23,100		23,041		59
Professional services	28	3,200	-	28,200		16,100		12,100
Reimbursement for collected fees	40	,000	-	40,000		34,950		5,050
Staffing	162	2,180	86	162,266		159,658		2,608
Travel/mileage reimbursement	2	2,100	402	2,502		2,353		149
Total recurring expenditures	461	,500		461,500		435,140		26,360
Total expenditures	461	,500	-	461,500		435,140		26,360
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$	_	\$ - \$	\$ -	\$	50,171	\$	50,171

See Independent Auditor's Report and notes to required supplemental information.

Notes to Required Supplemental Information

June 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control within the Authority for the General Fund. An annual operating budget is adopted each fiscal year in accordance with the Authority's By-Laws and amended as required. The General Fund budget is adopted on a modified accrual basis of accounting (GAAP), except that encumbrances and continued appropriations are treated as budgeted expenditures in the year of incidence of the commitment to purchase and certain employee benefits are budgeted on the cash basis of accounting.

The Board is authorized to transfer budget amounts within line items, as well as any supplemental appropriations and appropriations of fund balance that amend the total expenditures. During the year, several line item transfers were made that did not increase total budgeted expenditures.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. There were no encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2019.

All unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.