CLARK COUNTY – SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Regular Audit

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Board of Directors
Clark County- Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee
3130 East Market Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Clark County- Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. 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 Clark County- Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

February 06, 2021

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CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY
JUNE 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee
Clark County
3130 East Main Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

To the Members and Board of Directors:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Clark County-Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County, Ohio (the Committee), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Committee's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Committee'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 Committee's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Committee. 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 OPEB liabilities and pension and OPEB contributions listed in the table of contents, 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 opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Clark County-Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee's basic financial statements. The supporting schedule of revenues and expenses and supporting schedule of indirect costs and schedule of members present additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedules of revenues and expenses and supporting schedule of indirect costs are the responsibility of management and were 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 schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Schedule of Members has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 2, 2020 on our consideration of the Committee's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 Committee's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
November 2, 2020

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020
(UNAUDITED)**

The management's discussion and analysis of Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee's (CCSTCC) financial performance provides an overall review of CCSTCC's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at CCSTCC's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of CCSTCC's overall financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2020 are as follows:

Overall:

- CCSTCC's net position from governmental activities decreased $ 15,152 or 3.7% from ($ 408,724) to ($ 423,876).
- CCSTCC had $ 834,975 in expenses related to governmental activities and pensions with 98% of those being offset by program revenues.
- CCSTCC's revenues from governmental activities increased $ 19,123 or 2.4% to $ 819,823.
- In summary, the CCSTCC's net position decreased slightly because of GASB 75 related OPEB expenses and a CAP rate reduction due to COVID-19 effects. Also, net activity increased slightly this year due to a full year of Mobility Management related activities.

Using this Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee as a financial whole, the entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the CCSTCC while presenting both an aggregate view of CCSTCC's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending.

Reporting the CCSTCC as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains both funds used by CCSTCC to provide its program, the view of the CCSTCC as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2020"? The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include *all assets / deferred outflows of resources* and *liabilities / deferred inflows of resources* using the *accrual basis of accounting* similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This method takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report CCSTCC's *net position* and changes in position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for CCSTCC as a whole, the *financial position* of CCSTCC has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the continued availability of grants, at the federal, state and local levels.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, CCSTCC is presented as one activity, governmental.

- Governmental Activities – All of CCSTCC's programs deal with transportation related planning.

During 2019, the CCSTCC adopted GASB Statement 75 - *Accounting and Financial Report for Postemployment Benefits Other than OPEBs* – which significantly revises accounting for other postemployment benefits (OBEP) other than OPEB costs and liabilities. For reason discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the CCSTCC's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to OPEB and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting the deferred outflows related to OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When accounting for OPEB costs, GASB 45 focused on a funding approach. This approach limited OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net OPEB liability. GASB 75 takes an earnings approach to OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide OPEB systems and state law governing that system requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

Under GASB 75, the net OPEB liability equals the CCSTCC's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employee's past service.
2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net OPEB liability. Changes in OPEB benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of the net OPEB liability, but are outside the control of the local government. Due to the unique nature of how the net OPEB liability is satisfied, this liability is separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

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

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the CCSTCC has previously restated its net position as of June 30, 2018 from ($ 79,200) to ($ 340,276).

Reporting CCSTCC's Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the CCSTCC's major funds begins on page 12. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the CCSTCC's major funds. CCSTCC uses two (2) funds to account for all financial transactions and both funds are considered major funds.

Governmental Funds: All of CCSTCC's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual*, which measures cash and all other *financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of CCSTCC's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance planning activities. The relationship (or difference) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is reconciled in the financial statements.

The CCSTCC as a Whole

Governmental Activities

Table 1 shows net position for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

Table 1

	6/30/2020 Governmental Activities	6/30/2019 Governmental Activities
Assets:		
Current and Other Assets	$ 349,883	$ 342,837
Capital Assets, net	14,937	20,294
Total Assets	364,820	363,131
Deferred Outflows Resources:		
DOR - Pension	45,464	150,782
DOR - OPEB	41,789	20,092
Total Deferred Outflows Resources	87,253	170,874
Total Assets & DOR	452,073	534,005
Liabilities:		
Long-Term Liabilities	28,688	19,510
Other Liabilities	28,567	29,666
Net Pension Liability	384,640	554,333
Net OPEB Liability	263,959	256,190
Total Liabilities	705,854	859,699
Deferred Inflows Resources:		
DIR - Pension	112,275	50,510
DIR - OPEB	57,820	32,520
Total Deferred Inflows Resources	170,095	83,030
Total Liabilities & DIR	875,949	942,729
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,937	20,294
Restricted for Transportation Planning	158,108	133,084
Unrestricted Net Position	(596,921)	(562,102)
Total Net Position	(423,876)	(408,724)
Total Liabilities, DIR & Net Position	$ 452,073	$ 534,005

As a result of implementing GASB 68 / 75, CCSTCC is reporting a net pension / OPEB liability and deferred inflows / outflows of resources as related to pensions and postemployment benefits on an accrual basis of accounting.

CCSTCC'S Funds

What are CCSTCC's Revenue Sources? CCSTCC receives 100% of its revenue from operating grants and local membership contributions. Sources of these grants are federal, state and local. CCSTCC has one function, transportation planning, all revenue is used to support its mission.

Table 2 shows revenues and expenses for fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

Table 2

	2020	2019
Expenses:		
Personnel	$ 462,060	$ 443,674
Other Program Expenses	364,352	414,448
Depreciation	8,563	11,026
Total Program Expenses	834,975	869,148
Program Revenues:		
Federal Grants	501,934	506,578
State Grants	110,234	88,822
Local Grants	207,655	205,300
Operating Grants	819,823	800,700
Change in Net Position	(15,152)	(68,448)
Net Position – July 1	(408,724)	(340,276)
GASB 75 Restatement	0	0
Net Position – June 30	$ (423,876)	$ (408,724)

Information about CCSTCC's major funds starts on page 12. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The general fund had revenues of $ 89,250 and expenses of $ 106,428 which resulted in a decrease to the fund balances of $ 17,178. Also, the area transportation fund had revenues of $ 730,573 and expenses of $ 705,250 which resulted in an increase to the fund balances of $ 25,323.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

Although the CCSTCC is not required to comply with budgetary regulations in the Ohio Revised Code, they prepare one internally for quality control purposes. The CCSTCC's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a GAAP basis of accounting. Budgets are prepared for both funds. During the course of fiscal year 2020 the CCSTCC amended its budgets several times.

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the CCSTCC had $ 14,937 (net) invested in equipment and furniture.

Long-Term Liabilities

At June 30, 2020, CCSTCC had long-term liabilities of $ 28,688 (not including net pension and OPEB liabilities which are discussed below). These long-term liabilities are for compensated absences (vacation and sick leave).

Pensions

Prior to 2016, CCSTCC was unable to implement GASB Statement 68 as required because its responsible fiscal agent – the local county government of Clark County, Ohio – had not yet determined the CCSTCC's share of the county's net pension liability. The fiscal agent is now able to calculate and assign a portion of the county's net pension liability to the CCSTCC and those results have now been incorporated into the subsequent annual reports. Please see the note after the above Table 1 and Note 7 below for further discussion of GASB Statements 68 and 71.

OPEB

Prior to 2019, CCSTCC was unable to implement GASB Statement 75 as required because its responsible fiscal agent – the local county government of Clark County, Ohio – had not yet determined the CCSTCC's share of the county's net OPEB liability. The fiscal agent is now able to calculate and assign a portion of the county's net OPEB liability to the CCSTCC and those results have now been incorporated into this report. Please see the note after the above Table 1 and Note 8 below for further discussion of GASB Statement 75.

Current Financial Related Activities

CCSTCC receives its funding from the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Ohio Department of Transportation, the Ohio Public Works Commission, Clark County, the City of Springfield and the West Central Port Authority. Grants for fiscal year 2021 appear stable but maybe subject to COVID-19 influenced reductions. Grants for fiscal year 2022 are dependent on Federal, State and Local budgets which are obviously facing challenges. At this time, the CCSTCC does not expect there to be significant restrictions on the future availability of fund resources.

Contacting the CCSTCC's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers and grantors with a general overview of CCSTCC's finances and to show CCSTCC's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Scott Schmid, Transportation Director at Clark County - Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Springview Government Center, 3130 E. Main Street, Springfield, Ohio 45505.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020

Assets:	
Cash	$ 147,265
Grants receivable	183,261
Prepaid Expenses	19,357
Capital Assets, net of Accumulated Depreciation	14,937
Total Assets	364,820
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Pension	45,464
OPEB	41,789
Total DOR	87,253
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	15,853
Accrued personnel costs	12,714
Long-Term Liabilities (Due in more than 1 year):	
Compensated Absences	28,688
Net Pension Liability	384,640
Net OPEB Liability	263,959
Total Liabilities	705,854
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Pension	112,275
OPEB	57,820
Total DIR	170,095
Net Position:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	14,937
Restricted for Transportation Planning	158,108
Unrestricted	(596,921)
Total Net Position	$ (423,876)

See notes to the basic financial statements.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Expenses:	
Transportation:	
Personnel	$ 462,060
Other Program Expenses	364,352
Depreciation	8,563
Total Program Expenses	834,975
Program Revenues:	
Federal Grants	501,934
State Grants	110,234
Local Grants	207,655
Total Program Revenues	819,823
Change in Net Position	(15,152)
Net position - July 1, 2019	(408,724)
Net position - June 30, 2020	$ (423,876)

See notes to the basic financial statements.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund	Area Transportation Trust Fund	Total
Assets			
Cash	$ 147,265	$ -	$ 147,265
Grants Receivable	-	183,261	183,261
Prepaids / Inventory	1,531	17,826	19,357
Total Assets	148,796	201,087	349,883
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	38	15,815	15,853
Accrued Personnel Costs	3,376	9,338	12,714
Total Liabilities	3,414	25,153	28,567
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	1,531	17,826	19,357
Restricted	-	158,108	158,108
Unassigned	143,851	-	143,851
Total Fund Balance	145,382	175,934	321,316
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 148,796	$ 201,087	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because :

Capital Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources therefore they are not reported in the funds	14,937
Long-Term Liabilities (Compensated Absences) are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(28,688)
Net Pension Liability is not due and payable in the current period therefore the liability and related deferred outflows / inflows are not reported in the funds	
Deferred Outflows – Pension	45,464
Deferred Inflows – Pension	(112,275)
Net Pension Liability	(384,640)
Net OPEB Liability is not due and payable in the current period therefore the liability and related deferred outflows / inflows are not reported in the funds	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	41,789
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(57,820)
Net OPEB Liability	(263,959)
Net Position of governmental activities	$ (423,876)

See notes to the basic financial statements.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund	Area Transportation Trust Fund	Total
Grant Revenues:			
Federal Funds	$ -	$ 501,934	$ 501,934
State Funds	-	110,234	110,234
Local Funds	89,250	118,405	207,655
Total Revenues	89,250	730,573	819,823
Expenditures:			
Personnel	37,600	292,971	330,571
Other	-	284,009	284,009
Indirect Costs	68,828	128,270	197,098
Total Expenditures	106,428	705,250	811,678
Change in Fund Balances	(17,178)	25,323	8,145
Fund Balance July 1, 2019	162,560	150,611	
Fund Balance June 30, 2020	$ 145,382	$ 175,934	

The change in fund balances differs from the change in net position because:

Increases in compensated absences (long-term liabilities) are not recognized as expenses in the entity-wide statements, but are additions to long-term liabilities.	(9,178)
Capital assets are expensed when purchased in the statements; however in the entity-wide statements they are capitalized.	3,206
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows /outflows, changes in the net pension liability are reported as pension expense in the statement of activities.	2,610
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows / outflows, changes in the net OPEB liability are reported as OPEB expense in the statement of activities.	(11,372)
Depreciation expense does not require the use of current financial resources therefore it is not reported in the funds statements.	(8,563)
Change in net position	$ (15,152)

See notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 1 – Description of the Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee

The Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee (CCSTCC) was organized in 1964 by a resolution of the Clark County Board of Commissioners to initiate and guide activities necessary for a comprehensive transportation plan in the Clark County – Springfield, Ohio metropolitan region. Effectively, the Transportation Coordinating Committee appointed a committee coordinator and staffed the Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Study. The Committee is the main policy making body which establishes all non- technical policies, reviews staff proposals and approves budgets and work programs.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of CCSTCC have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted, standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. CCSTCC's significant accounting policies are described below.

A. ReportingEntity

For financial reporting purposes CCSTCC's financial statements include all funds and component units for which the CCSTCC is financially accountable based upon criteria set forth in GASB Statement 14, 39, and 61. Generally, component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government (i.e. the CCSTCC) are financially accountable. CCSTCC would consider an organization to be a component unit if:

1. the CCSTCC appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body AND (a) is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization OR (b) is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; or

2. the organization is fiscally dependent upon the CCSTCC in that the CCSTCC approves the budget and issuance of debt and there is the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the CCSTCC; or

3. the nature of the relationship between the CCSTCC and the organization is such that the exclusion from the financial reporting entity would render the financial statements of the CCSTCC misleading.

For the fiscal year 2020, CCSTCC does not have any component units.

B. Fund Accounting

CCSTCC uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain CCSTCC functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of CCSTCC are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund category governmental.

Governmental Fund Types - Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are CCSTCC major governmental funds:

> *General Fund* - The general fund is the operating fund of CCSTCC and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to CCSTCC for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.
>
> *Special Revenue Fund (Area Transportation Trust Fund)* **-** The special revenue fund is used to account for grants and other contract revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.
>
> CCSTCC has no other funds.

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about CCSTCC as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements include a reconciliation with brief explanations as to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements to governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of CCSTCC's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods and services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues, which identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self- financing or draws from the general revenues of CCSTCC.

Fund Financial Statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the CCSTCC. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is represented in a separate column.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, which reports on the sources (i.e. revenues) and uses (i.e. expenditures) of current financial resources.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

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

Non-exchange transactions, in which CCSTCC receives value without directly giving equal value in return, only include grants. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which CCSTCC must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to CCSTCC on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

As required by Ohio Revised Code, the Clark County Auditor acts as the fiscal agent for CCSTCC and the cash is held and invested by the Clark County Treasurer. CCSTCC's assets are held in the County's cash and investment pool. At year-end, the reconciled carrying amount on the County Auditor's records for CCSTCC's cash balance was $147,265.

F. Inventory

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are represented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost of inventory items are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased.

G. Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. The capitalization threshold for capital assets is $ 500. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the dates received. Improvements are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Furniture	10 Years
Equipment	5 Years
Fixtures	5 Years
Vehicles	5 Years
Software	3 Years

H. Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 16 specifies that compensated absences should be accrued as they are earned by employees if both of the following conditions are met:

1. The employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered.

2. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employee for the benefits through paid time off or cash payment.

CCSTCC's policies regarding compensated absences are determined by state laws, board policy, and/or negotiated agreements. In summary the policies are as follows:

Accumulated vested vacation pay is recorded as a liability on the balance sheet at the employee's current rate of pay. A full-time employee accumulates 4.6 hours of sick pay per two week pay period. Twenty-five percent of the sick pay, up to a maximum of 30 days, will be paid upon retirement after 10 years of service.

The total liability for vacation and severance payments has been calculated using pay rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and reduced to the maximum payment allowed by labor contract and/or statute, plus any applicable additional salary related payments.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements using the *vesting method*.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using available expendable resources. These amounts are recorded in the account “accrued personnel” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported.

I. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities are reported as obligations of the funds regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences and special termination benefits that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current fiscal year. In general, liabilities that mature or come due for payment during the fiscal year are considered to have been made with current available financial resources.

J. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets / deferred outflows of resources and liabilities / deferred inflows of resources. Investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by CCSTCC or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position is restricted for grant purposes.

CCSTCC applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for the purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

K. Extraordinary and Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of CCSTCC’s management and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred during 2020.

L. Estimates

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

M. IndirectCosts

Fringe benefits, payroll related and general and administrative indirect costs are invoiced at provisional rates. During the audit period the provisional rate was 135.40 % per an "Indirect Cost Rate Agreement" with the Ohio Department of Transportation. A schedule of indirect cost rates is included in this report.

N. BudgetBasis

CCSTCC prepares its budgets on the same basis of accounting as its funds statements.

O. Deferred Outflows / 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) until that time. For the CCSTCC, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post employment benefits (OPEB). The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are further discussed in Notes 7 and 8 – GASB Statements 68, 71 and 75.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position will sometimes 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 (revenues) until that time. For the CCSTCC, deferred inflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension and other post employment benefits (OPEB). The deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are further discussed in Notes 7 and 8 – GASB Statements 68, 71 and 75.

P. FundBalance

For the year ended June 30, 2020, fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which CCSTCC is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

> *Non-spendable* - The non-spendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, including prepaid expenses.
>
> *Restricted* – A fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.
>
> *Committed* - The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (resolution) of CCSTCC. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless CCSTCC removes or change the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by CCSTCC for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by CCSTCC or a CCSTCC official delegated that authority by resolution, or by State Statute. The Board of Directors may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget.

Unassigned - This fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

CCSTCC applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Q. Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and the expenditure is reported in the year in which the services are consumed.

R. Pension / Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring net pension / OPEB liability, 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 contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension / OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

Note 3 – Operating Lease

The CCSTCC leases office space from Clark County through the County Commissioners, under an operating lease expiring September 30, 2022, for the initial sum of $ 36,719 per year with a minimum 3% annual increase. Lease expense for fiscal year 2020 was $ 38,672.

Minimum future payments under the new lease for fiscal years ending June 30 are follows:

FY 2021 - $ 39,832
FY 2022 - $ 41,026
FY 2023 - $ 42,258

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year-end June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Balance 7/1/2019	Addition	Deletion	Balance 6/30/2029
Governmental Activities				
Capital Asset, being depreciated:				
Furniture and Equipment	$ 400,650	3,206	(10,453)	$ 393,403
Total Capital Assets, being depreciated:	400,650	3,206	(10,453)	393,403
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Furniture and Equipment	(380,356)	(8,563)	10,453	(378,466)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(380,356)	(8,563)	10,453	(378,466)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 20,294	(5,357)	0	$ 14,937

Depreciation expense was $ 8,563. The only new asset additions included 2 Dell 5060 OptiPlex computers and a HP T5000 Plotter. Broken assets disposed of during the year included a Dell PowerEdge R200 computer server and a HP 1055CM Plotter.

Note 5 - Receivables

Receivables on June 30, 2020 consisted of grants receivable. All receivables are considered collectible in full, even with COVID-19 uncertainties, because these funds have already been appropriated by State and Local programs and the current fiscal year's guarantee of federal funds.

Note 6 – Long-term Obligations

The changes in CCSTCC's long-term obligations during fiscal year 2020 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance 6/30/20	Due In One Year
Governmental Activities					
Compensated Absences	$ 19,510	$ 9,178	$ 0	$ 28,688	$ 0
Net Pension Liability	554,333	0	(169,693)	384,640	0
Net OPEB Liability	256,190	7,769	0	263,959	0
Total Governmental Activities	$ 830,033	$ 16,947	$ (169,693)	$ 677,287	$ 0

Note 7 – 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 CCSTCC'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 CCSTCC's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The CCSTCC cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the CCSTCC 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 excess 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 personnel costs on both the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting.

Plan Description

Plan Description - CCSTCC employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administer 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 (e.g. CCSTCC employees) may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

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. 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 Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	**Group B** 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	**Group C** Members no in the other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	**State and Local**	**State and Local**
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	**Age and Service Requirements:** Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	**Age and Service Requirements:** Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	**Formula:** 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	**Formula:** % of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

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

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

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

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

Funding Policy - The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%
Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension	14.0%
Post-employment Health Care Benefits	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The CCSTCC’s contractually required contribution for the period ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 were $ 46,280, $ 43,316 and $ 42,742. 96% has been contributed for 2020 and 100% for 2019 and 2018. Of this amount $ 1,780 is reported as accrued personnel costs.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The CCSTCC's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the CCSTCC'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:

	Traditional Pension Plan
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 384,640
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.001946 %
Increase / (decrease) in % from Prior proportion measured	- 0.000078 %
Pension Expense	$ 22,310

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

At June 30, 2020, the CCSTCC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Traditional Pension
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Changes in assumptions	$ 20,544
CCSTCC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,920
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 45,464
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 76,727
Differences between expected & actual experience	4,863
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions & proportionate share of contributions	30,685
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 112,275

$24,920 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from CCSTCC contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal year Ending June 30:	**Traditional Pension Plan**
2021	$ (35,993)
2022	(28,450)
2023	3,177
2024	(30,465)
Total	$ (91,731)

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

OPERS' total pension asset and liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, 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 and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of December 31, 2019, are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension	
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2019
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	7.20%
Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 1.40% Simple through 2020, then 2.15% Simple

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan *(continued)*

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 the above described table.

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.

During 2019 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. 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 investments expense and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 17.2% for 2019.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2019	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	25.00%	1.83%
Domestic Equities	19.00%	5.75%
Real Estate	10.00%	5.20%
Private Equity	12.00%	10.70%
International Equities	21.00%	7.66%
Other Investments	13.00%	4.98%
Total	100.00%	5.61%

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2%, post experience study results, for the Traditional Pension Plan. 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 as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit 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 CCSTCC's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the CCSTCC'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 CCSTCC'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:

Emoloyer's Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	1% Decrease 6.2%	Current Discount Rate 7.2%	1% Increase 8.2%
Traditional Pension Plan	$ 634,396	$ 384,640	$ 160,117

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan

Net OPEB Liability

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.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit OPEB Plan *(continued)*

The net OPEB liability represents CCSTCC'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 CCSTCC's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. CCSTCC cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, CCSTCC's 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.

Plan Description

CCSTCC's employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System of Ohio (OPERS), which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plan. OPERS maintains one health care trust, the 115 Health Care Trust (115 Trust), which was established in 2014 to initially provide a funding mechanism for a health reimbursement arrangement (HRA), as the prior trust structure could not support the HRA. In March 2016, OPERS received two favorable rulings from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) allowing OPERS to consolidate health care assets into the 115 Trust. The 401(h) Health Care Trust (401(h) Trust) was a pre-funded trust that provided health care funding for eligible members of the Traditional Pension Plan and the Combined Plan through December 31, 2015, when plans funded through the 401(h) Trust were terminated. The Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association Trust (VEBA Trust) accumulated funding for retiree medical accounts for participants in the Member- Directed Plan through June 30, 2016. The 401(h) Trust and the VEBA Trust were closed as of June 30, 2016 and the net positions transferred to the 115 Trust on July 1, 2016. Beginning in 2016, the 115 Trust, established under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 115, is the funding vehicle for all health care plans. The Plan is included in the report of OPERS which can be obtained by visiting www.opers.org or by calling (800) 222-7377.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 145 authorizes OPERS to offer the Plan and gives the OPERS Board of Trustees discretionary CCSTCC's over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by OPERS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the year ended December 31, 2019, in the Traditional Plan OPERS allocated 0% of employer contributions to post-employment health care.

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. CCSTCC's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on CCSTCC's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	OPERS
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 263,959
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.001911%
Increase/(decrease) in % from prior proportion measured	-0.000054%
OPEB Expense	$ 11,374

At June 30, 2020, the CCSTCC's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 7
Changes in assumptions	41,782
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 41,789
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between projected & actual earnings pension plan investments	$ 13,441
Differences between expected & actual experience	$ 24,140
Changes in proportion and differences between government contributions and proportionate share of contributions	20,239
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 57,820

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	OPERS
2021	$ (11,321)
2022	1,027
2023	11
2024	(5,748)
Total	$ (16,031)

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

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:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability	
Actuarial Information	
Valuation Date	December 31, 2018
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2019
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Single Discount Rate	3.16%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	2.75%
Wage Inflation	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030

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.

A single discount rate of 3.16% as used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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% and a municipal bond rate of 2.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

The following table presents the OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.16%, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the currentrate.

	1% Decrease 2.16%	Current Discount Rate 3.16%	1% Increase 4.16%
CCSTCC proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 345,432	$ 263,959	$ 198,725

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

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near- term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2020 is 10.5%. 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 acturaries 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 3.50% in the most recentvaluation.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
CCSTCC's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 256,170	$ 263,959	$ 271,649

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board 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. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2019 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2019	Weighted Average Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	36.00%	1.53%
Domestic Equities	21.00%	5.75%
REITs	6.00%	5.67%
International Equities	23.00%	7.66%
Other Investments	14.00%	4.90%
Total	100.00%	4.55%

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 2019, 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 19.7% for 2019.

Note 9 – Risk Management

CCSTCC is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of or damage to, and destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. Clark County provides insurance coverage for CCSTCC through County policies. Clark County maintains comprehensive insurance coverage with the County Risk Sharing Authority (CORSA) for liability, property and crime insurance that covers CCSTCC. CORSA was formed as an Ohio non-profit corporation for the purpose of establishing a group primary and excess insurance/self insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverage provided by CORSA.

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years, and there has been no significant reduction in coverage from the prior fiscal year.

Note 10 – Contingencies

Under the terms of federal grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount or expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although CCSTCC expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Note 11 – Cost Allocation Plan

A cost allocation plan is prepared annually by CCSTCC. The plan, which includes fringe benefit and indirect costs, is used for the purpose of determining provisional allocation rates and is prepared in accordance with provisions of the Uniform Guidance and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Circular ASMB C-10. The plan is submitted to the Federal Highway Administration through the Ohio Department of Transportation, for approval and authorization of negotiated provisional rates, which are used for billing purposes during the fiscal year. These provisional rates are subject to audit at the end of each fiscal year. If the actual rates are less than the provisional rates, CCSTCC must credit and / or repay any over-billed amounts within 3 months of the end of the fiscal year. Conversely, CCSTCC may recover any under-billed amounts also within 3 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Adjustments as a result of a change in the rates are recognized for financial reporting purposes at the end of the fiscal year for which they apply.

Following are summaries of the accounting treatment and rate experience for fringe benefit and indirect cost for 2020.

Fringe Benefits – Fringe benefit costs are recorded in the general fund and allocated to the special revenue funds in accordance with the approved cost allocation plan, based upon a provisional rate approved by an oversight grantor agency. The 2020 fringe benefit costs were allocated at a provisional rate 73.6% of the productive direct labor dollars. The actual fringe benefit cost rate was 64.795%.

Indirect Costs – Administrative costs are recorded in the general fund as indirect costs and allocated to the special revenue funds in accordance with approved cost allocation plan, based upon a provisional rate approved by an oversight agency. The 2020 indirect costs were allocated at a provisional rate of 61.8% of direct labor dollars. The actual indirect cost rate was 63.70%.

Note 12 – Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which CCSTCC is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for both governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances at June 30, 2020:

Fund Balances	General Fund	Area Transportation Trust Fund	Total
Non-spendable			
Prepaids / Inventory	$ 1,531	$ 17,826	$ 19,357
Total Non-spendable	1,531	17,826	19,357
Restricted for:			
Transportation Planning	0	158,108	158,108
Total Restricted	0	158,108	158,108
Unassigned	143,851	0	143,851
Total Unassigned	143,851	0	143,851
Total	$ 145,382	$ 175,934	$ 321,316

Note 13 – Previously Adopted Statements Issued by GASB (related to 75 only)

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. The CCSTCC has adopted Statement No. 75 as of July 1, 2018 and this adoption has required a restatement of beginning net position for its financial statements (see Note 14).

Note 14 – FY 2019 Restatement for Changes in Accounting Principles

Effective July 1, 2018, the CCSTCC has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) provided to employees who participate in the State OPEB plan. The Statement also requires various note disclosures and required supplementary information. As a result, beginning net position has been restated as follows:

Net position as previously reported - June 30, 2018	$ (79,200)
Prior period adjustment	
Beginning new OPEB liability	(260,840)
Deferred outflows of resources	19,195
Deferred inflows of resources	(19,431)
Total prior period adjustment	(261,076)
Net position as restated - June 30, 2018	$ (340,276)

Note 15 – Subsequent Event

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 may impact subsequent periods of the Committee. OPERS investment portfolio may incur a significant decline in fair value, consistent with a 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 Committee's future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Six Calendar Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Committee's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.001946 %	0.002024 %	0.002402 %	0.002309 %	0.002322 %	0.002377 %
Committee's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension	$ 384,640	$ 554,333	$ 376,827	$ 524,326	$ 402,182	$ 286,681
Committee's Covered Payroll	$ 310,512	$ 314,332	$ 310,823	$ 303,632	$ 294,252	$ 294,063
Committee's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability as Percentage of its Covered Payroll	123.87 %	176.35 %	121.24 %	172.68 %	136.68 %	97.49 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage Total Pension Liability	82.17 %	74.70 %	88.46 %	77.25 %	81.08 %	86.45 %

(1) Information prior to 2014 is notavailable.

This schedule will be built prospectively.

See notes to the required supplementary information

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30

	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 46,280	$ 43,316	$ 42,742	$ 37,227	$ 36,436	$ 35,310	$ 35,288
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	$ 46,280	$ 43,316	$ 42,742	$ 37,227	$ 36,436	$ 35,310	$ 35,288
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Committee Covered Payroll	$ 330,572	$ 310,512	$ 314,332	$ 310,823	$ 303,632	$ 294,252	$ 294,063
Contributions as Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00 %	14.00 %	13.60 %	12.00 %	12.00 %	12.00 %	12.00 %

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

This schedule will be built prospectively.

See notes to the required supplementary information

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System
Last Three Fiscal Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30

	2019	2018	2017
Committee's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.001911%	0.001965%	0.002402%
Committee's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 263,959	$ 256,190	$ 260,840
Committee's Covered Payroll	$ 310,512	$ 314,332	$ 310,823
Committee's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	85.01%	81.50%	83.92%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	47.80%	46.33%	54.14%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See notes to the required supplementary information

CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CLARK COUNTY

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System – OPEB Plan
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)
For the Fiscal Year ended June 30

	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,224	$ 6,205
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required	0	0	(1,224)	(6,205)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	-	-	-	-
Committee's Covered Payroll	$ 330,572	$ 310,512	$ 314,332	$ 310,823
Contributions as Percentage of Covered	0.00%	0.00%	0.39%	2.00%

(1) Information prior to 2016 is not available.

See notes to the required supplementary information

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Notes to the Required Supplemental Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

RSI Note 1 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2017 (Measurement Period 2016) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2016 (Measurement Period 2015) and prior are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability		
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Traditional Pension Plan
Valuation Date	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2010
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%	8.00%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.75%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	4.25% to 10.05% (Includes wage inflation of 3.75%)
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple; Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2018, then 2.15% Simple	Pre - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple; Post - 1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2018, then 2.15% Simple

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included a reduction of the discount rate from 8.0% to 7.5%, a reduction in the wage inflation rate from 3.75% to 3.25%, and transition from RP-2000 mortality tables to the RP-2014 mortality tables.

There are no changes in actuarial valuation for measurement period 2017 versus measurement period 2016.

Changes for the period 2018 versus the measurement period 2017 included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.5% to 7.2%.

There were no significant changes for the measurement period 2019 versus the measurement period 2018.

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

RSI Note 2 - Changes in Assumptions – OPERS OPEB

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2019 (measurement period 2018) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2018 (Measurement Period 2017) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information		
Valuation Date	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	3.96%	3.85%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.50%
Municipal Bond Rate	3.71%	3.31%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029	7.5% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included an increase of the discount rate from 3.85% to 3.96%, a reduction in the investment rate of return from 6.50% to 6.00%, and an increase in the bond rate from 3.31% to 3.71%.

Amounts reported for fiscal year 2020 (measurement period 2019) incorporate changes in assumptions used by OPERS in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2019 (measurement period 2018) are presented below:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information		
Valuation Date	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Rolled-forward measurement date	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Experience Study	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5 Year Period Ended December 31, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Single Discount Rate	3.16%	3.96%
Investment Rate of Return	6.00%	6.00%
Municipal Bond Rate	2.75%	3.71%
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)	3.25% to 10.75% (Includes wage inflation of 3.25%)
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	10.5% initial, 3.50% ultimate in 2030	10.0% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029

Changes in assumptions were made based upon an updated experience study that was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015. Significant changes included a decrease of the discount rate from 3.96% to 3.16% and a decrease in bond rate from 3.71% to 3.25%. There is also a change in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates.

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SUPPORTING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND

EXPENSES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
	CPG/ ODOT Grant	FTA 5307 Grant	OPWC	CMAQ	WESTCO	CLEAN OHIO	SPR / ODOT Grant	FTA 5310 Grant	Local and Unallocated	
Program Revenue:										
Federal Funds	$ 401,676	$ -	$ -	$ 35,364	$ -	$ -	$ 64,894	$ -	$ -	$ 501,934
State Funds	50,209	-	17,696	-	-	8,847	8,112	25,370	-	110,234
Local Funds	-	53,140	-	-	57,153	-	8,112	-	-	118,405
CCSTCC Funds	50,209	3,834	-	6,173	-	-	-	6,344	22,690	89,250
	502,094	56,974	17,696	41,537	57,153	8,847	81,118	31,714	22,690	819,823
Expenses, direct costs:										
Direct Labor	140,510	24,944	7,766	1,707	24,710	3,869	20,194	1,777		225,477
Travel	2,666	143	83	235	312	84	819	100		4,442
Training & Meetings	2,853									2,853
Office Supplies								17		17
Postage	967		21		57					1,045
Maps and Reference Material										0
Project Equipment (expensed)	86									86
Advertising	600			37,500			96			38,196
Printing	1,563							930		2,493
Contract Services	142,041						34,163	26,698		202,902
Software & Technology	27,250			30	329					27,609
Other	3,380									3,380
Project Assets										0
	321,916	25,087	7,870	39,472	25,408	3,953	55,272	29,522	-	508,500
Direct Labor Fringe Benefits (64.795%)	91,044	16,163	5,032	1,106	16,011	2,507	13,085	1,151	-	146,099
Indirect costs (63.70%)	89,505	15,889	4,947	1,087	15,740	2,464	12,864	1,132	-	143,628
Eligible expenses chargeable to grant	502,465	57,139	17,849	41,665	57,159	8,924	81,221	31,805	-	798,227
Excess (deficiency) revenue over expenses	(371)	(165)	(153)	(128)	(6)	(77)	(103)	(91)	$ 22,690	$ 21,596

CCSTCC Funds are member dues and include $ 5,000 from Westco listed in column 9 instead of column 5.
IS Direct Expenses $ 509,486 = SSRE Direct Expenses $ 508,500 - Project Assets $ 0 + Maps $ 986 distributed.
CCSTCC has elected NOT to bill any program for their FY20 CAP extra and has made up the (deficiency) with CCSTCC funds.
The Excess in Local Funds will be retained for future use by the CCSTCC.

1. Consolidated Planning Grant - FHWA PL & FTA 5303 Funds c/o ODOT PID #107010 & #109386 and Encumbrance #733619 & #735119
2. Federal Transit Authority - Section 5307 - City Springfield PO #190013 & #200130
3. Ohio Public Works Commission - c/o SCIP & LTIP programs - Control #CK00W / DKW00
4. Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality - c/o ODOT PID #104824 & #104825
5. West Central Ohio Port Authority - per annual agreement & resolution
6. Clean Ohio Program - c/o OPWC - Control #CKNZZ
7. Statewide Planning & Research - c/o ODOT PIDs #104876 & #109396 and Encumbrances #733606 & #735128 and LUC POs #20181789 & #2020117
8. Federal Transit Authority – Section 5310 – Project FANs #OCPX-0012-061-191 & #OCPX-0177-038-201
9. Local & Unallocated - FY 2019 Membership Dues (per Resolution2016-B)

SUPPORTING SCHEDULE OF INDIRECT COSTS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Direct Labor	$	225,477
Indirect Labor		54,908
Total Labor	$	280,385
Fringe Benefit Wages		
Vacation	$	17,002
Holiday		13,986
Sick Leave		14,703
Miscellaneous		4,496
Fringe Benefit Wages		50,187
Other Fringe Benefits		
OPERS		46,228
Hospitalization		79,637
Life insurance		230
Dental insurance		875
Medicare		4,519
Workers compensation		0
Other Fringe Benefits		131,489
Total Fringe Benefits	$	181,676
Fringe Benefit Rate (Total Fringe Benefits / Total Labor)		*64.795%*
Indirect Costs		
Salaries - Indirect Only	$	54,908
Fringe Benefits for Indirect Salaries only		35,578
Personnel costs included in Indirect costs		90,486
Travel		82
Supplies		4,001
Postage		72
Maps & Reference Materials		0
Small Office Equipment		885
Small Office Furniture		0
Advertising		0
Printing		1,432
Misc. Other Expenses		0
Contract Services		2,512
Software and Tech Support		1,279
CORSA Insurance		748
Telephone		528
Dues and Subscriptions		240
Rents		38,808
Depreciation ***		2,552
Non personnel costs included in indirect costs		53,139
Total Indirect Costs	$	143,625
Direct Labor Fringe Benefits		146,098
Direct Labor		225,477
Indirect Fringe Benefit Rate (Total Fringe Benefits / Total Labor)		64.795%
Indirect Cost Rate (Total Indirect Costs / Direct Labor)		63.700%
Total Indirect Rate		128.495%

*** Depreciation expense included as indirect cost is only for capital assets purchased with local funds.

CLARK COUNTY-SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SCHEDULE of MEMBERS

Johnathan Burr, Chair
Clark County Engineer

Leann Castillo, 1st Vice Chair
LOGCAC Chair

Dr. David Estrop, 2nd Vice Chair
Springfield City Commissioner

David Babcock
Village of Enon Council Member

Nancy Brown
Bethel Township Trustee

Bill Cook
New Carlisle City Council Member

Daren Cotter
Moorefield Township Trustee

Dr. Richard Henry
WESTCO Port Authority Director

Howard Kitko
TAC Chair

Lisa McDonough
HSCTAC Chair

Lowell McGlothin
Clark County Commissioner

Matt Parrill
ODOT District 7 Capital Programs Administrator

Rob Rue
Springfield City Commissioner

Rockefeller Building
614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242
Cleveland OH 44113-1306

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc
Certified Public Accountants

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Fax - (216) 436-2411

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*

Clark County – Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee
Clark County
3130 East Main Street
Springfield, Ohio 45505

To the Members and Board of Directors:

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 governmental activities and each major fund of the Clark County-Springfield Transportation Coordinating Committee, Clark County (the Committee), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Committee's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 2, 2020, wherein we noted the financial impact of COVID-19 and the ensuing emergency measures will impact subsequent periods of the Committee.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Committee'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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Committee's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Committee'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 Committee's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Committee'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 Committee's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Charles E Harris Associates

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc.
November 2, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

CLARK COUNTY - SPRINGFIELD TRANSPORTATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CLARK 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 2/18/2021

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370