PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY PORTAGE COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019





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Board of Trustees Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority 2000 Summit Road Kent, Ohio 44240

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, Portage County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. 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 Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber Auditor of State Columbus, Ohio

July 30, 2020



PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY PORTAGE COUNTY Single Audit DECEMBER 31, 2019

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Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority Portage County 2000 Summit Road Kent, Ohio 44240

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, Portage County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express 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 Authority'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 Authority'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.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, Portage County, Ohio as of December 31, 2019, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Authority. We did not modify our opinion regarding 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, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic 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 is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 9, 2020, on our consideration of the 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 Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 9, 2020

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As management of the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority (the Authority), we offer readers of the Authority's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2019. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on the significant financial issues and activities and to identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Overview of Financial Highlights

- The Authority has a total net position of \$20.9 million. This net position results from the difference between total assets and deferred outflows of \$36.1 million and total liabilities and deferred inflows of \$15.2 million.
- Current assets of \$5.1 million consist of non-restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents of \$2.7 million, Receivables of \$1.8 million, other prepaid assets of \$72,803 and Inventory of \$.6 million.
- Non-current assets consist of restricted assets of \$738,645 for the special deposits for the matching funds of certain capital projects.
- Assets also include Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation) in the amount of \$26.9 million.
- Deferred Outflows related to pension, as required to be reported by GASB Statement 68, equals \$2.8 million. Deferred Outflows related to Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB), as required to be reported by GASB Statement 75, equals \$392,739.
- Current liabilities of \$.84 million consist of Payables of \$608,232, accrued expenses of \$226,647, and unearned revenue of \$1,973.
- Noncurrent liabilities of \$14.2 million consist of Accrued Compensated Absences of \$215,102, Net Pension Liability of \$9.5 million, and Net OPEB Liability of \$4.5 million.
- Deferred Inflows related to pension, as required to be reported by GASB Statement 68, equals \$124,615. Deferred Inflows related to Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB), as required to be reported by GASB Statement 75, equals \$12,198.

Basic Financial Statements and Presentation

This annual report includes the basic financial statements and accompanying notes prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 (as amended), <u>Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments</u>.

The financial statements presented by the Authority are the Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows. These statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The Authority is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenues recognized when earned and measurable, not when received. Expenses are recognized when they are incurred, not when paid. Capital assets are capitalized and depreciated, except land, over their estimated useful lives.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the Authority's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the difference between these reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating. Net position increases when revenues exceed expenses. Increases in assets and deferred outflows without a corresponding increase to liabilities and deferred inflows result in increased net position, which indicates improved financial position.

Financial Analysis of the Authority

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position presents information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the year. This statement summarizes operating revenues and expenses along with non-operating revenues and expenses. In addition, this statement lists capital grant revenues received from federal, state, and local governments.

The Statement of Cash Flows allows financial statement users to assess the Authority's adequacy or ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations in a timely manner. The statement is classified into four categories: 1) Cash flows from operating activities, 2) Cash flows from non-capital financing activities, 3) Cash flows from capital financing activities, and 4) Cash flows from investing activities.

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

During FY2015, the Authority adopted GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions", and in FY2018 adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions". These statements significantly revised accounting for pension and OPEB costs and liabilities. Users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Authority's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

The Authority is reporting a net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting in the statement of net position.

Condensed Summary of Net Position

	2019	2018
Unrestricted Assets	\$ 5,149,895	\$ 3,971,648
Restricted Assets	738,645	1,135,791
Capital Assets, Net	26,942,597	28,587,453
Deferred Outflows - Pension & OPEB	3,218,381	1,668,042
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows	\$ 36,049,518	<u>\$ 35,362,934</u>
Current Liabilities	\$ 836,852	\$ 681,549
Noncurrent Liabilities	14,201,351	9,308,098
Deferred Inflows – Pension & OPEB	<u>136,813</u>	1,534,585
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows	<u>\$ 15,175,016</u>	<u>\$ 11,524,232</u>
Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 26,942,597	\$ 28,587,453
Restricted for Capital Assets	738,645	1,135,791
Unrestricted Net Position	(6,806,740)	(5,884,542)
Total Net Position	\$ 20,874,502	\$ 23,838,702

Financial Analysis of the Authority (Continued)

As a result of implementing the accounting standard for pensions, GASB Statement 68, and GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)", the Authority is reporting a significant net pension liability, net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows of resources for the fiscal year which have a negative effect on net position. In addition, the Authority is reporting deferred outflows of resources and a decrease in expenses related to pension and OPEB, which have a positive impact on net position. The decrease in pension and OPEB expense is the difference between the contractually required contributions and the pension and OPEB expense resulting from the change in the liability that is not reported as deferred inflows or outflows. To further explain the impact of these accounting standards on the Authority's net position, additional information is presented below.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred Outflows – Pension	\$ 2,825,642	\$ 1,379,402
Deferred Outflows – OPEB	392,739	288,640
Deferred Inflows – Pension	(124,615)	(1,259,140)
Deferred Inflows – OPEB	(12,198)	(275,445)
Net Pension Liability	(9,490,480)	(5,371,906)
Net OPEB Liability	(4,495,769)	(3,697,579)
Impact of GASB 68 & GASB 75 on Net Position	<u>\$ (10,904,681)</u>	\$ (8,936,028)

A large portion of the Authority's net position reflects investment in capital assets consisting of buses, operating facilities and equipment. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide public transportation services for Portage County citizens. The Authority's largest asset is the Kent Central Gateway Multimodal facility located in downtown Kent, Ohio. These assets are not available to liquidate liabilities or to cover other spending.

Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues		<u> </u>
Operating Revenues	\$ 3,495,435	\$ 3,390,168
Non-Operating Revenues	<u>7,229,402</u>	7,133,897
Total Revenues	10,724,837	10,524,065
Expenses		
Operating Expenses (less depreciation)	11,654,349	10,490,277
Depreciation Expense	<u>3,108,170</u>	3,266,050
Total Expenses	14,762,519	13,756,327
Loss Before Capital Contributions	_(4,037,682)	(3,232,262)
Capital Contributions	1,073,482	3,652,907
Change in Net Position	(2,964,200)	420,645
Net Position, Beginning of Year	23,838,702	23,418,057
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 20,874,502</u>	\$ 23,838,702

Financial Analysis of the Authority (Continued)

The Authority's operating revenues have remained constant during the last two (2) years. Operating revenues increased by \$105,267 to \$3.5 million in FY2019. This represents a 3.1% increase from FY2018 to FY2019 mostly due to the increase in multimodal parking fees.

The Authority's operating expenses, excluding depreciation, increased for transit operating expenses by \$1,134,143 equaling \$11.1 million in FY2019. This represents a 11.4% increase from FY2018 to FY2019 and is primarily due to the increase in OPERS Pension Expense; the pension expense for FY2019 was \$1,968,653, which increased 133.7% from \$842,253. The Authority's overall multimodal operating expenses decreased by \$9,452 to \$613,530 in FY2019. Although there was an unexpected property tax expense, Materials & Supplies and Depreciation expenses decreased contributing to the overall change.

The Authority's Capital Contributions decreased in FY2019 from \$3.65 million to \$1.07 million. In FY2018 the Authority received Capital Investment Grants for the following projects: to construct a new CNG Fueling Station in the amount of \$1.8 million (this is the first station in Portage County, which is also open to the public); Four (4) CNG transit vehicles in the amount of \$1.6 million; Four (4) replacement small transit vehicles in the amount of \$153,040; and transit improvement funds in the amount of \$33,000. In FY2019 the Authority received Capital Investment Grants from the Ohio Transit Preservation Partnership Program (OTPPP), 5339(b) Bus & Bus Facilities program, and 5310 Enhanced Mobility of Seniors program for the following projects: Five (5) replacement transit vehicles in the amount of \$396,180; design of a new bus storage facility in the amount of \$120,361; replacement camera systems for revenue vehicles in the amount of 104,124; and computer hardware in the amount of \$260,081. The Authority's annual Federal formula allocation is approximately \$1.66 million, which consists of Capital Contributions and Capitalized Maintenance of the Authority's Capital Assets. The amount of Capital Contribution depends on the timing and payment of Capital projects.

Revenues:

For purposes of this presentation, the Authority groups its revenues into the following categories:

<u>Contract Services</u> – This category includes service contracts with entities to provide transportation services in Portage County in conjunction with the transportation to the general public. These revenues increased \$62,880, or 2.5%, from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to updating contract service.

<u>Passenger Fares</u> – General Public farebox fares and ticket sales are included in this line item. This category stayed the same with an increase of \$1,478, or .4%, in FY2019. Ticket sale revenues are realized at the time of purchase and does not directly correlate with passenger trips.

<u>Multimodal Parking Fees</u> –This category includes parking fees associated with the Kent Central Gateway 3-floor parking garage with 348 parking spaces. These revenues increased \$40,909, or 7.7%, from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to an increase in monthly parking rates.

<u>Federal Grants and Reimbursements</u> – The Authority receives approximately \$1.66 million each year from the Federal 5307 and 5339 formula grant programs. In FY2019, instead of using the formula allocation, the Authority used funds from the Ohio Transit Preservation Partnership Program (OTPPP) for capitalized maintenance of the Authority's vehicles and facilities in the amount of \$1,000,000. There was no local match requirement for this project. In FY2019 this category also includes grant funds previously awarded in the amount of \$61,343 from the New Freedom 5317 program for reimbursement of Mobility Management expenses. In FY2018, \$850,724 was used for capitalized maintenance and \$81,355 was used for Mobility Management expenses. These revenues increased \$128,185, or 13.7% from FY2018 to FY2019 due to the increase in capitalized maintenance.

<u>State Grants, Reimbursements and Special Fare Assistance</u> – The Ohio Department of Transportation allocates grants for elderly and disabled programs, of which, the Authority received \$101,628 in FY2019 and \$99,845 in FY2018. The Authority also receives grant funds for reimbursement of capitalized

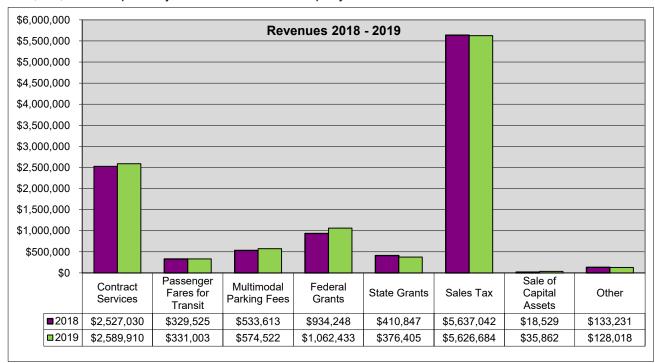
Financial Analysis of the Authority (Cont'd)

maintenance costs, of which, the Authority received \$194,962 in FY2019 and \$240,218 in FY2018. This category also includes reimbursement for state fuel taxes paid by the Authority. These revenues decreased \$34,442, or -8.4% from FY2018 to FY2019 due to the decrease in the Urban Transit Program allocation for capitalized maintenance.

<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u> – .25 mills is levied against Portage County sales tax, and in FY2005 the Authority renewed the levy to be permanent. In FY2019 Sales Tax Revenues generated \$5,626,684 or 52.5% of the Authority's revenue for transit operations (excluding capital contributions). From FY2018 to FY2019 it stayed relatively the same; it decreased \$10,358, or -.2%. For FY2018, Sales Tax Revenues generated \$5,637,042, or 53.6% of the Authority's revenue for transit operations. In FY2018 the Authority received \$251,013 in transitional aid from the State for the tax changes to the Managed Care Organizations and the resulting loss of revenue to entities receiving sales tax revenue.

<u>Sale of Capital Assets</u> – This category consists of assets competitively sold after they have reached their useful lives. In FY2019 the Authority sold or scrapped thirteen (13) buses and one truck totaling \$35,862. In FY2018 the Authority sold or scrapped a power washer and seven (7) buses totaling \$18,529.

Other Income – This category summarizes miscellaneous income and revenue from various sources such as advertising, interest, rebates, recycling, sale of memorial bricks, alternative fuel for public vehicles, and 3rd-party maintenance service. This category slightly decreased from FY2018 to FY2019; the change was \$5,755, or -5.5% primarily due the decrease in 3rd-party maintenance service.



Expenses: Transit

For purposes of this presentation, the Authority groups its expenses into the following categories: Labor & Fringe Benefits, Services, Fuel & Materials & Supplies, Utilities, Miscellaneous, & Depreciation. Overall, these expenses increased \$1,015,643, or 7.7%, from FY2018 to FY2019.

<u>Labor and Fringe Benefits</u> – This category includes direct labor & fringe benefits paid to the employees, and pension expense recognized by OPERS as a result of GASB Statement 68, <u>Accounting for Pensions</u>,

Financial Analysis of the Authority (Continued)

and GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The direct personnel costs accounted for approximately 61.0% of all the Authority's transit operating expenses (excluding depreciation) in FY2019. There was a .1% increase in this category. There was a decrease in the Administration Wages due to changes in several key positions. In FY2019 the non-cash pension expense was \$1,968,653 and \$842,253 was reported in FY2018. This large variance is due to the OPERS calculations of the difference between the estimated and actual costs. In FY2018, the direct personnel costs accounted for approximately 67.8% of all the Authority's transit operating expenses (excluding depreciation).

<u>Services</u> – These expenses are associated with work performed by outside consultants such as advertising, legal fees, maintenance, training, employee background checks, and drug testing. The services category accounted for approximately 5.2% of all the Authority's transit operating expenses (excluding depreciation) in FY2019. These expenses increased \$30,892 from FY2018 to FY2019, which was a 5.6% increase. In FY2019 there were additional professional service expenses for IT consulting as a result of staffing changes in the Authority's IT department.

<u>Fuel & Materials & Supplies</u> – These costs decreased \$23,783, or -2.0%, from FY2018 to FY2018. The largest expense in this category is diesel fuel. The Authority participates each year in a joint procurement for diesel fuel with other regional transit authorities to leverage buying power and manage these expenses. From FY2018 to FY2019 the cost per gallon of fuel increased 1.5%. Another change that affects this category is that the Authority has purchased a few revenue vehicles that use gasoline fuel; therefore, more gasoline gallons were purchased in FY2019 based on the type of vehicles in the Authority's fleet. In addition, the Authority has purchased six (6) transit vehicles that use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fuel. The Authority has its own maintenance department and the parts purchased to fix the vehicles are in this category. This category accounts for approximately 10.6% of all the Authority transit operating expenses (excluding depreciation).

<u>Utilities</u> – These expenses include public utilities (i.e. gas, electric, phone, sewer, water), as well as satellite and cell phone. The utility expenses increased \$24,881, or 20.5% from FY2018 to FY2019. This was primarily due to the increased electric expense to run the CNG compressors.

<u>Casualty and Liability Insurance</u> – The Authority belongs to an insurance pool of 10 transit agencies (OTRP) and premiums are based on an annual actuarial study and allocation done by the Ohio Transit Risk Pool. This category includes the premiums as well as any claim deductibles, and decreased \$13,407, or -4.6%, from FY2018 to FY2019. Any claims are proportionately shared among the members of the pool; historically OTRP has remained a stable expense.

<u>Miscellaneous</u> – This category includes advertising, dues & subscriptions, travel & meetings, and other miscellaneous expenses. These expenses decreased in the amount of \$19,235, or -9.8%, from FY2018 to FY2019. This was primarily due to re-evaluating and developing a more strategic advertising program.

<u>Depreciation</u> – This category includes depreciation on all capital assets, except land and construction in process. These expenses are calculated using the straight-line method. This expense decreased \$118,500, or -3.7%, from FY2018 to FY2019 as a result of the capital asset balance.

Expenses: Multimodal

<u>Multimodal</u> –The Authority owns and operates the Kent Central Gateway Multimodal, which consists of a bus transfer facility with 10 bus bays and an indoor waiting area, and a 3-floor parking garage with 348 parking spaces. The expenses include Labor & Fringe Benefits, Services, Fuel & Materials & Supplies, Utilities, Miscellaneous, & Depreciation. Overall, these expenses decreased \$9,452, or -1.5%, from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to Materials & Supplies and Depreciation expenses.

Financial Analysis of the Authority (Continued)

<u>Labor and Fringe Benefits</u> – These personnel costs increased \$28,159, or 8.9%, from FY2018 to FY2019. This increase is due to cost of living pay rate increases to the employees as well as allocating 100% of the Parking Manager's time to the Kent Central Gateway. Previously the Parking Manager's time was split 50% between accounting and the multimodal facility.

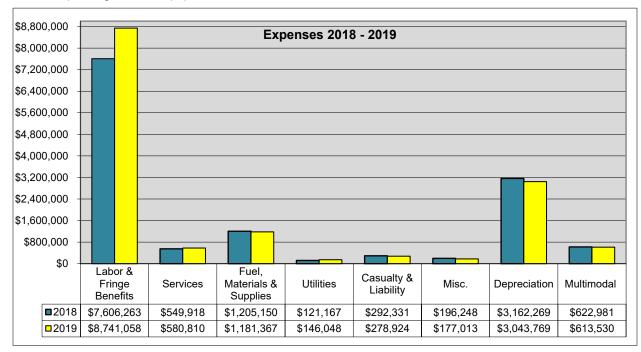
<u>Services</u> – These expenses are associated with work performed by outside consultants including security and contract maintenance. These expenses decreased \$6,386, or -7.8% from FY2018 to FY2019. The expenses related to contracted security decreased by changing contract hours of the security firm and supplementing these hours with the Authority's staff. However, there were increased professional service expenses for IT consulting as a result of staffing changes in the Authority's IT department.

<u>Fuel, Materials and Supplies</u> – These expenses are associated with supplies for parking (i.e. tickets, monthly hangtags), as well as supplies to maintain the facility. These expenses decreased by \$19,737, or -47.7%, from FY2018 to FY2019 due to consistently maintaining the parking deck.

<u>Utilities</u> – These expenses include public utilities (i.e. gas, electric, phone, sewer, water). The utility expenses slightly increased \$118, or .2 %, from FY2018 to FY2019. This category has remained constant as a result of replacing the incandescent lighting with longer lasting and more efficient LED lighting in FY2017.

<u>Miscellaneous</u> – This category includes advertising, dues & subscriptions, and other miscellaneous expenses. These expenses increased in the amount of \$27,775, or 157.2%, from FY2018 to FY2019. As a government entity, the Authority was led to believe that they were exempt from paying property taxes. In FY2019 Ohio's Department of Taxation may a determination that the Authority was responsible for property taxes, which were paid up to date in the amount of \$29,600. Subsequentially, beginning in FY2019, the Authority has received a 10-year Community Reinvestment Area tax abatement from the City of Kent.

<u>Depreciation</u> – This category includes depreciation on all capital assets associated with the Kent Central Gateway (excluding the land). There were no new capital acquisitions in FY2019. The overall depreciation expense decreased \$39,380, or -37.9% from FY2018 to FY2019 as a result in disposing the original obsolete parking control equipment.



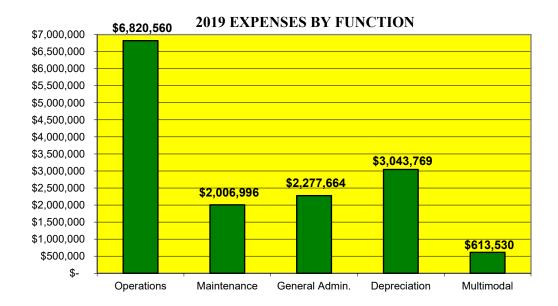
Expenses: By Function

<u>Operations</u> – These are expenses directly related to dispatching and running vehicles in revenue service to carry passengers, including administrative and clerical support. Included are wages and fringe benefits of operators, dispatchers, customer service, as well as diesel fuel and security costs. These expenses increased \$48,862, or 1.0% from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to Wages and Benefits.

<u>Maintenance</u> – The expenses included in this category are associated with ensuring vehicles and facilities are operable, cleaned, fueled, inspected, and repaired. Included are maintenance labor costs, fringe benefits, and materials and supplies. These expenses increased \$127,632, or 6.8% from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to materials and supplies to maintain the vehicles and maintenance facilities.

<u>General Administration</u> – The expenses included in this category are administrative personnel labor and fringe benefits, insurance, professional services, advertising and office supplies. These expenses decreased \$175,828, or -7.2% from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to the decrease in Administrative Wages as previously stated.

<u>Multimodal</u> – The expenses included in this category are associated with operating the Kent Central Gateway Multimodal Facility. This category is not broken out by function and includes all related expenses.



Financial Analysis of the Authority (Continued)

Condensed Summary of Cash Flows

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash Received from customers Cash payments to employees for services Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Net cash used in operating activities	2019 \$ 3,395,741 (7,193,646) (2,117,432) (5,915,337)	2018 \$ 3,349,359 (7,031,143) (2,704,157) (6,385,942)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Sales taxes received Other Non-Operating Revenues Operating grants received Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	5,510,269 99,524 1,438,838 7,048,631	5,566,831 105,279 1,345,095 7,017,205
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Capital grants received Acquisition of fixed assets Sale of Capital Assets Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	1,073,482 (1,463,315) <u>35,862</u> (353,971)	3,652,907 (5,210,912) 18,529 (1,539,476)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest received from investments Net cash provided by investing activities	28,494 28,494	27,952 27,952
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	807,817	(880,260)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEG. OF YEAR CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	2,647,354 \$ 3,455,171	3,527,614 2,647,354

Net cash used in operating activities decreased 7.4% from FY2018 to FY2019 primarily due to decreased payments to vendors for goods and services.

Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities increased slightly from FY2018 to FY2019. Sales Tax received decreased \$56,562, and Operating Grants received increased \$93,743. These changes netted in a .4% increase.

Net cash used in capital and related financing activities overall decreased from FY2018 to FY2019. Capital grants received decreased \$2,579,425 from FY2018 to FY2019. Acquisition of capital assets also decreased \$3,747,597 from FY2018 to FY2019. As stated previously in this report, In FY2019 the Authority received Capital Investment Grants from the Ohio Transit Preservation Partnership Program (OTPPP), 5339(b) Bus & Bus Facilities program, and 5310 Enhanced Mobility of Seniors program for the following projects: Five (5) replacement transit vehicles in the amount of \$396,180; design of a new bus storage facility in the amount of \$120,361; replacement camera systems for revenue vehicles in the amount of 104,124; and computer hardware in the amount of \$260,081. The Authority's annual Federal formula allocation is approximately \$1.66 million, which consists of Capital Contributions and Capitalized Maintenance of the Authority's Capital Assets. The amount of Capital Contribution depends on the timing and payment of Capital projects.

Net cash provided by investing activities slightly increased \$542 overall from FY2018 to FY2019. The bank balances remained consistent for anticipated future capital projects, which resulted in monthly interest income.

Financial Analysis of the Authority (Continued)

End of Year Cash & Cash Equivalents increased as a result of the decrease in Cash Flows from Operating Activities and the decrease in cash used in Capital Financing Activities.

Capital Assets

The Authority's investment in capital assets amounts to approximately \$26.9 million, net of accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2019, a decrease of \$1,644,856, or -6%. As of December 31, 2018, capital assets were approximately \$28.6 million, net of accumulated depreciation. Capital assets include land and land improvements, revenue producing and service equipment, buildings and structures, shop equipment, office furnishings, and computer equipment. The Authority disposed of capital equipment in FY2019, which had reached its useful life, and had a gross value of \$2,079,873 but a book value of \$0. The Authority disposed of capital equipment in FY2018, which had reached its useful life, and had a gross value of \$800,192 but a book value of \$0. In FY2019 the Authority was awarded two (2) competitive 5339(b) Bus & Bus Facilities grants to design and construct a new Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Fueling Station and update the Bus Wash Facility to be CNG compliant in the amount of \$2.8 million. This is the first CNG station in Portage County, and it is also open to the public.

Future Outlook

The passage of a permanent .25% sales & use tax in Portage County provides the continuing funding source to stabilize the Authority's future. With the changes in sales tax received regarding Medicare Managed Care facilities, and the continuously rising costs for labor, fuel, and insurance the Authority is continually evaluating the current transportation services to ensure that it is resilient, relevant, and sustainable for many years to come. The continued goal of the Authority will be to improve the efficiency and on-time performance of our service and meet the needs of those who need it the most. The Authority's future outlook is cautiously optimistic; although there are many unknown variables related to the COVID-19 pandemic

The award of the TIGER grant in FY2009, to construct the Kent Central Gateway Multimodal Transit Facility, was the catalyst for an accessible downtown Kent experience. Creating a transit-oriented, walkable, vibrant downtown is providing economic development and increasing the livability of the area for residents and students. The Kent Central Gateway includes 10 transit bus bays, bicycle amenities, and potential retail, and office space along Erie Street. In addition, private developers and the City of Kent have partnered with the Authority to plan for revitalization of downtown around the Kent Central Gateway Multimodal facility. In light of the current COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of downtown patrons the immediate future is being closely monitored to ensure that it can remain self-sustainable.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances for those with an interest in its finances. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, 2000 Summit Rd., Kent, OH 44240.

PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2019

ASSETS	2019		
CURRENT ASSETS Cash & Cash Equivalents Receivables:	\$	2,716,526	
Accounts		283,676	
Accounts Accrued Sales Tax		1,517,974	
Pre-Paid Expenses		72,803	
Materials & Supplies Inventory		558,916	
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED ASSETS	-	5,149,895	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5,149,895	
RESTRICTED ASSETS			
Special Deposit - Kent Central Gateway		6,666	
Special Deposit - Restricted for capital expenses		731,979	
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSETS		738,645	
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated		2,187,675	
Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net		24,754,922	
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)		26,942,597	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		27,681,242	
Deferred Outflows – Pension		2,825,642	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB		392,739	
TOTAL ASSETS & DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		36,049,518	
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable		608,232	
Accrued Sales Tax Fee & CNG Tax Payable		15,353	
Accrued Payroll and Benefits		211,294	
Unearned Revenue		1,973	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		836,852	
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued Compensated Absences		215,102	
Net Pension Liability		9,490,480	
Net OPEB Liability		4,495,769	
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		14,201,351	
Deferred Inflows - Pension		124,615	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB		12,198	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & DEFERRED INFLOWS		15,175,016	
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets		26,942,597	
Restricted for Capital Assets		731,979	
Restricted for Kent Central Gateway		6,666	
Unrestricted Net Position		(6,806,740)	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	20,874,502	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

OPERATING REVENUES:	2019
Contract Services \$ 2,589,910	
Passenger Fares for Transit Services	331,003
Multimodal Parking Fees	574,522
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,495,435
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
TRANSIT	6 770 405
Labor and Fringe Benefits	6,772,405
OPERS Pension Expense	1,968,653
Services	580,810
Fuel, Materials and Supplies	1,181,367
Utilities Casualty and Liability Insurance	146,048
Casualty and Liability Insurance	278,924 477,043
Miscellaneous	177,013
Depreciation Table Transit	3,043,769
Total Transit	14,148,989
MULTIMODAL	246 400
Labor and Fringe Benefits	346,190
Services	75,507
Fuel, Materials and Supplies Utilities	21,611
	60,372
Miscellaneous	45,449 64,401
Depreciation Total Multimodal	64,401
Total Multimodal	613,530
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	14,762,519
Operating Income (Loss)	(11,267,084)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE:	
Federal Grants and Reimbursements	1,062,433
State Grants, Reimbursements and Special Fare Assist.	376,405
Sales Tax	5,626,684
Interest Income	28,494
Sale of Capital Assets	35,862
Other	99,497
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUE	7,229,402
Net Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions	(4,037,682)
Capital Contributions	1,073,482
Changes in Net Position	(2,964,200)
Net Position (Deficit) Beginning of Year	23,838,702
Net Position (Deficit) End of Year	\$ 20,874,502

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 2019
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash Received from Customers Cash Payments to Employees for Services Cash Payments for Goods and Services Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 3,395,741 (7,193,646) (2,117,432) (5,915,337)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Sales Taxes Received Other Non-Operating Revenues Operating Grants Received Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Noncapital Financing Activities	5,510,269 99,524 1,438,838 7,048,631
Cash Flows from Capital Financing Activities Capital Grants Received Acquisition of Capital Assets Sale of Capital Assets Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Capital Financing Activities	 1,073,482 (1,463,315) 35,862 (353,971)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest on Investments Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	 28,494 28,494
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	807,817
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	 2,647,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	\$ 3,455,171
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (11,267,084)
Adjustments: Depreciation (Increase) decrease in assets and deferred outflows of resources:	3,108,170
Accounts Receivable Prepaid Expenses Materials & Supplies Inventory Deferred Outflow – Pension & OPEB Increase (decrease) in liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:	11,142 117,286 14,704 (1,550,339)
Accounts Payable Sales Tax Fees Payable Accrued Wages and Benefits Unearned Revenue Net Pension & OPEB Liability Deferred Inflow – Pension & OPEB	316,342 1,337 (75,051) (110,836) 4,916,764 (1,397,772)
Total Adjustments	 5,351,747
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ (5,915,337)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. ORGANIZATION

The Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority (the Authority) was created and operates pursuant to Sections 306.30 through 306.73, inclusive, of the Ohio Revised Code as a regional transit authority with all the powers and duties outlined in Section 306.35 of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of providing public transportation in Portage County, Ohio. As a political subdivision, it is distinct from and is not an agency of, the State of Ohio or any other local government unit. The Authority is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

Since 1975 through May 1993, Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority acted as a pass-through agency to the Kent State University Campus Bus Service, which operated virtually all mass transportation service for the Kent/Ravenna area. In May 1993, the Authority commenced directly providing fixed route and demand response service in the Kent/Ravenna area. The Federal Transportation Administration and the Ohio Department of Transportation provide financial assistance and make grants directly to the Authority for operations and acquisition of property and equipment.

Under Ohio law, the Authority is authorized to levy a Sales and Use tax for transit purposes, including both capital improvement and operating expenses, at the rate of .25 percent, .5 percent, 1 percent, or 1.5 percent if approved by a majority of the electors residing within the territorial boundaries of the Authority. Such a Sales and Use tax is in addition to the sales and use taxes levied by the State of Ohio and Portage County. In November 2001 the Portage County Voters elected to pass a 5-year Sales and Use tax of one quarter of one percent (0.25%). On November 8, 2005 the Portage County Voters elected to renew and make continuous the Sales and Use tax of one quarter of one percent (0.25%).

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the Authority, over which the Authority has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

B. REPORTING ENTITY

In evaluating how to define the Authority for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all agencies, departments and organizations making up the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority (the primary government) and its potential component units consistent with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units" and GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34". The Authority has no component units. These conclusions regarding the financial reporting entity are based on the concept of financial accountability. The Authority is not financially accountable for any other organizations.

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Authority follows the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and expenses are recognized in the period earned or incurred. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. All transactions are accounted for in a single enterprise fund

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, the Authority follows GASB guidance as applicable to enterprise funds.

The Authority will continue applying all applicable pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Authority considers highly liquid investments, with an original maturity of three months or less, to be cash equivalents. Investment procedures are restricted by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code.

E. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets are designated annually. These assets are the Authority's required local match for the future purchase of capital assets.

F. PROPERTY, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Property, facilities and equipment are stated at historical cost. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. The Authority maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the individual assets:

DescriptionEstimates LivesBuilding and building improvements40 yearsTransportation equipment4-12 yearsComputers and software5 yearsOther equipment5-13 years

G. MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Materials and supplies are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. The costs of inventory items are recorded as expenses when used.

H. ACCUMULATED UNPAID VACATION AND PERSONAL LEAVE

Employees of the Authority are permitted to carry over year-end vacation and personal/sick leave balances at various rates under the Authority's policy.

I. DEFERRED OUTFLOW/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

J. 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 (including refunds of employee

1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. 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 postemployment 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 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.

K. GRANTS

Grants are recognized as non-operating revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable.

L. <u>BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING CONTROL</u>

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

M. USE OF ESTIMATES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

N. NET POSITION

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows. Net Position is displayed in three components as follows:

1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

Restricted – This consists of special deposits set aside for the purpose of providing local match of federal capital projects. The Authority has \$738,645 of restricted net position for capital assets at December 31, 2019.

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

O. NONEXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, primarily include grants for operating assistance as well as the acquisition of property, facilities and equipment. Substantially all of the Authority's grants are reimbursement-type grants, which are recorded as revenue in the period the related expenditures are incurred. Any grants received in advance of the period in which the related expenditures are incurred, are recorded as restricted assets and as unearned revenue.

P. CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUES

The Authority has classified its revenues as either operating or nonoperating. Operating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions including passenger fares and contract services. Nonoperating revenue includes activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, such as sales tax proceeds and most federal, state, and local grants and contracts.

Q. PERMISSIVE SALES AND USE TAX

A county-wide, .25 percent sales and use tax dedicated to transit generates approximately \$5.6 million in operational revenue for the authority annually. Voters initially voted to fund the .25 percent sales tax for a five-year term, beginning in 2002. The Authority proposed renewal of the sales tax on a continuing basis in 2005, in an effort to secure this vital source of operational revenue beyond the five-year term. Voters agreed, and the continuing levy replaced the short-term tax beginning in 2006.

The Authority accrues three (3) months of sales tax revenue and administrative fee expense at the end of the year to account for the sales receipts generated in the reporting year, but not yet received by the Authority.

2. 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. The statutes also permit the Authority to invest its monies in certificates of deposit, commercial paper, savings accounts, money market accounts, the State Treasurer's Asset Reserve investment pool (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 security dealer who is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers for a period not exceeding thirty days. 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 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

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

must exceed the value of the principal by two percent and be marked to market daily. State law does not require that security for public deposits and investments be maintained in the Authority's name. 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). The Authority is also prohibited from investing in reverse repurchase agreements.

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 NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For this reporting period, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 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.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>- 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. The Authority has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the Authority and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured, or (2)participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102 percent of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

Deposits: At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits (excluding petty cash and change funds of \$2,294) was \$2,166,060 and the bank balance of \$2,372,869 was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments: The Authority invested in STAR Ohio, with a December 31, 2019 balance of \$1,286,529. This is an unclassified investment since it is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>- The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of the settlement date. It is the Authority's policy to evaluate market conditions, interest rate forecasts, and cash flow requirements to consider the term of an investment, with the goal being to buy where relative value exists along the maturity spectrum.

<u>Credit Risk</u>- The possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAA money market rating.

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u>- The Authority places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. During the year, the Authority's investments were in STAR Ohio. STAR Ohio investments consist of federal securities and certificates of deposit held by third party banks. Each participant participates on percentage basis as determined by their particular balance.

Investment TypeNAV Value% to TotalSTAR Ohio\$1,286,529100%

Interest revenue during fiscal year 2019 amounted to \$28,494.

3. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement 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 already have 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 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 this estimate 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 pensions are financed; however, the Authority does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 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 in accrued payroll and benefits.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Authority's 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.

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.

3. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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	20 years of service credit prior to	Members not in other Groups
January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	<u>January 7, 2013</u>

State and Local State and Local State and Local

Age and service requirements:

Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 52 with 5 years of service credit

Formula:	Formula:	Formula:
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of
service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 35 years and 2.5%
for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 30	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 Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
	<u>2019</u>
Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.00%
Employee	10.00%
Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.00%
Postemployment Health Care Benefits	0.00%
Total Employer	14.00%
Total Employee	10.00%

The Authority's contractually required contribution for the Traditional Pension Plan was \$641,059 for 2019. Of this amount, \$11,212 is reported in accrued payroll and benefits liability.

3. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Net Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on 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 share and pension expense:

	<u>2019</u>
Proportion of the Pension Liability	
-prior measurement date	0.034242%
Proportion of the Pension Liability	
-current measurement date	0.034652%
Change in Proportionate Share	0.000410%
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	\$ 9,490,480
Pension Expense	\$ 2,178,868

At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		<u>2019</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual		
experience	\$	438
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on pension plan investments	1	,288,124
Changes of assumptions		826,170
Authority Contributions subsequent to the		
measurement date		641,059
Changes in proportionate share and differences		
between Authority contributions and proportionate		
share of contributions		69,851
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2	2,825,642
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual		
experience	\$	124,615
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on pension plan investments		
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	124,615

\$641,059 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

3. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

	<u>OPERS</u>
Year ending December 31:	
2020	\$ 903,771
2021	437,625
2022	119,500
2023	599,072
Total	\$ 2,059,968

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 (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, 2018, 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 percent to 10.75 percent

Traditional Plan

Future salary increases, including inflation - 3.25 percent to 8.25 percent

Combined Plan

COLA or Ad Hoc COLA Pre January 7, 2013 retirees, 3 percent, simple

Post January 7, 2013 retirees, 3 percent, simple

through 2018, then 2.15 percent, simple

Investment rate of return 7.2 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 experience 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.

3. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

During 2018, 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 2.94% for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the OPERS 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. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	<u>Allocation</u>	(arithmetic)
Fixed income	23.00%	2.79%
Domestic equities	19.00%	6.21%
Real estate	10.00%	4.90%
Private equity	10.00%	10.81%
International equities	20.00%	7.83%
Other investments	<u>18.00%</u>	<u>5.50%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.95%</u>

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent. 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 to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 percent, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.2 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.20%)	Current Discount Rate (7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,020,199	\$ 9,490,480	\$ 5,726,243

4. DEFINED 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. 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. Any liability for the contractually required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in accrued payroll and benefits payable.

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 Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

4. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

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 in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

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 2019, state and local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary and public safety and law enforcement employers contributed at 18.1 percent. 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 0 percent during calendar year 2019. 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 2019 was 4.0 percent.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution was \$0 for 2019.

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, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018, by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payment, and interest accruals during the year. 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:

	<u>2019</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability:	
Current measurement date	0.034483%
Prior measurement date	0.034050%
Change in proportionate share	0.000433%
Proportionate Share of the Net	
OPEB Liability	\$ 4,495,769
OPEB Expense	\$ 430,844

4. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>2019</u>				
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,552				
Changes of assumptions	144,949				
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between	206,104				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	40,134				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 392,739				
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$ 12,198 				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 12,198				

\$0 was 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 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	<u>OPERS</u>
Year Ending December 31:	
2020	\$ 184,576
2021	57,714
2022	34,423
2023	103,828
TOTAL	\$ 380,541

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, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018. 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:

4. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Wage inflation 3.25 percent

Projected salary increases 3.25 percent to 10.75 percent

(including wage inflation at 3.25 percent)

Single discount rate:

Current measurement date 3.96 percent
Prior measurement date 3.85 percent
Investment rate of return 6.00 percent
Municipal bond rate 3.71 percent

Health Care cost trend rate 10.0 percent, initial

3.25 percent, ultimate in 2029

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 experience 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 2018, 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 5.6 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets with the Health Care portfolio is approved by the OPERS 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 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

4. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

		Weighted Average
		Long-Term Expected
	Target	Real Rate of Return
<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	(arithmetic)
Fixed income	34.00%	2.42%
Domestic equities	21.00%	6.21%
Real Estate Investment Trust	6.00%	5.98%
International equities	22.00%	7.83%
Other investments	<u>17.00%</u>	<u>5.57%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>5.16%</u>

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. A single discount rate of 3.85 percent 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 6.00 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent. 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 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, 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 3.96 percent, 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 (2.96 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (4.96 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(2.96%)	(3.96%)	(4.96%)	_
Authority's proportionate				
share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 5,751,764	\$ 4,495,769	\$ 3,496,921	

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 percent lower or 1.0 percent 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 2019 is 10.00 percent. 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 percent in the most recent valuation.

4. DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Continued)

		Current Health Care Cost	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Authority's proportionate			
share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,321,410	\$ 4,495,769	\$ 4,696,585

5. OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Compensated Absences

Employees of the Authority earn vacation and sick leave at various rates under the Authority policy. In case of death, termination or retirement, an employee (or his estate) is paid for portions of these benefits. The Authority records a liability for vacation, holiday and sick hours earned but not used at year-end at the employee's current wage rate. The Authority's obligation for this amount at December 31, 2019 was \$326,486. The current obligation is calculated to be \$111,384, and the non-current obligation is calculated to be \$215,102.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is a member of the Ohio Transit Risk Pool (OTRP), a self-insurance pool created under Chapter 2744 of the Ohio Revised Code. Through the pool, the Authority receives risk management services and property and casualty loss coverage in exchange for contributions paid. OTRP member's group self-insures the first \$250,000 of any qualified auto physical damage loss and the first \$100,000 of any qualified commercial property loss. Qualified casualty losses are group self-insured to \$1,000,000 subject to a \$1,000 per loss deductible. Per occurrence limits are maintained above the group self-insurance by OTRP equal to approximately \$200,000,000 for qualified property losses and \$10,000,000 for qualified casualty losses. Any underfunding of the plan's self-insured liabilities is shared pro-rata by the members based on pool contribution factors comprised of service area population, FTE employees, number of vehicles, total property values, claims history and net operating expenses. All factors are single weighted except for claims history which is double weighted in the underwriting analysis.

The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for all risks of loss, including Workers' Compensation, Employee Health and Accident Insurance, Comprehensive General Liability, Automobile Liability, Errors and Omissions, and Employee Benefits Liability, Commercial Property, Auto Physical Damage, Bonds and Crime. There has not been a reduction in coverage from the prior year.

7. PROPERTY, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT

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

<u>Description</u>	Balance 12/31/2018			20.00					
Land	\$ 2,187,675	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,187,675					
Capital assets being depreciated: Building and building									
improvements	29,373,267	544,384	-	29,917,651					
Transportation equipment	16,876,333	580,274	(1,671,738)	15,784,869					
Computers and software	1,828,475	324,351	(13,670)	2,139,156					
Other equipment	560,502	14,306	(202,300)	372,508					
Other KCG	657,804	-	(192,165)	465,639					
Total Capital Assets being									
depreciated	49,296,381	1,463,315	(2,079,873)	48,679,823					
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	51,484,056	1,463,315	(2,079,873)	50,867,498					

7. PROPERTY, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Building and building				
improvements	(10,153,833)	(1,552,944)	-	(11,706,777)
Transportation equipment	(10,479,179)	(1,289,441)	1,671,738	(10,096,882)
Computers and software	(1,400,008)	(189,627)	13,670	(1,575,966)
Other equipment	(512,577)	(11,757)	202,300	(322,034)
Other KCG	(351,006)	(64,401)	192,165	(223,242)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(22,896,603)	(3,108,170)	2,079,873	(23,924,901)
Total Capital Assets being				
depreciated, net	26,399,778	(1,644,856)	_	24,754,922
doprodated, not	20,000,110	(1,044,000)		24,104,022
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, net	\$28,587,453	\$ (1,644,856)	\$ -	\$26,942,597

8. CONTINGENCIES

The Authority received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these grants requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements. These grants are subject to audit by the grantor agencies and disallowed claims resulting from these audits could become a liability of the Authority.

9. LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

The long-term obligations at December 31, 2019 follow:

	January 1	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	December 31	<u>Due w/in</u> 1 year
Net pension liability	\$5,371,906	\$4,118,574	-	\$9,490,480	-
Net OPEB liability	3,697,579	\$798,190	-	4,495,769	=
Comp Absences	<u>384,695</u>	Ξ	<u>58,209</u>	<u>326,486</u>	<u>\$111,384</u>
Total	<u>\$9,454,180</u>	<u>\$4,916,764</u>	<u>\$ 58,209</u>	<u>\$14,312,735</u>	<u>\$111,384</u>

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS/PENDING LITIGATION

Management believes there are no pending claims or lawsuits, which would potentially have a material effect on the financial statements.

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Authority. The Authority's investment portfolio and the investments of the pension and other employee benefit plan in which the Authority participates have incurred a significant decline in fair value, consistent with the general decline in financial markets. However, because the values of individual investments fluctuate with market conditions, and due to market volatility, the amount of losses that will be recognized in subsequent periods, if any, cannot be determined. In addition, the impact on the Authority's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Portage Area Regional Transit Authority Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Six Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan				_	_	_
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	0.036520%	0.034242%	0.033801%	0.033684%	0.033129%	0.033129%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 9,490,480	\$ 5,371,906	\$ 7,675,632	5,834,493	\$ 3,995,728	\$ 3,905,477
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 4,836,964	\$ 4,533,654	\$ 4,345,025	4,191,842	\$ 4,075,475	\$ 3,930,800
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	196.21%	118.49%	176.65%	139.19%	98.04%	99.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

⁽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.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Portage Area Regional Transit Authority Contributions - Pension
Last Seven Years (1)

	2019		2019		2019		019 2018		2017		2015		2014	2013	
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan											_				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 641	,059	\$ 677,175	\$ 589,375	\$	521,403	\$	503,021	\$ 489,057	\$	511,004				
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(641	,059)	(677,175)	(589,375)		(521,403)		(503,021)	 (489,057)		(511,004)				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ -	\$ -	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$ <u>-</u>	\$					
Authority covered payroll	\$ 4,578	,993	\$ 4,836,964	\$ 4,533,654	\$	4,345,025	\$	4,191,842	\$ 4,075,475	\$	3,930,800				
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14	.00%	14.00%	13.00%		12.00%		12.00%	12.00%		13.00%				

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Portage Area Regional Transit Authority Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Last Three Years (1)

	2019	2018	 2017
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan			
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.034483%	0.034050%	0.033808%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,495,769	\$ 3,697,579	\$ 3,414,723
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 4,836,964	\$ 4,533,654	\$ 4,345,025
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	92.95%	81.56%	78.59%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

⁽¹⁾ 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.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Portage Area Regional Transit Authority Contributions - OPEB
Last Seven Years (1)

	2019		2019 2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	2013	
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan													
Contractually required contribution	\$	-	\$	-	\$	48,230	\$	93,441	\$	89,188	\$ 86,712	\$	41,817
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution						(48,230)		(93,441)		(89,188)	(86,712)		(41,817)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ _	\$	
Authority covered payroll	\$ 4,578	,993	\$ 4	,836,964	\$	4,533,654	\$	4,345,025	\$	4,191,842	\$ 4,075,475	\$	3,930,800
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0	.00%		0.00%		1.00%		2.00%		2.00%	2.00%		1.00%

⁽¹⁾ Information prior to 2013 is not available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Pension

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan

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 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

OPEB

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (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 2019. See the notes to the basic financials for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY PORTAGE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR Pass Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	FTA PO Number	FTA Grant Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:				
Direct Programs: Federal Transit Cluster:				
Urbanized Area Formula Grants	20.507	OH-95-0027	OH-2019-036	\$89,274
Urbanized Area Formula Grants	20.507	OH-95-0029	OH-2020-003	1,630,214
Urbanized Area Formula Grants	20.507	OH-34-0053	OH-2018-019	1,120
Urbanized Area & Bus and Bus Facility Formula Program	20.526	OH-34-0075	OH-2019-034	120,361
Total Federal Transit Cluster				1,840,969
Transit Services Programs Cluster:				
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors & Ind. with Disabilities Program	20.513	OH-16-0052	OH-2018-034	133,603
New Freedom Program	20.521	OH-57-0026	OH-57-0026	61,343
Total Transit Services Programs Cluster				194,946
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				2,035,915
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				\$2,035,915

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY PORTAGE COUNTY

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority (the Authority's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. 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.

NOTE B - 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 Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C - INDIRECT COST RATE

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

NOTE D - 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

Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority Portage County 2000 Portage Road Kent, Ohio 44240

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, Portage County, (the Authority) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 9, 2020. We noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Authority.

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.

Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority
Portage County
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other
Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards
Page 2

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*.

However, we noted a certain matter not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Authority's management in a separate letter dated July 9, 2020.

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 Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 9, 2020

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Certified Public Accountants

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

Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority Portage Authority 2000 Portage Road Kent. Ohio 44240

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, Portage County's (the Authority) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material affect the Authority's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Authority's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results 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 Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority, Portage County, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material affect its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority
Portage County
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for the
Major Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

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 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 a 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 Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. July 9, 2020

PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY PORTAGE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2019

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 noncompliance 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 § 200.516(a)?	No		
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Federal Transit Cluster CFDA #20.507 and #20.526		
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others		
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes		

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

None

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL	AWADDS

None





PORTAGE AREA REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY PORTAGE COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

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



Certified for Release 8/13/2020