Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

AUDIT REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Charles E. Harris
& Associates, Inc.
CPAs and Government Consultants

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Columbus, Ohio 43215
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Board of Directors
Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
4 South Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority, Montgomery County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 27, 2019

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Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
AUDIT REPORT
For the Year Ended December, 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
4 South Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority, Montgomery County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, 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 an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 organization'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 organization's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 12 to the financial statements, during the year ended December 31, 2018, the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 5-11, schedules of net pension and net OPEB liabilities, and schedules of pension and OPEB contributions on pages 43–47 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Authority's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2019, on our consideration of Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charles E Harris Associates

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
June 30, 2019

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The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority's (the Authority) financial performance provides an introduction to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. The information contained in this MD&A should be considered in conjunction with the information contained in the Authority's financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Authority's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The Authority is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenues recognized when earned, not when received. Expenses are recognized when incurred, not when they are paid. Capital assets are capitalized and are depreciated (except land and construction in progress) over their estimated useful lives. See the notes to the financial statements for a summary of the Authority's significant accounting policies.

Following this MD&A are the basic financial statements of the Authority together with the notes, which are essential to a full understanding of the data contained in the financial statements. The Authority's basic financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Authority's finances.

It is important to note the MD&A columns for the year ending December 31, 2017 have been restated as a result of implementing GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions". Additional information and analysis associated with the restatement are included in the MD&A and notes.

The **Statement of Net Position** presents information on all of the Authority's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the assets and deferred outflows of resources less the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial capacity of the Authority is improving or deteriorating. An increase in assets and deferred outflows of resources without a corresponding increase in liabilities and deferred inflows of resources will result in increased net position, which indicates improved financial condition.

The **Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position** presents information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the event occurs, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

The **Statement of Cash Flows** reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing, and financing activities and provides answers to such questions as where did cash come from, what was cash used for, and what were the changes in the cash balances during the reporting period.

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents:

- Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, Retiree Death Benefit Plan
- Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, Retiree Death Benefit Plan
- Schedules of Required Supplementary Information:
    - Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset
    - Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
    - Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability
    - Schedule of the Authority's Pension Contributions

- Schedule of the Authority's OPEB Contributions
- Schedule of Changes in the Authority's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratio, Retiree Death Benefit Plan
- Schedule of the Authority's OPEB Contributions, Retiree Death Benefit Plan
- Schedule of Investment Returns, Retiree Death Benefit Plan
- Notes to Required Supplementary Information, Retiree Death Benefit Plan
- Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
- Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Fiduciary Fund

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefits) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the Authority under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the Authority's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

The Authority's fiduciary fund is an employee benefit trust fund which accounts for the Authority's Retired Employees Self-Insured Death Benefit Plan.

Financial Highlights

Summary of Authority's Financial Highlights for the year 2018:

- The Authority's total net position increased $.5 million or .48% over the course of the year's operations. The Operating loss of $78.1 million was offset by Non-operating revenues of $58.7 million. Further, $19.9 million of capital grant funding awarded by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) and Other Local Sources more than balanced the year's result.

- Operating revenues, consisting of passenger and special transit fares, increased $.9 million or 11.8% as a result of higher bus pass sales and passenger trips.

- Sales tax revenue (net of sales tax collection fee) decreased $1.6 million or 4.1% in comparison to 2017. Sales tax accounts for 56% of all funding for 2018 as compared to 60% for 2017. This year's decrease is tied to the July 1, 2017 elimination of Medicaid Managed Care tax.

- State assistance increased $1.7 million or 72.1% in comparison to 2017. This increase results from ODOT transitional aid funds awarded to temporarily replace the lost Medicare Managed Care tax.

- Federal operating assistance increased $.4 million or 3% in comparison to 2017. This small increase relates to how the Authority allocates Federal funds for operating and capital expenditure purposes. The Authority continues to set aside Federal funds for revenue vehicle purchases over the next couple of years.

- Interest income was $185,000 or 43.4% higher than 2017 due to a steadily increasing interest rate environment. Management continues to focus efforts aimed at maximizing interest income.

- Operating expenses, excluding depreciation, decreased by $26 million or 26.5% in comparison to 2017. During 2017 the Authority recognized $24.6 million of additional fringe benefit expense, tied to pension and other postemployment benefits.

Financial Position

The following represents the Authority's financial position for the years ended December 31:

Net Position	**2018**	**(Restated) 2017**
Current assets	$ 37,499,062	$ 31,530,307
Non-current assets	20,488,114	26,552,289
Capital assets, net	132,821,893	122,722,642
Total assets	190,809,069	180,805,238
Deferred outflows of resources	12,877,407	22,788,343
Current liabilities	17,341,087	14,873,770
Non-current liabilities	69,009,314	83,023,082
Total liabilities	86,350,401	97,896,852
Deferred inflows of resources	11,553,302	420,482
Net position:		
Net Investment in capital assets	132,821,893	122,722,642
Unrestricted	(27,039,120)	(17,446,395)
	$ 105,782,773	$ 105,276,247

An analysis of significant changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position for the year 2018 is as follows:

The net pension liability reported by the Authority at December 31, 2018 is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the Authority adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to OPEB. For reasons discussed below, many end users of these financial statements will gain a clearer understanding of the Authority's actual financial condition.

GASB standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension liability or net OPEB liability. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the Authority's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1) Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service,
2) Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Authority is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan against the public employer. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion.

Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Authority's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Authority is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/ outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at January 1, 2018, from $129,847,326 to $105,276,247.

The Authority's total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflows by $105.8 million, a $500,000 increase over December 31, 2017. The largest portion of the Authority's net position each year ($132.8 million at December 31, 2018) represents its investment in capital assets. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide services to taxpayers and citizens of Montgomery County; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

To further explain the impact of GASB 68 and GASB 75 on the Authority's net position, additional information is presented below:

	2018	(Restated) 2017	Change
Net pension asset	$ 306,616	$ 139,478	$ 167,138
Deferred outflows - pension	10,473,825	22,440,167	(11,966,342)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	2,403,582	348,176	2,055,406
Deferred inflows - pension	(9,511,717)	(420,482)	(9,091,235)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(2,041,585)	-	(2,041,585)
Net pension liability	(39,959,532)	(56,365,406)	16,405,874
Net OPEB liability	(27,406,283)	(24,919,255)	(2,487,028)
Impact of GASB 68 and GASB 75 on net position	$ (65,735,094)	$ (58,777,322)	$ (6,957,772)

Capital Assets

The largest portion of the Authority's net position is its investment in capital assets. Capital assets include land and land improvements, construction in progress, revenue producing and service equipment, buildings and structures, shop equipment, office furnishings and other. The Authority uses substantially all of these capital assets to provide public transportation services. Substantially, most, if not all, capital assets are not available to liquidate liabilities or for other spending.

Equity related to capital acquisitions is reflected in the line item "Net investment in capital assets". The equity includes funding provided by the FTA and ODOT. The Authority's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, was $132.8 million as of December 31, 2018, an increase of $10.1 million from 2017 as capital asset expenditures exceeded depreciation expense during the year. However, approximately 80% of the equity pertains to the FTA and ODOT, whereas approximately 20% relates to local match dollars provided by the Authority. The equity related to the FTA and ODOT cannot be liquidated to provide a source of cash flow, as any premature sale would require payments to both the FTA ($99.2 million) and ODOT ($6.5 million) for their remaining equity in capital equipment as of year-end 2018.

Major capital asset expenditures during 2018 included the following:

- Twenty-four 40-foot diesel buses
- Four 30-foot diesel buses
- Facility upgrades, including bus stop shelters with amenities, office building renovations and service vehicles

Major capital asset expenditures during 2017 included the following:

- Twenty-five 40-foot diesel buses
- Forty-five ADA paratransit buses
- Facility upgrades, including bus stop shelters with amenities, office and maintenance building renovations, and service vehicles

Changes in Net Position	**2018**	**2017**
Operating revenues	$ 8,608,876	$ 7,702,909
Operating expenses		
excluding depreciation	(72,227,626)	(98,218,553)
Depreciation expense	(14,468,197)	(14,491,227)
Operating Loss	(78,086,947)	(105,006,871)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)		
Sales tax proceeds, net	38,169,646	39,796,221
State assistance	3,963,114	2,302,727
Federal assistance	15,276,576	14,832,630
Investment income	610,123	425,514
Net increase (decrease) in fair value		
of investments	(245,357)	(232,478)
Regional transit subsidies	-	-
Other	942,151	1,133,247
Net non-operating revenues	58,716,253	58,257,861
Capital grant equity	19,877,220	20,682,542
Change in net position	506,526	(26,066,468)
Net position, beginning of year, restated	105,276,247	131,342,715
Net position, end of year	$ 105,782,773	$ 105,276,247

An analysis of significant changes in revenues and expenses for the year 2018 is as follows:

- Operating revenues increased $.9 million or 11.8% as a result of higher bus pass sales and passenger trips. Ridership rebounded after the 2017 ATU Local 1385 labor strike.

- Operating expenses, excluding depreciation, decreased $26.0 million or 26.5% in comparison to 2017. During 2017 the Authority recognized $24.6 million of additional fringe benefits expense, tied to pension and other postemployment benefits. Further, service reductions were implemented in 2018 in order to balance RTA's operating budget.

- Sales tax revenue (net of sales tax collection fee) decreased $1.6 million or 4.1% in comparison to 2017. This decrease stems from the July 1, 2017 elimination of Medicaid Managed Care tax.

- State assistance increased $1.7 million or 72.1% as a result of receiving a full year of State transitional aid. The State transitional aid was provided as a temporary stop gap for the discontinuance of Medicaid Managed Care tax.

Additional Information of Significance

Four prototype dual mode buses costing $1.4 million each remain on site and have been fully tested. These buses are designed to run both on the existing trolley wires and off-wire for significant distances at normal operating speeds. The new technology employed in these buses will be utilized in the near future, as the entire trolley fleet is being replaced with an order of forty-one (41) dual mode buses with delivery scheduled for 2019 and 2020.

Although 80% of the cost of the new buses will be covered by Federal grants, the purchase of the dual mode buses will require the Authority to expend approximately $11.5 million of cash and/or investments. The Authority's share of the depreciation expense related to the new buses is $750,000 annually.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority, 4 South Main Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Statement of Net Position

As of December 31, 2018

	2018
Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	$ 6,673,162
Short-term investments (note 4)	11,911,530
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $12,277 in 2018 and $12,277 in 2017 (note 3)	12,915,337
Materials and supplies	4,779,971
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,219,062
Total current assets	37,499,062
Non-current assets:	
Long-term investments (note 4)	20,181,453
Net pension asset (notes 2 & 6)	306,661
Capital assets (note 5):	
Land	7,361,536
Revenue producing and service equipment	110,173,489
Buildings and structures	129,100,135
Office furnishings, shop equipment and other	27,074,763
Construction in progress	11,143,472
Less accumulated depreciation	(152,031,502)
Total capital assets - net	132,821,893
Total non-current assets	153,310,007
Total assets	190,809,069
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pensions (notes 2 & 6)	10,473,825
Other post employment benefits (note 7)	2,403,582
Total deferred outflows of resources	12,877,407
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 203,686,476
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 2,579,311
Accrued payroll and related benefits	5,434,391
Accrued self-insurance (note 8)	8,236,103
Unearned fare revenue	528,658
Other accrued expenses	562,624
Total current liabilities	17,341,087
Non-current liabilities	
Accrued compensated absences	1,643,499
Net pension liability (notes 2 & 6)	39,959,532
Net other post employment benefits liability (note 7)	27,406,283
Total non-current liabilities	69,009,314
Total liabilities	86,350,401
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pensions (notes 2 & 6)	9,511,717
Other post employment benefits (note 7)	2,041,585
Total deferred inflows of resources	11,553,302
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	97,903,703
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets (note 2)	132,821,893
Unrestricted	(27,039,120)
Total net position	105,782,773
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 203,686,476

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	2018
Operating revenues	
Passenger fares	$ 8,608,876
Operating expenses:	
Labor	29,943,437
Fringe benefits	26,655,639
Contractual services	4,328,830
Materials and supplies	7,560,558
Utilities and propulsion power	1,375,972
Claims and insurance	1,447,521
Other	915,669
Total operating expenses excluding depreciation	72,227,626
Operating loss before depreciation expense	(63,618,750)
Depreciation expense	14,468,197
Total operating expenses	86,695,823
Operating loss	(78,086,947)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Sales tax proceeds (note 2)	38,555,198
Sales tax collection fee (note 2)	(385,552)
State assistance	3,963,114
Federal assistance	15,276,576
Interest on investments	610,123
Net decrease in fair value of investments	(245,357)
Other	942,151
Total nonoperating revenues, net	58,716,253
Loss before capital grant equity	(19,370,694)
Capital grant equity (note 2)	19,877,220
Increase (decrease) in net position	506,526
Net position – beginning of year, restated	105,276,247
Net position – end of year	$ 105,782,773

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2018

		2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from fares	$	8,251,631
Payments to suppliers		(13,790,765)
Payments for labor and employee benefits		(47,761,455)
Payments for claims and insurance		(1,910,789)
Net cash used in operating activities		(55,211,378)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Sales tax		38,026,153
Federal assistance grants		15,276,576
State assistance		3,963,114
Other		905,703
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		58,171,546
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Capital grants received		19,505,137
Additions to property and equipment		(24,567,447)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(5,062,310)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investment securities		(11,592,869)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investment securities		13,316,881
Interest received		610,123
Net cash provided by investing activities		2,334,135
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		231,993
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,441,169
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$	6,673,162
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	$	(78,086,947)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation		14,468,197
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable – other		(103,732)
Materials and supplies		(772,350)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(46,668)
Deferred outflows of resources and net pension asset		9,743,753
Accounts payable		1,064,412
Accrued expenses		1,307,983
Deferred inflows of resources and net pension liability		(2,786,026)
Net cash used in operating activities	$	(55,211,378)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Retiree Death Benefit Plan

For the year ended December 31, 2018

	2018
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 253,853
Receivables:	
Contributions	86,000
Investment income	3,656
Total receivables	89,656
Investments:	
Fixed income	1,184,504
Total investments	1,184,504
Total assets	$ 1,528,013
Liabilities	
Payables:	
Amounts payable	$ -
Total liabilities	-
Net position restricted for postemployment benefits other than pensions	$ 1,528,013

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Retiree Death Benefit Plan

For the year ended December 31, 2018

		2018
Additions		
Employer contribution receivable	$	86,000
Investment income:		
Interest		14,617
Realized gain on sale of investments		2,018
Net increase in fair value of investments		777
Net investment income		17,412
Total additions		103,412
Deductions		
Benefit payments		44,500
Total deductions		44,500
Net increase in net position		58,912
Net position restricted for postemployment benefits other than pensions		
Beginning of year		1,469,101
End of year	$	1,528,013

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Authority and Reporting Entity

(a) The Authority

The Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority (the Authority) provides virtually all public mass transportation within Montgomery County. The Authority is governed by a nine-member board of trustees and is an independent political subdivision of the State of Ohio organized pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 306.30 through 306.71, inclusive, as amended, and as such, is not subject to federal or state income taxes. The Authority was created on July 6, 1971, pursuant to the Revised Code, by ordinances of the Councils of the City of Dayton and City of Oakwood. After completing the purchase of the assets of City Transit, which was the major privately-owned public transportation system in the area, the Authority became operational on November 5, 1972. In July 1980, after the approval in the preceding April by the voters of the county of a one-half percent sales and use tax of unlimited duration for all purposes of the Authority, the boundaries of the Authority were extended to be coextensive with boundaries of Montgomery County, Ohio.

(b) Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements include only the accounts and transactions of the Authority. The Authority has no component units nor is it considered a component unit of any other governmental authority. The conclusions regarding the financial reporting entity are based on the concept of financial accountability. The Authority is not financially accountable for any other organization. This is evidenced by the fact that the Authority is a legally and fiscally separate and distinct organization under the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental entities. The accounts of the Authority, which are organized as an Enterprise Fund, are used to account for the Authority's activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise. Accordingly, the Authority maintains its records on the full accrual basis of accounting with an economic resources measurement focus. Revenues from operations, investments, and other sources are recorded when earned. Expenses (including depreciation and amortization) of providing services to the public are accrued when incurred.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales tax revenue and grants. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period when the underlying exchange transaction occurs. Therefore, taxes on items sold in 2018 will be recognized as revenue in 2018. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis.

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the Authority under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are not available to support the Authority's own programs. An Agency fund is custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Authority's fiduciary fund is an employee benefit trust fund which accounts for the Authority's Retired Employees Self-Insured Death Benefit Plan. The employee benefit trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

(b) Budgetary Accounting and Control

The Authority's annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. The Authority maintains budgetary control by not permitting total expenditures to exceed appropriations without approval from the Board of Trustees.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, demand deposits, short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, and deposits in the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve investment pool (STAR Ohio).

(d) Investments

Investments are reported at fair value or net asset value (STAR Ohio), based on quoted market prices, which are reported at amortized cost. Investments with original maturities of greater than three months and twelve months or less from the date of acquisition are reported as short-term investments.

(e) Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies are recorded at average cost and consist principally of electric trolley wire, maintenance supplies and repair parts.

(f) Capital Assets

The Authority defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of a year. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are reported at acquisition value. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated useful life
Revenue producing and service equipment	3 to 18 years
Buildings and structures	6 to 45 years
Office furnishings, shop equipment, and other	3 to 8 years

Capital assets are removed from the Authority's records when the assets are disposed.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

(g) Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method.

(h) Net Position

Equity is displayed in three components as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Approximately 80% of the equity pertains to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT).

Restricted – The portion of the net position that is legally restricted by outside parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources when they are needed. The Authority does not have restrictions on its net position at December 31, 2018.

Unrestricted – The portion of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

(i) Passenger Fares

Passenger fares are recorded as revenue at the time services are performed. Fares received in advance of the services are recorded as unearned revenue.

(j) Sales Taxes

The Authority receives the proceeds of a one-half percent sales and use tax as approved by the residents of Montgomery County. The sales tax is collected by vendors within Montgomery County and remitted to the Ohio Department of Taxation, which charges a one percent administrative fee for its service. Sales tax revenue is recognized in the month collected by the vendors. Effective July 1, 2017 Medicaid Managed Care is no longer a taxable item. The State of Ohio provided $2.3 million of Transitional Aid during the second half of 2017 to offset the elimination of the Medicaid Managed Care tax. During 2018 another $4.0 million of Transitional Aid was received by the Authority.

(k) Federal Operating and Preventative Maintenance Assistance Funds

Federal operating and preventative maintenance assistance funds to be received by the Authority under the Urban Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1964, as amended, are recorded and reflected in income in the period to which they are applicable. The Authority had $5.5 million in federal funds awarded but not yet used at December 31, 2018. These funds can be used in future years for Preventative Maintenance, ADA Operating Assistance and Job Access Reverse Commute (JARC) & New Freedom Operating projects as specified in the grant agreements.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

(l) Capital Grants

Federal and state capital grants for the acquisition of property and equipment are recorded as the costs are incurred. Capital acquisitions for which grant funds have not been received from the FTA or ODOT are recorded as capital grants receivable. The Authority had $40.2 million in federal funds awarded but not yet used as of December 31, 2018. These funds can be used in future years for Capital Purchases, JARC & New Freedom Capital Projects, and planning projects as specified in the grant agreements.

When assets acquired with capital grant funds are disposed of and proceeds exceed $5,000, the Authority is required to notify the granting federal agency. A proportional amount of the proceeds or fair market value, if any, of such property may be used to acquire like-kind replacement equipment or remitted to the granting federal agency.

(m) Capital Grant Equity

On the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, Capital Grant Equity is the amount of capital grant funding awarded from the FTA and ODOT in each year.

(n) Classification of Revenues

The Authority has classified its revenues as either operating or non-operating. Operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions including passenger fares, special transit fares and contract service. Non-operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as sales tax proceeds and most federal, state, and local grants.

(o) Estimates

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

(p) Derivatives

A futures contract is an agreement that transfers risk from one party to another and is used for risk management. Futures contracts are highly complex and require special expertise and ongoing monitoring to effectively and predictably manage risk exposure.

(q) Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

The current accounting standard requires the Authority to report their proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability using the earning approach to pension and OPEB accounting instead of the funding approach as previously used. The funding approach limited pension and post employment costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. Under the new standards, the net pension/OPEB liability equals the Authority's proportionate share of the pension plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the employment exchange. The employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other post-employment benefits. The unfunded portion of this benefit of exchange is a liability of the Authority. However, the Authority is not responsible for key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Benefit provisions and both employer and employee contribution rates are determined by State statute. The employee and employer enter the employment exchange with the knowledge that the exchange is limited by law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. The Authority has no control over the changes in the benefits, contributions rate, and return on investments affecting the balance of these liabilities. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statue does not identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the pension liability and the OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

(3) Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	2018
Sales Tax (net of Sales Tax Collection Fee)	$ 10,075,954
Federal capital grants	2,183,688
Interest	58,262
Other	609,710
Gross Receivables	12,927,614
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(12,277)
Net Total Receivables	$ 12,915,337

(4) Cash and Investments

The investment and deposit of Authority monies are governed by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with these statutes, only banks located in Ohio and domestic building and loan associations are eligible to hold public deposits.

(4) Cash and Investments – (continued)

The statutes also permit the Authority to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, commercial paper, savings accounts, money market accounts, STAR Ohio and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The Authority may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository or any eligible dealer who is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The Authority is prohibited from investing in any financial instrument, contract, or obligation whose value or return is based upon or linked to another asset or index, or both, separate from the financial instrument, contract, or obligation itself (commonly known as a derivative) except for forward pricing mechanisms.

Ohio Attorney General Opinion No. 89-080 authorized the use of forward pricing mechanisms. See Note 10 to the Financial Statements for specific details of this program. The fuel futures working capital balance was $0 at December 31, 2018. These funds are typically required by the commodity broker to ensure ongoing trade availability. The Authority is also prohibited from investing in reverse repurchase agreements.

(a) Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned. Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 102% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and must mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. The market value of the securities, subject to a repurchase agreement, must exceed the value of the principal by 2% and be marked to market daily.

At December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was $632,883 as compared to bank balances of $1,549,980. Of the bank balances at December 31, 2018, $250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance with the excess balances collateralized by a pool of securities maintained by the Authority's financial institution but not in the name of the Authority.

(b) Investments

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 prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. All of the Authority's debt security investments are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

(4) Cash and Investments – (continued)

As of December 31, 2018, the Authority had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Par Value	Maturity (1)	Ratings (2)
Federal agency notes & bonds	$6,188,909	6,314,000	775	Aaa/AA+
Negotiable certificates of deposit	$19,979,419	20,525,000	736	No Rating
Commercial Paper	$2,464,887	2,495,000	157	A1+/P1
Negotiable certificates of deposit	$3,461,493	3,500,000	139	A1/P1

	Net Asset Value	Par Value	Maturity(1)	Rating (2)
STAR Ohio	$6,040,279	N/A	48.9	AAAm

(1) Weighted maturity – days
(2) Moody's / S&P

The Authority's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the Authority. The Authority measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For fiscal year 2018, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice is appreciated 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding $25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the $100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority's investments in U.S. governmental agency instruments and bank certificates of deposit are held in the Authority's name by its custodian (agent).

Interest Rate Risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Authority's investment policy limits investment maturities to 5 years from date of settlement unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Authority.

Credit Risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The Authority's investment policy limits investments to, among others, obligations of the United States government or agencies thereof. The investment in STAR Ohio is a direct contractual relationship and the investments are not supported by a transferable instrument that evidences ownership or creditorship.

In addition to the foregoing, there is the risk that issuers of investments with call options will exercise said options thus reducing anticipated returns. This is especially true in situations where debt instruments are issued with higher than market rates, and a call provision, in anticipation of a falling market. The call provision serves as protection for the issuer against a flat or falling interest rate market.

(4) Cash and Investments – (continued)

Concentration Risk is the risk of inability to recover the value of deposits, investments, or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party caused by a lack of diversification. The Authority's investment policy places no limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The percentages that each investment represents to the total investments are listed in the following table:

Investment Type	2018 Percentage of Total Investments
Federal Home Loan Bank	3.87%
Federal Farm Credit Bank	1.48%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1.94%
Federal National Mortgage Association	8.95%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	52.39%
Commercial Paper - Various	15.54%
STAR Ohio	15.83%

(5) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

Issue	Balance January 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2018
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	$ 7,361,536	$ -	$ -	$ 7,361,536
Construction in progress	14,800,970	7,965,787	11,623,285	11,143,472
Total capital assets not being depreciated	22,162,506	7,965,787	11,623,285	18,505,008
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Revenue producing and service equipment	102,579,927	13,414,722	5,821,160	110,173,489
Buildings and structures	135,672,220	4,093,826	10,665,911	129,100,135
Office furninshings, shop equipment, and other	17,598,985	10,716,398	1,240,620	27,074,763
Total capital assets being depreciated	255,851,132	28,224,946	17,727,691	266,348,387
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Revenue producing and service equipment	58,986,952	7,335,168	5,821,160	60,500,960
Buildings and structures	83,500,366	4,417,087	10,665,911	77,251,542
Office furninshings, shop equipment, and other	12,803,678	2,715,942	1,240,620	14,279,000
Total accumulated depreciation	155,290,996	14,468,197	17,727,691	152,031,502
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	100,560,136	13,756,749	-	114,316,885
Total capital assets, net	$ 122,722,642	$ 21,722,536	$ 11,623,285	$ 132,821,893

(6) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statements of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that have already occurred.

The net pension liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension asset and liability calculations are dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) limits the Authority's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the Authority does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB No. 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included as an accrued liability under current liabilities.

Plan Description – Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The Authority employees, participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The Traditional Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Member-Directed Plan is a defined contribution plan and the Combined Plan is a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling 800-222-7377.

(6) Defined Benefit Pension Plans – (continued)

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information):

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	**State and Local**	**State and Local**
Age and service requirements:	**Age and service requirements:**	**Age and service requirements:**
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula:	**Formula:**	**Formula:**
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Final average Salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career.

Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy – The ORC provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local 2018	
Statutory maximum contribution rates		
Employer	14.00	%
Employee	10.00	%
Actual contribution rates		
Employer:		
Pension	14.00	%
Post-employment health care benefits	-	
Total employer	14.00	%
Employee	10.00	%

(6) Defined Benefit Pension Plans – (continued)

The Authority's contractually required contribution to OPERS was $4,774,479 for 2018.

Net Pension Liability/ (Asset), Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured by OPERS at December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability and total pension asset were determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of both was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate shares:

Proportion of pension liability at December 31, 2016	0.248215 %
Proportion of pension liability at December 31, 2017	0.254713 %
Change in proportionate share	0.006498 %
Proportion of pension asset at December 31, 2016	0.250605 %
Proportion of pension asset at December 31, 2017	0.225234 %
Change in proportionate share	-0.025371 %

	2018
Proportionate share of net pension liability	$ 39,959,532
Proportionate share of net pension asset	306,616
Pension expense	9,302,783

(6) Defined Benefit Pension Plans – (continued)

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	OPERS		
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
Deferred outflows of resources			
Net differences between expected and actual experience	$ 40,808	$ -	$ 40,808
Changes of assumptions	4,775,432	26,795	4,802,227
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,628,321	146,158	4,774,479
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	839,990	16,321	856,311
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 10,284,551	$ 189,274	$ 10,473,825
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 787,476	$ 91,343	$ 878,819
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,578,785	48,376	8,627,161
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	5,737	5,737
Total deferred inflows of resources	$ 9,366,261	$ 145,456	$ 9,511,717

The $4,774,479 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS		
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
Year ending December 31:			
2019	$ 4,078,293	$ (14,233)	$ 4,064,060
2020	(485,533)	(15,556)	(501,089)
2021	(3,777,642)	(26,394)	(3,804,036)
2022	(3,525,149)	(25,249)	(3,550,398)
2023	-	(8,264)	(8,264)
Thereafter	-	(12,644)	(12,644)
Total	$ (3,710,031)	$ (102,340)	$ (3,812,371)

(6) Defined Benefit Pension Plans – (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	3 percent, simple
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age

Mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For males, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015. For females, Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were used, adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2010. The mortality rates used in evaluating disability allowances were based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality tables, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation base year of 2006 and then established the base year as 2015 for males and 2010 for females. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year for both healthy and disabled retiree mortality tables are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to the above described tables.

The most recent study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 16.82% for 2017.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans.

(6) Defined Benefit Pension Plans – (continued)

The table below displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.20 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.37
Real Estate	10.00	5.26
Private Equity	10.00	8.97
International Equities	20.00	7.88
Other investments	18.00	5.26
Total	100.00 %	5.66 %

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.5%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.5%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Authority's Net Pension Liability/(Asset)			
Traditional Plan	$70,957,948	$39,959,532	$14,116,194
Combined Plan	($166,673)	($306,661)	($403,139)

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions-–between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period.

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans – (continued)

The obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net OPEB liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the Authority's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the Authority does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net OPEB liability* on the accrual basis of accounting.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan—a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan—a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan—a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the Traditional Pension and the Combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for Member-Directed Plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, Member-Directed Plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an OPEB as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require, OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the OPERS Board of Trustees (OPERS Board) in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans – (continued)

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy

The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by OPERS Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2018, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0% of earnable salary. These are the maximum employer contribution rates permitted by the Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 1.0% during calendar year 2017. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0.0% for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2018 was 4.0%.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority was not contractually required to make a contribution in 2018.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability and total OPEB liability for OPERS were determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. The Authority's total OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and was determined by rolling forward the total OPEB liability as of January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the retirement plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportion of the net OPEB liability:	
Measurement Date - December 31, 2017	0.252377%
Measurement Date - December 31, 2016	0.246717%
Change in proportionate share	0.005660%
Proportionate share of the net	
OPEB liability	$ 27,406,283
OPEB expense	$ 2,473,207

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans – (continued)

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred outflows of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 21,349
Changes of assumptions	1,995,468
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	386,765
Total deferred outflows of resources	$ 2,403,582
Deferred inflows of resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	$ 2,041,585

The $0 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending December 31:		OPERS
	2019	$ 638,764
	2020	638,764
	2021	(405,134)
	2022	(510,397)
Total		$ 361,997

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, and was rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans – (continued)

Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Projected salary increases, including inflation	3.25 to 10.75 percent including wage inflation
Single discount rate:	
Current measurement date	3.85 percent
Prior measurement date	4.23 percent
Investment rate of return	6.50 percent
Municipal bond rate	3.31 percent
Health care cost trend rate	7.5 percent, initial 3.25 percent, ultimate in 2028
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 15.2% for 2017.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans – (continued)

Asset class	Target allocation	Weighted average long-term expected real rate of return (arithmetic)
Fixed income	34.00%	1.88%
Domestic equities	21.00%	6.37%
Real estate investment trust	6.00%	5.91%
International equities	22.00%	7.88%
Other investments	17.00%	5.39%
Total	100.00%	4.98%

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.85% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50% and a municipal bond rate of 3.31%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.85%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (2.85%) or one-percentage-point higher (4.85%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.85%)	Current discount rate (3.85%)	1% Increase (4.85%)
Employer proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 36,410,430	$27,406,283	$20,122,018

(7) Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plans – (continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2018 is 7.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries' project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25% in the most recent valuation.

	1% Decrease	Current health care cost trend rate assumption	1% Increase
Employer proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 26,221,970	$ 27,406,283	$28,629,647

(8) Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; cyber-attacks and natural disasters. The Authority entered into contracts with a number of insurance companies whereby it receives loss coverage in exchange for premiums. Loss limits and deductibles are established for each type of coverage by the specific insurer. At December 31, 2018 liability reserves for this type of risk totaled $700,000.

In 2014, the Authority became self-insured for its employees' medical and dental claims, with stop-loss insurance limiting claims liability. At December 31, 2018 medical and dental claims reserves were $2,544,457 and $(542), respectively.

The Authority is also self-insured for workers' compensation claims up to a limit of $500,000 per claim at which point stop-loss insurance becomes effective. A reserve has been provided for the estimated potential claim liability based upon an actuary's estimate. This liability is classified as current although some portion may not be paid within one year. Management believes that, based on prior experience, the estimated reserve for claims is adequate to satisfy all claims filed or to be filed for incidents which occurred through December 31, 2018. Reserves for workers' compensation claims were $4,992,187 at December 31, 2018.

For 2018, there were no significant changes in insurance coverage from the prior year in any major category of risk. In 2018, contributions to the medical plan exceeded current year claims paid by $1,971,652. However, regarding the dental plan, claims paid exceeded current year contributions by $17,743.

(8) Risk Management – (continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the Authority's claims liability:

	2018
Accrued self-insurance - beginning of year	$6,349,533
Current year additions	9,444,261
Claims paid - during year	(7,557,691)
Accrued self-insurance - end of year	$8,236,103

(9) Capital and Other Grants

The Authority has a capital improvement program, which is primarily funded through capital grants. The purpose of this program is to provide various improvements to the transit system. The total amount approved under the capital improvement program is to be funded by grants and Authority equity, which includes participation by the FTA (generally 80%) and the Authority (typically 20% depending upon ODOT and other local sources' participation).

The Authority participates in community based transit improvement projects where management deems there to be a public transit related benefit. The Authority serves as a funding conduit for specific Federal/State funding, and/or provides Federal/State/Local funding out of its annual allocation. In exchange for its participation the Authority receive benefits, which may include operating rights, exclusive use agreements, or other forms of consideration.

In 1998, the Authority entered into contracts with ODOT for two downtown Dayton projects, which included Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funds. The process for receiving these federal funds required the Authority to enter into a contract with ODOT for each project in the amount of $3,303,000 for the Baseball Stadium Project and $3,675,000 for the RiverScape project. The Authority also entered into agreements with the City of Dayton, who was responsible for all contracts associated with the transit related portions of the Baseball Stadium Project and Montgomery County, which was responsible for all contracts associated with the transit related portions of the RiverScape project. In 2000, the Authority entered into a contract with Montgomery County and the Arts Center Foundation as a participant in the Shuster Performing Arts Center project in the amount of $10,342,000.

The Authority has an obligation to ensure that the benefits received from these projects continue for a time period deemed appropriate to ensure Federal/State funds have fully vested in the project and that no Federal/State payback would be required by the sub-recipient. At December 31, 2018, the Authority continues to monitor these projects. All of these projects have a 20 year vesting period and would require partial payback of funding based on straight-line amortization, if the benefits received by the Authority are discontinued before the vesting period ends.

(10) Energy Forward Pricing Mechanisms

Pursuant to Ohio Attorney General Opinion No. 89-080 dated October 16, 1989, the Board of Trustees authorized Management to use forward pricing mechanisms (e.g. commodity-type futures) as a budget risk reduction tool to manage price variability and cost/budget uncertainty associated with the purchase of diesel fuel.

(10) Energy Forward Pricing Mechanisms – (continued)

The Authority limited contracts for Ultra-Low Diesel (ULSD) futures to 95% of expected consumption in any one month. When fuel is purchased, contracts are exercised, thereby effectively tying the fuel price to the price of ULSD as of the date of the contract's creation. The net gain for 2018 is $273,011. The net gain reduces fuel expense whereas a net loss increases fuel expense. On December 31, 2018, there were no open contracts, therefore no unrealized gain or loss is reported.

Management discontinued the use of forward pricing mechanisms effective October 2016. The contracts held at that time were held until the month of expiration, up to and including November 2018.

(11) Contingencies and Commitments

(a) Contingencies

Federally assisted capital grant programs are subject to audit by the granting agency. Management believes that no material liability, if any, will arise, as a result of audits previously performed or to be performed.

FTA grant stipulations also require the grantee to retain assets acquired by FTA funds for the full estimated useful life (as determined by FTA). If this provision is not met, the grantee must refund FTA's un-depreciated basis in assets disposed.

(b) Commitments

At December 31, 2018, the Authority had outstanding purchase commitments of $75.5 million for various capital projects in progress including the purchase of transit buses; electric trolley system infrastructure; and the renovation of facilities.

(c) Litigation

Management, with the advice of legal counsel, believes that any ongoing litigation in the normal course of business, will not materially affect the Authority's financial results or financial net position.

(12) Change in Accounting Principle and Restatement on Net Position

For the year 2018, the Authority implemented GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions." GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position:

Net position at December 31, 2017	$ 129,847,326
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB liability	(24,919,255)
Deferred outflow - OPEB - payments subsequent to measurement date	348,176
Restated net position at December 31, 2017	$ 105,276,247

(13) Retiree Death Benefit Plan

Plan Description

Plan administration. The Authority employs an independent Trustee for the Authority's Retired Employees Self-Insured Death Benefit Plan (RDBP) – a single-employer defined benefit plan that provides postemployment benefits other than pensions for certain retired employees.

The Trustee holds, invests, reinvests and otherwise administers assets of the RDBP. The Authority's Human Resources department directs the Trustee regarding claim disbursement. The Authority's Finance Department regularly monitors actions of the Trustee and funds the Trust on an annual basis. Funding requirements are determined annually through an actuarial study.

At December 31, 2018, the Plan's membership consisted of the following:

Retirees	379
Active employees having met requirements of the plan	235
	614

Benefits provided.
For retirees the following rules applied:

- Benefit of $2,000 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired before January 1, 1980 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 17 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- Benefit of $3,500 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired on or after January 1, 1980 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 17 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- Benefit of $4,000 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired on or after April 3, 1988 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 17 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- Benefit of $4,500 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired on or after April 1, 1991 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 17 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- Benefit of $5,000 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired on or after April 1, 1993 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 15 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- Benefit of $6,000 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired on or after April 3, 1994 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 15 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- Benefit of $6,500 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retired on or after April 6, 1997 provided the employee was 55 years old and had 15 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) employees hired after December 1, 2005 are not eligible;
- Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) Local 1385 employees hired after April 2, 2006 are not eligible;
- Non-union employees hired after July 6, 2006 are not eligible;
- Employees that die while employed with the Authority are not eligible;
- For permanent and total disability retirement, the employee must have a minimum of 5 years of continuous service with the benefit amount determined by the date of disability retirement.

For active employees the following rules apply:

- Benefit of $6,500 to surviving beneficiary of an employee who retires on or after April 6, 1997 provided the employee is 55 years old and has 15 years of continuous service with the Authority;
- AFSCME employees hired after December 1, 2005 are not eligible;
- ATU Local 1385 employees hired after April 2, 2006 are not eligible;
- Non-union employees hired after July 6, 2006 are not eligible;

(13) Retiree Death Benefit Plan – (continued)

- Employees that die while employed with the Authority are not eligible;
- For permanent and total disability retirement, the employee must have a minimum of 5 years of continuous service with the benefit amount determined by the date of disability retirement.

Contributions. An annual actuarial study determines annual funding requirements. The Authority's Board of Trustees approves the annual funding payments.

- April 2017 the Authority made a deposit of $56,621 to fund the December 31, 2016 trust obligation.
- May 2018 the Authority made a deposit of $127,878 to fund the December 31, 2017 trust obligation.
- November 2018 the Authority made a deposit of $441,163 to fund the December 31, 2017 trust obligation.
- June 2019 the Authority made a deposit of $86,000 to fund the December 31, 2018 trust obligation.

Investments

Investment policy. The trust was established for setting aside funds to pay death benefits to the estates of former employees retired from the Authority. The Trustee has complete control of the management and administration of the trust and has all powers necessary or convenient to enable it to exercise such control. The discretion of the Trustee in investing and reinvesting the principal and income of the trust shall be subject to such directions and instructions as the Authority may adopt and communicate to the Trustee in writing. It shall be the duty of the Trustee to act strictly in accordance with such instructions, and any changes therein, as so communicated in writing to the Trustee. The trust follows the Authority's investment policy, investing in only high-grade instruments, adhering to Ohio Revised Code Section 135.143. Unless otherwise directed by the Authority, the Trustee in its discretion may keep such portion of the trust in cash or cash balances as deemed in the best interest of the trust.

As of December 31, 2018, the RDBP had the following investment maturity days and ratings (not including cash and cash equivalents):

	Market Value	Maturity (1)	Ratings (2)
U.S. treasuries	$ 690,992	912	Aaa / AA+
Federal agency notes & bonds	493,512	1,009	Aaa / AA+

(1) Weighted maturity – days
(2) Moody's / S&P

Risk Disclosures.

Custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority's investment in U.S. governmental agency instruments and bank certificates of deposit is held in the Authority's name by its custodian (agent).

Interest Rate Risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Authority's investment policy limits investment maturities to 5 years from date of settlement unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Authority.

Credit Risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The Authority's investment policy limits investments to, among others, obligations of the United States government or agencies thereof.

(13) Retiree Death Benefit Plan – (continued)

In addition to the foregoing, there is the risk that issuers of investments with call options will exercise said options thus reducing anticipated returns. This is especially true in situations where debt instruments are issued with higher than market rates, and a call provision, in anticipation of a falling market. The call provision serves as protection for the issuer against a flat or falling interest rate market.

Concentration Risk is the risk of inability to recover the value of deposits, investments, or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party caused by a lack of diversification. The Authority's investment policy places no limits on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The percentages that each investment represents to the total investments, as of December 31, 2018, are listed in the following table:

	Market Value	Percentage
U.S. treasuries	$ 690,992	48.04%
Federal agency notes & bonds	493,512	34.31%
Cash & cash equivalents	253,853	17.65%
Total investments, cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,438,357	100.00%

Rate of Return. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the trust had net income of $14,617. The annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 1.8%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts invested.

Receivables

For the year ended December 31, 2018, a contribution receivable of $86,000 is included in the RDBP Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Net OPEB Liability of the Authority

The components of the net OPEB liability of the Authority at December 31, 2018 were as follows:

Retirees OPEB liability	$ 1,200,585
Active employees OPEB liability	327,428
Total OPEB liability	1,528,013
Plan fiduciary net position	1,528,013
Authority's net OPEB liability	$ -0-
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	100.00%

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumption, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Retirees and active employees -investment rate of return	5.00%, based upon the Authority's historical average, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

Mortality rates for both actuarial valuations are based upon industry life tables.

For active employees, a retirement age of 63 was used for employees younger than 63 years old. If an employee is older than 63, the assumption is made the employee will retire at the end of the current fiscal year.

(13) Retiree Death Benefit Plan – (continued)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the OPEB liability was 5.00% for retirees and active employees.

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Authority's net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease 4.00%	1% Increase 6.00%
Retirees Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 1,380,673	$ 1,020,497

	1% Decrease 4.00%	1% Increase 6.00%
Current active employees Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 435,604	$ 321,968

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the OPERS Net Pension Asset
Last Five Years (1)

	As of and for the years ended December 31,				
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Combined Plan					
Authority's proportion of net pension asset	0.225234%	0.250605%	0.261432%	0.232484%	0.232485%
Authority's proportionate share of net pension asset	$306,616	139,478	127,217	89,512	24,395
Authority's covered payroll	$1,044,531	1,020,000	977,825	927,392	876,592
Authority's proportionate share of net pension asset as a percentage of payroll	29.35%	13.67%	13.01%	9.65%	2.78%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percental of total pension asset	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%	104.33%

Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the OPERS Net Pension Liability
Last Five Years (1)

	As of and for the years ended December 31,				
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Traditional Plan					
Authority's proportion of net pension liability	0.254713%	0.248215%	0.245730%	0.237641%	0.237641%
Authority's proportionate share of net pension liability	$39,959,532	56,365,406	42,563,534	28,662,122	28,014,741
Authority's covered payroll	$33,076,685	31,960,008	30,964,342	29,367,417	27,758,738
Authority's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of payroll	120.81%	176.36%	137.46%	97.60%	100.92%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percental of total pension liability	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the OPERS Net OPEB Liability
Last Two Years (2)

	As of and for the years ended December 31,	
	2018	**2017**
OPEB		
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.252377%	0.246717%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$27,406,283	24,919,255
Authority's covered payroll	$ 34,817,600	34,000,000
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of payroll	78.71%	73.29%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	54.14%	54.05%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available and the amounts presented are as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year end.

(2) Information prior to 2017 is not available and the amounts presented are as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year end.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
Schedule of Required Supplementary Information
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Schedule of Authority's Contributions to OPERS
Last Six Years (1)

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Pension - Traditional Plan						
Contractually required contribution	$4,628,321	4,299,969	3,835,201	3,715,721	3,524,090	3,608,636
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	($4,628,321)	(4,299,969)	(3,835,201)	(3,715,721)	(3,524,090)	(3,608,636)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-
Authority's covered payroll	$33,059,436	33,076,685	31,960,008	30,964,342	29,367,417	27,758,738
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
Pension - Combined Plan						
Contractually required contribution	$146,158	135,789	122,400	117,339	111,287	113,957
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	($146,158)	(135,789)	(122,400)	(117,339)	(111,287)	(113,957)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-
Authority's covered payroll	$1,043,986	1,044,531	1,020,000	977,825	927,392	876,592
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%
OPEB						
Contractually required contribution	$ -	348,176	680,000	651,881	618,261	292,197
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	$ -	(348,176)	(680,000)	(651,881)	(618,261)	(292,197)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-
Authority's covered payroll	$ -	34,817,600	34,000,000	32,594,050	30,913,050	29,219,700
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1.00%

(1) - Information prior to 2013 not available

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Retiree Death Benefit Plan

SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE AUTHORITY'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIO
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (1)

	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost - retirees	$ 86,000	$ 127,878
Service cost - active employees	-	441,163
Net interest income	17,412	6,991
Benefit payments	(44,500)	(82,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	$ 58,912	$ 494,032
Total OPEB liability - beginning	1,469,101	975,069
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 1,528,013	$ 1,469,101
Plan fiduciary net position		
Employer contribution	$ -	$ 56,621
Employer contribution receivable	86,000	569,041
Benefit payments	(44,500)	(82,000)
Net interest income	17,412	6,991
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	$ 58,912	$ 550,653
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,469,101	918,448
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 1,528,013	$ 1,469,101
Authority's net OPEB liability ((a)-(b))	$ -	$ -
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	100.00%	100.00%

Note to schedule:
(1) - Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority

Schedules of Required Supplementary Information

Retiree Death Benefit Plan

SCHEDULES OF AUTHORITY CONTRIBUTIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
Actuarially determined contribution - retirees	$ 86,000	$ 127,878
Actuarially determined contribution - active employees	-	441,163
Total actuarially determined contribution at December 31	86,000	569,041
Authority contributions to be made during 2019 and 2018, respectively	86,000	569,041
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -

Notes to schedule:

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates are as follows:

Investment rate of return

5.00%, based upon the Authority's historical average, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

Mortality rates for both actuarial valuations are based upon industry life tables. For 2018, the mortality tables were revised to reflect longer life expectancy.

Retirement age

For active employees, a retirement age of 63 was used for employees younger than 63 years old. If an employee is older than 63, the assumption is made the employee will retire at the end of the current fiscal year.

SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	1.8%	1.1%

Notes to schedule:

The trust had investment income of $14,617 for 2018 and $10,160 for 2017. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts invested.

(1) Net Pension Liability - OPERS

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2018. See the notes to the financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

(2) Net OPEB Liability - OPERS

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for 2018. See the notes to the financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

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Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
Montgomery County

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the year ended December 31, 2018

Federal Grantor *Pass Through Grantor* Program/Cluster Title	**Federal CFDA Number**	**Grant Number**	**Expenditures**
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Direct			
Federal Transit Cluster			
Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants	20.500	OH-05-0106	$ 877,468
Federal Transit Formula Grants	20.507	OH-95-X180	388,548
	20.507	OH-2016-018	256,045
	20.507	OH-2017-008	11,182,763
	20.507	OH-2017-016	6,599,898
	20.507	OH-2018-020	2,843,957
Total Federal Transit Formula Grants			21,271,211
State of Good Repair Grants Program	20.525	OH-54-0001	1,670,835
	20.525	OH-2016-018	1,241,865
	20.525	OH-2017-008	6,957,263
	20.525	OH-2018-020	1,181,985
Total State of Good Repair Grants			11,051,948
Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Program	20.526	OH-2016-018	585,290
	20.526	OH-2018-020	227,173
Total Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Program			812,463
Total Federal Transit Cluster			34,013,090
Transit Services Programs Cluster			
New Freedom Program	20.521	OH-57-X025	28,570
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	20.513	OH-16-X022	280,977
	20.513	OH-2017-007	680,781
Total Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities			961,758
Total Transit Services Programs Cluster			990,328
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			35,003,418
Total Federal Awards Expenditures			$ 35,003,418

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

(1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority (the Authority) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2018. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Authority, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Authority.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

(3) Indirect Costs

The Authority has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

(4) Matching Requirements

Certain Federal programs require the Authority to contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support the federally-funded programs. The Authority has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-federal matching funds.

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

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
4 South Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States,, the financial statements of the Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority, Montgomery County (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2019. We noted the Authority adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Charles E Harris & Associates

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.
June 30, 2019

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Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR THE MAJOR PROGRAM
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority
4 South Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402

To the Board of Directors:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Greater Dayton Regional Transit Authority's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Authority's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2018. The Authority's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the Authority's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Authority's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Authority's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Charles E Harris & Associates

Charles E. Harris and Associates, Inc.
June 30, 2019

GREATER DAYTON REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR Part 200.515
December 31, 2018

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material non-compliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR Part 200.516(a)	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs:	Federal Transit Cluster: CFDA #20.500, #20.507, #20.525, #20.526, #20.521, #20.513
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: >$1,050,000 Type B: All Others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	Yes

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None.

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

GREATER DAYTON REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
OCTOBER 10, 2019