Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

(A Component Unit of the State of Ohio)

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED December 31, 2019 and 2018

A YEAR OF FIRSTS ON THE OHIO TURNPIKE

ISSUED BY: CFO/COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

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Commission Members
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission
682 Prospect St
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We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, Cuyahoga County, prepared by Plante & Moran, PLLC, for the audit period January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

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

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

June 5, 2020

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Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019

JERRY N. HRUBY
Chairman

TIMOTHY J. PARADISO
Vice Chairman

MICHAEL A. PETERSON
Secretary-Treasurer

GUY COVIELLO
Member

VICKIE EATON JOHNSON
Member

SANDRA K. BARBER
Member

ROB McCOLLEY
Senate Member

DAVE GREENSPAN
House Member

KIMBERLY MURNIEKS
Director of Office of Budget and Management,
Member Ex-Officio

JACK MARCHBANKS, PH.D.
Director of Transportation,
Member Ex-Officio

FERZAN M. AHMED, P.E.
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer/Executive Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS: Plante Moran

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: AECOM Technical Services, Inc.

TRUSTEE: The Huntington National Bank, Cleveland OH

PREPARED BY: CFO/Comptroller's Office and the Office of Marketing and Communications

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

(A Component Unit of the State of Ohio)

2019 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Members (as of December 31, 2019)

		APPOINTED	TERM EXPIRATION
JERRY N. HRUBY*	Chairman	06/30/11	06/30/21
TIMOTHY J. PARADISO*	Vice Chairman	09/06/13	06/30/23
MICHAEL A. PETERSON	Secretary – Treasurer	08/02/16	06/30/20
SANDRA K. BARBER	Member	07/01/19	06/30/24
GUY COVIELLO	Member	03/22/18	06/30/23
VICKIE EATON JOHNSON	Member	06/15/18	06/30/22
JACK MARCHBANKS**	Director of Transportation	01/14/19	—
KIMBERLY MURNIEKS**	Director, Office of Budget and Management	01/14/19	—
ROB MCCOLLEY***	Senate Member	02/26/19	—
DAVE GREENSPAN***	House Member	03/13/19	—

*Names in bold indicate voting Member status   *Reappointed Member   **Member Ex-Officio   ***Legislative Member*

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Senior Staff

Ferzan M. Ahmed, P.E.	Executive Director
Matthew Cole	Director of Administration
Adam Greenslade	Director of Government Affairs
Andrew Herberger	Director of Service Plaza Operations
Sharon Isaac	Director of Toll Operations
Brian Kelley	Chief Technology Officer
David Miller	Director of Audit and Internal Control
Martin Seekely	Deputy Executive Director – CFO/Comptroller
Jennifer L. Stueber	General Counsel
Anthony Yacobucci, P.E.	Chief Engineer

Chairman's Letter

JERRY N. HRUBY

INNOVATION LEADS TO A FEW FIRSTS FOR THE OHIO TURNPIKE IN 2019

Among the innovations in 2019 on the Ohio Turnpike was the introduction of the Commission's very first electric vehicle (EV) charging stations. While EV adoption is still in its early stages (not counting California), the Commission is preparing for the future as automobile manufacturers are ramping up investment and production for increased EV adoption nationwide.

The new charging stations are located at the Indian Meadow and Tiffin River Service Plazas in West Unity and the Wyandot and Blue Heron Service Plazas in Genoa. With these new EV stations and more expected in the years ahead, the Commission is well positioned to continue to be a better way to travel.

Another first is a new, publicly accessible and free Wi-Fi service at the Commission's 14 service plazas that was up and running in time for Thanksgiving holiday travelers. Each plaza has signage with a 24/7 customer service support phone number.

RATINGS REFLECT LONG-TERM TRAFFIC STABILITY, LOW TOLL RATES COMPARED TO PEERS

The primary responsibility of the Ohio Turnpike is to provide safe and comfortable travel. In order to meet that responsibility, the Ohio Turnpike has historically produced consistently sound financial results. In July, Fitch Ratings affirmed the Commission's $462 million outstanding senior lien revenue bonds at 'AA' and $1.5 billion outstanding junior lien revenue bonds at 'A+'.

The 'AA' and 'A+' ratings reflect the Commission's roles as an essential national transportation corridor between the northeastern and midwestern United States, underpinned by a mature, stable traffic base with limited competition.

The Commission is proud that the 'AA' rating of our senior bonds is currently the highest rating that Fitch has given to any toll road.

Fitch also noted the Ohio Turnpike's strong rate-making ability, evidenced by its legal authority to raise rates combined with ample economic flexibility due to low *E-ZPass*® passenger toll rates of $0.06 per mile.

All of our employees deserve credit for the excellent condition of our infrastructure. Their work helps make it possible for us to be sound and stable with strong financial ratings.

A DECADE OF GROWTH IN E-ZPASS PROGRAM LEADS TO BIG SAVINGS FOR CUSTOMERS

Ohio's *E-ZPass* program chalked up a few firsts of its own in 2019. *E-ZPass* began providing discounted tolls and faster entrance and exit on the Ohio Turnpike in 2009. In 2019, we enrolled our 500,000th Ohio customer.

This milestone occurs as the Ohio Turnpike's strategy to expand its retail locations makes it easier for new customers to obtain a transponder. With 368 major brand retail locations in northern Ohio, there are more places than ever for Ohioans to enroll and save.

In fact, over the past decade, *E-ZPass* customers have saved approximately $500 million on tolls compared to cash-and credit-paying customers. Currently, approximately two-thirds of all Ohio Turnpike customers use *E-ZPass*. Emphasis on the growth of the program will continue as the Commission looks ahead to a modernized and open road-type tolling system by 2023.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I take this opportunity to express appreciation for the fine work of the Executive Director, the Administrative Staff and our total workforce for their dedication, tireless efforts and exemplary work efficiency. I acknowledge the support of Governor Mike DeWine, the Ohio General Assembly and the many State agencies whose cooperation is greatly appreciated.

My personal appreciation also extends to our fellow Commission Members who demonstrate their keen interest in the success of our total Operation. Their guidance and oversight, focused on the success of the entire Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, ensures a productive work atmosphere.

Executive Director's Year in Review

FERZAN M. AHMED, P.E.

I would like to begin by thanking the management team and employees for their unwavering dedication to making the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission a nimble and responsive agency. I also thank Chairman Jerry Hruby and the Commission Members for their support and guidance.

ESTABLISHNG A STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE NEW DECADE

Our mission is to be the Industry leader in providing safe and efficient transportation services to our customers, communities and partners. To measure the fulfillment of this mission, our leadership team developed a vision, strategy and defined five enterprise-wide objectives that are common to all areas of operation:

1. Improve SAFETY (of our employees and our customers)
2. Improve QUALITY OF WORK LIFE (of our employees)
3. Improve CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE
4. Maintain excellent SYSTEM CONDITIONS (pavement, bridge, culverts, fleet, technology, buildings)
5. Maintain strong FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP

The strategic plan's implementation will result in measurable organizational metrics in these five areas. The team is currently measuring existing deliverables to establish a baseline, which will be displayed in the form of a dashboard upon completion.

In addition to enterprise wide metrics, we are looking at all internal processes to find efficiencies and introduce automation. We formed three internal teams to look at our technology, procedures and the most important part of our business, our personnel. We call these teams the Internal Task Force, the External Task Force and the People Task Force.

The three teams have identified several projects to improve document management, procurement, contracting, construction management, as well as safety and security. The teams have also developed strategies to improve morale with rewards and recognition and succession planning. Ultimately all these efforts will result in projects that will enable us to fulfill our mission with INNOVATION and EFFICIENCY.

Below are examples of the types of projects and initiatives developed by the task forces:

- The Internal Task Force has implemented DocuSign, an eSignature and Digital Transaction platform that will streamline the distribution and authorization of contracts, agreements and forms. The task force is also looking at a document management system that will automate project development from pre-procurement to contract.
- The External Task Force is working on a proposal that will improve safety with variable speed limits in construction zones, as well as security cameras at the service plazas.
- The People Task Force is working to improve quality of work life by providing for employee recognition for achieving service milestones, retirement and other achievements.

COMMISSION PLANS TOLL COLLECTION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION

The planned Modernization of the Toll Collection System is by far the Commission's largest project over the next three years. Implementation of a largely Open Road Tolling System by 2023 will provide benefits to customers as entry and exit gates will be removed making their travel more efficient with fewer stops (with the exception of customers who pay by cash or credit upon exit).

Efficiency also will improve with the expected implementation of a new Customer Service Center and website, both of which will go live in 2020.

COMMISSION UNDERTAKES $198 MILLION CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Infrastructure improvements undertaken to maintain excellent system conditions included pavement replacement and resurfacing, bridge rehabilitation and an expanded Toll Plaza.

The Commission's full-depth excavation and pavement replacement program, which began in 2011, included the continuation of pavement replacement in Lorain and Cuyahoga Counties (from North Ridgeville to Olmsted Township) and in Cuyahoga and Summit Counties (from Broadview Heights to Boston Township). The eastbound sections were completed in 2018 and crews completed work on the westbound sides in 2019.

In addition, much needed repairs and reconstruction of the northbound I-77 ramps to and from the Ohio Turnpike were made at Exit 173 (I-77/SR 21) in Summit County.

There also were two mainline pavement resurfacing projects with one in Williams County and another in Portage and Trumbull Counties. On a combined basis, pavement replacement and resurfacing projects comprised about one third of the budget for 2019.

Ohio Turnpike bridges also saw major work, with over $78 million (comprising 42 percent of the 2019 capital budget) in various bridge repair, removal, repainting and deck-widening and replacement projects. Two of these projects included pavement widening in anticipation of the infrastructure required to modernize the Toll Collection System.

Construction also was completed on two new toll lanes, booths and canopies to accommodate an increase in traffic and to improve ease of travel at Exit 180 (Route 8/Akron).

OHIO EPA GRANT HELPS PAY FOR NEW CLASS 8 DIESEL-POWERED TRUCKS

In late 2019, Governor Mike DeWine and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency announced $13 million in grants to improve air quality. The Commission was among the awardees with $375,000 awarded for 11 percent of the cost to replace 15 model year 2009 Class 8 diesel-powered trucks with 15 model year 2020 Class 8 diesel-powered trucks. The new trucks will help improve air quality in Cuyahoga, Erie, Lorain, Mahoning, Portage, Sandusky, Summit and Trumbull Counties. The grants are funded from an allocation to Ohio from the settlement of an enforcement action taken against Volkswagen and its affiliated companies by the U.S. EPA and the state of California for violations under the Clean Air Act.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Local elected officials joined leaders from the Ohio Turnpike and DriveOhio on May 24 during a ribbon-cutting ceremony to officially open electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at two locations along the Ohio Turnpike in time for the start of summer travel.

The new charging stations are located at the Indian Meadow and Tiffin River Service Plazas in West Unity and the Wyandot and Blue Heron Service Plazas in Genoa.

The Electrify America charging stations feature 50 kilowatt (kW), 150kW and 350kW DC Fast Chargers. Chargers at 350kW can charge capable vehicles at speeds of up to 20 miles of range per minute. Customers pay for the service by using credit and debit cards. In addition, the Commission plans to announce additional EV Charging Station locations in 2020.

IMPROVING TECHNOLOGY, CUSTOMER SERVICE AND INNOVATIONS AT SERVICE PLAZAS

After tolls, the Commission's second highest source of revenue is from Service Plaza concessions. Service Plaza Operations worked with concessionaires and our Technology Department to improve customer service and here are a few highlights:

◊ Our Technology Department spearheaded expansion of consistent and free public Wi-Fi for customers inside all 14 service plazas across the Ohio Turnpike.

◊ Customers also will find updated larger, brighter LED Travel Board Info Centers. The new boards feature interactive touch-screen kiosks with information about hotels, attractions and *E-ZPass*.

◊ At four of our service plazas, under-performing concessions were rebranded to Auntie Annie's, which specializes in hand rolled pretzels. Four 7-Eleven locations were remodeled as were Sbarro's and Starbucks.

◊ Panera Bread is one of our most popular concessions. Our Plaza Operations team requested the concessionaire to install self-service kiosks at all Turnpike locations. These kiosks have cut down on the time our customers have to wait for their orders.

◊ All Service Plazas received an installation of new, upgraded PNC Bank ATMs. The Commission's share of transaction fees generated by the ATMs are a source of $350,000 in annual revenue.

◊ Lastly, the volume of commercial (diesel) fuel sold at our Service Plazas has risen since 2015. Over the last few years, service stations were installed and began selling dispensed diesel exhaust fluid that is required by all diesel trucks with 2009 or newer engines. We also added electronic roadside signs that display the price of fuel sold at the service plazas. As a result of these initiatives, the average gallons of diesel fuel sold per commercial vehicle travelling on the Turnpike, has increased 78 percent from 1.37 gallons in 2015 to 2.44 gallons in 2019.

W82TXT TEEN VIDEO CONTEST COMBATS DISTRACTED DRIVING

Last spring, the Commission's Marketing Department announced a contest for high schoolers to help encourage distracted drivers to kick their dangerous habit.

Eighteen students submitted 6-60 second videos and the top prize was awarded to Sam Holter of Boardman High School in Youngstown. A panel of judges narrowed the field to five and then 2,500 votes were cast to choose the top three winners. Votes were cast by readers of the Customer Connection e-newsletter and on the Ohio Turnpike's social media channels.

COMMISSION EXCEEDS COMBINED CHARITABLE CAMPAIGN GOAL

Commission employees raised 107.7 percent of the fundraising goal for the State of Ohio's Combined Charitable Campaign. Employees raised $22,611.00 in 2019 for their favorite charities compared to $20,861.32 in 2018.

A YEAR OF MANY FIRSTS BUT A NEW DECADE WILL BRING EVEN MORE

It truly was a year of firsts on the Ohio Turnpike—a new strategic plan, our 500,000th Ohio *E-ZPass* customer, the first EV charging stations on the Ohio Turnpike, free and expanded Wi-Fi at our service plazas and laying the groundwork for Open Road Tolling on the Ohio Turnpike. Even more accomplishments are coming in the new decade.

For example, in 2019 we began discussions with Ford to develop a two-phase connected vehicle study over a stretch of the turnpike, with the intent to test various smartphone applications and C-V2X technology to improve safety and explore potential business models.

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

Martin S. Seekely
CFO/Comptroller
Deputy Executive Director

April 30, 2020

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission and Executive Director:

The *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* ("CAFR") of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission ("Commission") for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the financial presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the CFO/Comptroller's Office of the Commission. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying data are accurate in all material respects and are reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Commission. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Commission's financial activities have been included. Readers of these financial statements are encouraged to review Management's Discussion and Analysis for an overview of the Commission's financial position and the results of 2019 and 2018 operations.

The accompanying financial statements include only the accounts and transactions of the Commission. The Commission is considered a component unit of the State of Ohio. The Commission has no component units.

Accounting Policies and Internal Controls

The Commission's reporting entity and its accounting policies are briefly described in Note 1 of the financial statements. The Commission is required to have annual audits of its financial statements by an independent certified public accountant approved by the Auditor of the State of Ohio.

The management of the Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that the assets of the Commission are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

In addition to the independent audit, the Commission maintains its own Internal Audit Department. This department is responsible for strengthening and reviewing the Commission's internal controls. The Internal Audit Department performs its own in-depth operational and financial audits and provides assistance to the independent auditors as well.

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

Long-Term Financial Planning

The Commission prepares annual operating and capital budgets which are approved by the Commission before the start of the next calendar year. The operating budget contains the projected revenues, operating expenses, debt service payments and the net amount expected to be transferred to the capital funds for the next calendar year.

The capital budget details the construction projects and equipment purchases planned for the year that are necessary to maintain the Turnpike in good condition.

Each year the Commission also prepares a long-term projection of future operating and capital budgets that projects revenues, expenses, debt service payments and capital expenditures for at least the next five years. The long-term projection is used to plan for the sequencing of large capital projects and to forecast the need for toll increases or debt issuances.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada ("GFOA") awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission for its *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2018*. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award, recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. The Commission was the first Turnpike to be awarded this honor in 1985. Since then, the Commission has received this award for every year with the exceptions of 1989 and 1990, when no applications were submitted. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgments

Preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the dedicated services of the staff of the CFO/Comptroller's Office, the Director of Audit and Internal Control, the Office of Marketing and Communications, and the various department heads and employees who assisted with and contributed to its preparation.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin S. Seekely
Deputy Executive Director –
CFO/Comptroller

MSS/cmz

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2018

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

HISTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

DRIVEN TO SUCCEED

ORGANIZATION AND BACKGROUND

The Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission ("Commission") is a body corporate and politic in the State of Ohio created by the Ohio Turnpike Act (Chapter 5537, Ohio Revised Code) adopted by the 98th Ohio General Assembly, effective September 1, 1949. The Commission is authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, repair, and operate the Turnpike system at such locations as shall be approved by the Governor of the State of Ohio and in accordance with such alignment and design standards as are approved by the Director of the Ohio Department of Transportation ("ODOT"). The Commission is also authorized and empowered to issue Turnpike Revenue Bonds of the State of Ohio, payable solely from Turnpike revenues. Under provisions of the Act, Turnpike Revenue Bonds shall not be deemed to constitute a debt or a pledge of faith and credit of the State or any political subdivision thereof.

In December of 1990, Substitute Senate Bill 7 was passed by the 118th Ohio General Assembly. This legislation became effective April 12, 1991, as revised Chapter 5537 of the Ohio Revised Code. Among its provisions, the legislation clarified and modernized the original 1949 Ohio Turnpike Act, provided additional authority to the Commission, and expanded the Commission by adding two non-voting members, one a member of the Ohio Senate and one a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. The legislation also created a Turnpike Oversight Committee (subsequently eliminated, then recreated through legislation) and, most significantly, permitted the existing Ohio Turnpike to remain a toll road after all outstanding bonds were paid.

On May 18, 1992, a Tripartite Agreement that had been entered into in 1964 among the Commission, ODOT and the Federal Highway Administration was modified as a result of the provisions of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act ("ISTEA") of 1991. The modified agreement canceled the requirement that the Ohio Turnpike become free to the public upon redemption of the bonds outstanding (which were redeemed on June 1, 1992) and permitted tolls to continue without repayment of certain federal financial assistance previously received by ODOT for Interstate Highway approaches to the Turnpike.

Effective July 1, 1993, amendments to Chapter 5537 of the Ohio Revised Code were made by the Ohio General Assembly through provisions contained in Amended Substitute House Bill 154. Prior to these amendments, the Turnpike had been a project-by-project operation with each project being separate and was converted to a system of projects with revenue from one project capable of being used to support other projects within the system.

Amended Substitute House Bill 335 went into effect on October 17, 1996. Among other things, the bill recreated the Turnpike Oversight Committee; required the Commission to hold public hearings before it votes to change tolls on a toll project or take any action that will increase its sphere of responsibility beyond the Ohio Turnpike; and prohibited the Commission from expending any toll revenues generated by a Turnpike project to pay any part of the cost of unrelated projects.

Amendments to House Bill 699 (effective March 28, 2007) renamed the Turnpike Legislative Review Committee; requires the Commission to notify the Governor and legislative leaders prior to any toll change; and allows the appropriate chairs of Finance and Transportation Committees to request the Commission to appear and review past budget results and to present its proposed budget. Additional amendments require the Commission to seek approval of the Office of Budget and Management ("OBM") prior to any debt issuance, or any changes to the Master Trust Agreement. The amendments also require the Commission to submit its annual budget to OBM for review only at least 30 days before adoption. Finally, the legislation added the Director of Development and the Director of OBM as ex-officio, non-voting members of the Commission.

Amended Substitute House Bill 51 went into effect on July 1, 2013. Among other things, the bill renamed the Commission throughout the Turnpike Act and everywhere else in the Ohio Revised Code as the "Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission"; modified governance of the Commission to include two new members for a total of seven voting members; eliminated the Director of Development as a member; changed the terms of future members to five years; allowed the Commission to issue bonds for the purpose of funding infrastructure projects as defined under the statute; established rule-making authority for the Commission concerning how application is to be made for infrastructure funding by the Director of Transportation based on approved Transportation Review Advisory Council projects; and established how toll and other revenues will be pledged to pay maintenance and operating expenses and debt service on both infrastructure projects and Turnpike projects.

THE COMMISSION

The Commission consists of ten members when at full strength, six of whom are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, no more than three of whom are members of the same political party. Appointed members' terms were for eight years until June 30, 2013; effective July 1, 2013 newly appointed members' terms are for five years. The seventh member is the Director of ODOT, who is a member ex-officio. The three remaining members, a state senator, a state representative and the Director of OBM have non-voting status. The two legislative members are named, respectively, by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Turnpike's operations are further monitored by a six member Turnpike Legislative Review Committee.

HISTORY

The first completed section of the Ohio Turnpike, 22 miles from the Pennsylvania Turnpike at the Ohio-Pennsylvania border to an interchange at Mahoning County Road 18, nine miles west of the city of Youngstown, was opened for traffic on December 1, 1954. This Eastgate section had been rushed to completion to relieve congestion of traffic moving to and from the Pennsylvania Turnpike over state and other highways. The remaining 219 miles of the Turnpike were opened on October 1, 1955. As traffic flowed through the 17 interchanges and terminals, all service and operating functions were activated - restaurants and service stations, disabled vehicle service, maintenance buildings, the Ohio State Highway Patrol ("OSHP"), and the Turnpike radio communications system.

For the most part, the Turnpike has experienced a relatively steady increase in traffic volume and revenues. In 1956, the first calendar year of full operation, 8.5 million automobiles and 1.5 million trucks used the Turnpike. In 2019, the total annual traffic consisted of 40.7 million automobiles and 11.8 million trucks. Annual revenues from tolls, restaurant and service station concessionaire rentals and other sources rose from $15,351,000 in 1956 to $360,417,000 in 2019.

The Ohio Turnpike links the East and Midwest by virtue of its strategic position along the system that directly connects toll roads between Boston, New York City and Chicago, consisting of the Massachusetts Turnpike, New York Thruway, New Jersey Turnpike, Pennsylvania Turnpike, Ohio Turnpike, Indiana Toll Road and Chicago Skyway. Although commonly known and referred to as the Ohio Turnpike, the toll road's official name is The James W. Shocknessy Ohio Turnpike in honor of the man who was a member and Chairman of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission from its inception in 1949 until his death in 1976.

The beginning of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways early in 1956 resulted in the Commission scrapping plans to build several other toll roads in Ohio (but some of this planning was used in launching Ohio's interstate system). Thus, the Ohio Turnpike, which carries the designation of Project No. 1, is the one and only Turnpike project completed, operated and maintained by the Commission.

Even though the Commission receives no federal funding, all of the 241.26 mile Turnpike has been incorporated by the Federal Highway Administration into the Interstate Highway System. The Turnpike is designated Interstate Route 80/90 between the Ohio-Indiana line and the Lorain County West Interchange 142, Interstate Route 80 between the Lorain County West Interchange 142 and the Niles-Youngstown Interchange 218, and Interstate Route 76 between the Niles-Youngstown Interchange 218 and the Ohio-Pennsylvania line.

ACCESS

The Turnpike is linked directly with Interstate Route 75, Interstate Route 280, Interstate Route 480, Interstate Route 71, Interstate Route 77 and Interstate Route 680. There are 31 interchanges on the Ohio Turnpike, 26 of which are accesses to and from U.S., Ohio and Interstate routes and two of which are terminals connecting, respectively, with the Pennsylvania Turnpike in the east and the Indiana Toll Road in the west. The remaining three interchanges connect with county or local roads.

TOLLS

Prior to October 1, 2009, toll charges for all vehicles were determined by gross-weight and distance traveled on the Turnpike. All vehicles were weighed while in motion upon entering the Turnpike on scales located at the entrance lanes of each toll plaza. Passenger cars weighing less than 7,000 pounds fell within Class 1 and all other vehicles fell within Classes 2-9, based on their gross weight. (Classes 10 and 11 applied to triple-trailer combinations and long combination vehicles.)

On October 1, 2009, the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission implemented a new toll collection system, including electronic tolling collection technology (*E-ZPass*®). At that same time, the toll rate schedule and vehicle classification system were also revised. Vehicles traveling the Ohio Turnpike are now classified based on seven vehicle classifications, which was a reduction from the eleven classifications used previously. Vehicles are now classified based on the number of axles and height of the vehicle over the first two axles. The vehicle classification along with distance traveled still determines the appropriate toll; however, toll rates were adjusted to coincide with the compression of the vehicle classifications, along with the addition of *E-ZPass*. Toll rates for customers using an *E-ZPass* compatible transponder pay a lower toll for travel on the Ohio Turnpike than cash-paying customers. The Commission ended its previous charge account programs so that customers could take advantage of the same electronic tolling technology with *E-ZPass*.

NEW TOLL COLLECTION SYSTEM

The current Toll Collection System (TCS), installed in 2009, is approaching the end of its useful life. Original parts are no longer manufactured and replacement inventories for installed components are becoming scarce. While the TCS continues to perform as designed, equipment failures will lead to lost revenue and will negatively affect the Commission's toll collection operation.

In December of 2017, the Commission adopted a resolution approving a plan to modernize the Ohio Turnpike by replacing the TCS and customer service center software with new state of the art technology and contracting for unpaid toll processing services to enforce the collection of unpaid tolls. The plan is to complete the toll system modernization in late 2022 with full operation in 2023.

The TCS modernization consists of the following elements:1) implement highway speed *E-ZPass* lanes at the Eastgate and Westgate mainline toll plazas and convert them to barrier plazas where flat tolls are assessed for each vehicle class regardless of distance travelled; 2) convert Eastgate toll collection to one-way only in the westbound direction (into Ohio and opposite to the Pennsylvania Turnpike's Gateway Plaza which is tolled one-way eastbound into Pennsylvania); 3) construct two new mainline toll plazas with highway speed *E-ZPass* lanes at mile post 49 and mile post 211 to become the new ends of a closed ticket system where all movements within mile post 49 and mile post 211 are tolled by vehicle class and distance travelled between entry and exit tolling points; 4) remove nine selected Toll Plazas but maintain interchange access to the Ohio Turnpike (toll plazas 13, 25, 34, 39, 215, 216, 218, 232, 234); 5) remove all entry toll lane gates as well as exit gates in low speed *E-ZPass* Only lanes within the ticket system; 6) install new license plate image capture cameras in all gateless *E-ZPass* exit lanes; and 7) retain toll lane gates in non-*E-ZPass* exit lanes.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Ohio Turnpike mainline consists basically of two or three eastbound and westbound travel lanes of reinforced portland cement concrete, all of which has been resurfaced with asphaltic concrete, each flanked by paved shoulders 8 feet wide on the inside and 10 feet, 3 inches wide on the outside of the mainline roadway. The shoulders are hard surfaced with asphaltic concrete. The mainline roadways are separated by a center strip with a standard width between roadway lanes of 56 feet, consisting of 40 feet of grass median and the inside shoulders. The construction of the third lane eliminated the 56 foot center strip, replacing it with two 12 foot traffic lanes, two 14 foot 3 inch wide paved shoulders and a 50 inch high concrete barrier. The third lane section between Interchange 59 and Interchange 218 consists primarily of full depth asphalt. Ascending grades are kept to a maximum of 2.00 percent and descending grades to a maximum of 3.14 percent. Horizontal and vertical curves are of sufficient radius to provide the best sight distance, as well as ease of travel.

All of the roads and railroads intersected by the Turnpike cross under or over the Turnpike's roadways by means of bridges. There are no crossings at grade. To preserve the minimum separation between roadways in the two-lane sections, twin bridges carry the roadways whenever the Turnpike crosses over other highways, railroads or rivers.

SERVICE PLAZAS

The Commission currently operates 14 service plazas on the Turnpike to meet the needs of the traveling public. The Commission has contracted with several private companies to operate restaurants and service stations at each of the seven pairs of service plazas, which are approximately 30 miles apart. The farthest distance between pairs of service plazas is 56.1 miles. Restaurants and service stations are located at all service plazas, which are open 24 hours each day throughout the year. The service stations at the service plazas have gasoline, diesel fuel and assorted automotive accessories for sale. The restaurants at the service stations offer travelers a variety of food and beverage choices. Prices for food, fuel and other items sold at the service plazas are competitive with those charged at similar, off-Turnpike establishments in the same general vicinities. Additionally, Turnpike maps, motel-hotel lists, traffic updates and other touring aids are available at the service plazas for travelers.

TURNPIKE MAINTENANCE

Providing Turnpike customers with a well-maintained highway is a task performed by the Commission's Maintenance Department. Personnel are assigned to the eight maintenance buildings, spaced at approximately 30-mile intervals along the Turnpike. Maintenance workers are responsible for keeping the Turnpike facilities operational and the roadway and pavement in a comfortable-riding, clean and safe condition by performing routine roadway maintenance, patching, joint repair, guardrail repair, lighting maintenance, fabricating and installing roadway signage, mowing, landscaping, applying herbicides and snow and ice removal. Mechanics are employed to maintain the Commission's service vehicles and equipment for such tasks. The Maintenance Department is also responsible for administering compliance with environmental and other state regulations relative to water systems, wastewater treatment plants, sanitary sewer pumping stations and underground storage tanks.

OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL (OSHP)

The OSHP operates patrol cars and airplanes to enforce the Commission's traffic regulations, as well as to perform service to ill, stranded or otherwise distressed travelers. Under a contract between the Commission and the OSHP, the Commission utilizes toll revenue to reimburse the patrol for all costs of operating on the Turnpike.

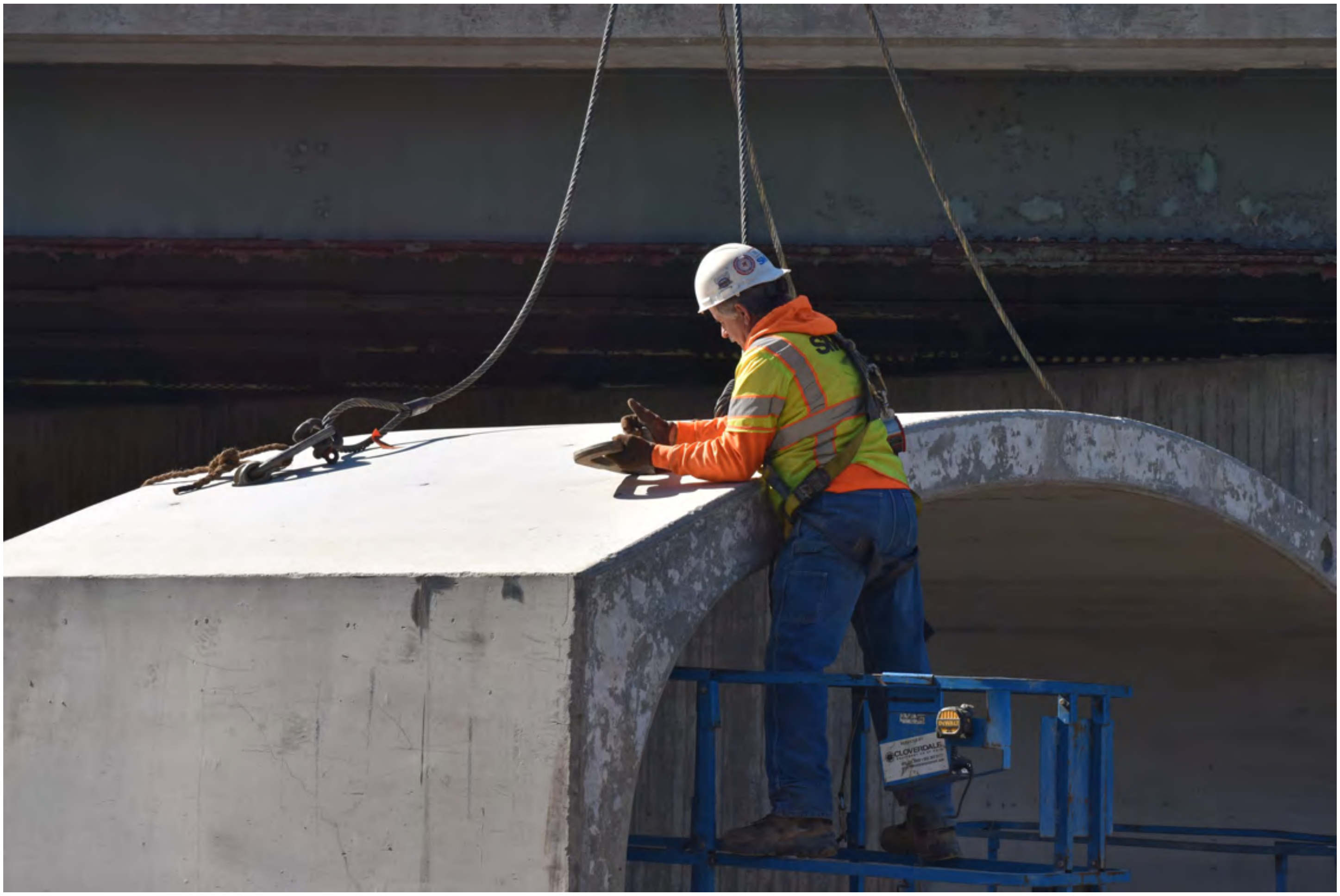
As part of its continued commitment to safety, the Commission has funded the implementation of Multi-Agency Radio Communications System ("MARCS") for OSHP on the Turnpike. This system enables OSHP troopers and law enforcement personnel serving communities adjacent to the Turnpike to effectively communicate with each other, thus providing an additional level of safety and support for both Turnpike motorists and for communities near the Turnpike corridor.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

In the interest of improved efficiency and effectiveness, the Commission has also migrated to the Ohio MARCS 800 MHz two-way radio communication system for Turnpike operations. MARCS is of particular value to Turnpike customers as it provides greater interoperability between Turnpike personnel and emergency services providers such as OSHP, EMS, EMS life flight, fire departments and contracted disable vehicle services when responding to vehicle accidents or incidents along the Turnpike corridor.

DISABLED VEHICLE SERVICE

Disabled vehicle services are available to assist temporarily stranded drivers in getting vehicles started again by calling "511" as displayed on signs along the Ohio Turnpike. On-the-spot service includes changing tires, supplying emergency gasoline, replacing broken fan belts and other minor repairs. Towing service is also available for the removal of vehicles requiring garage work off the Turnpike.



Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

FINANCIAL SECTION

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Deputy Executive Director - CFO/Comptroller

David Miller
Director of Audit and Internal Control

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Commission Members
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission (the "Commission"), a component unit of the State of Ohio, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

To the Commission Members
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedules of net pension/OPEB liabilities, and the schedules of employer contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The introductory section and statistical section are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The introductory section and statistical section have 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 them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 30, 2020 on our consideration of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 the 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 Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

April 30, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the annual financial report presents the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission's ("Commission", "Ohio Turnpike" or "Turnpike") unaudited discussion and analysis of its financial position and the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the Chairman's Letter, Executive Director's Year in Review, Letter of Transmittal, and History and General Information at the front of this report, and the Commission's financial statements and notes, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

2019

- ◊ The total number of vehicles that traveled the Ohio Turnpike in 2019 decreased 3.4 percent and vehicle miles traveled decreased 1.7 percent from the levels reached in 2018. Commercial vehicle miles traveled and passenger car vehicle miles traveled both decreased in 2019. The percentage of commercial vehicle miles traveled to total vehicle miles traveled increased from 35.1 percent in 2018 to 35.4 percent in 2019. The decrease in vehicle miles traveled, combined with a 2.7 percent toll rate increase implemented on January 1, 2019, resulted in an increase in toll revenue of approximately $1.6 million or 0.5 percent.
- ◊ Operating expenses increased by $13.8 million or 6.7 percent from 2018. Excluding non-cash GASB 68 pension expense and GASB 75 other post-employment benefit expense, operating expenses increased by $0.5 million or 0.4 percent from 2018.
- ◊ The Commission incurred $99.6 million in Infrastructure Project reimbursement expenses in 2019 for previously approved Infrastructure Project costs that were expended by the Ohio Department of Transportation ("ODOT").
- ◊ In 2019, the Commission made capital improvements totaling approximately $153.6 million.

2018

- ◊ The total number of vehicles that traveled the Ohio Turnpike in 2018 decreased 1.6 percent and vehicle miles traveled decreased 0.1 percent from the levels reached in 2017. Commercial vehicle miles traveled increased while passenger car vehicle miles traveled decreased in 2018. This caused the percentage of commercial vehicle miles traveled to total vehicle miles traveled to increase from 33.6 percent in 2017 to 35.1 percent in 2018. The increase in commercial vehicle miles traveled, combined with a 2.7 percent toll rate increase implemented on January 1, 2018, resulted in an increase in toll revenue of approximately $10.2 million or 3.5 percent.
- ◊ Operating expenses increased by $300,000 or 0.1 percent from 2017. Excluding non-cash GASB 68 pension expense and GASB 75 other post-employment benefit expense, operating expenses increased by $5.1 million or 2.6 percent from 2017.
- ◊ The Commission incurred $48.1 million in Infrastructure Project reimbursement expenses in 2018 for previously approved Infrastructure Project costs that were expended by the Ohio Department of Transportation ("ODOT").
- ◊ In 2018, the Commission made capital improvements totaling approximately $112.9 million.

Condensed Statement of Net Position Information *(Dollars in Thousands)*

	12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Cash and Investments	$ 828,114	$ 977,094	$ 439,493
Other Noncapital Assets	28,349	28,121	25,260
Capital Assets, Net	1,580,165	1,511,324	1,479,446
Total Assets	**2,436,628**	**2,516,539**	**1,944,199**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	45,475	33,560	53,540
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 2,482,103**	**$ 2,550,099**	**$ 1,997,739**
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	$ 132,019	$ 157,042	$ 111,569
Long-Term Liabilities	2,233,369	2,199,200	1,673,089
Total Liabilities	**2,365,388**	**2,356,242**	**1,784,658**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,979	19,720	896
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	**2,369,367**	**2,375,962**	**1,785,554**
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,093,939	965,814	981,297
Restricted	198,570	218,803	172,358
Unrestricted	(1,179,773)	(1,010,480)	(941,470)
Total Net Position	112,736	174,137	212,185
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	**$ 2,482,103**	**$ 2,550,099**	**$ 1,997,739**

Assets

The condensed statements of net position information above show that cash and investments decreased by $149.0 million in 2019. This decrease was primarily due to $99.6 million in payments to ODOT for reimbursement of funds spent on Infrastructure Projects and the expenditure of bond proceeds from the 2018 bond issuance on capital projects. See Note 9 of the financial statements for more detailed information on Infrastructure Project payments. The $0.2 million increase in other noncapital assets was due to a $0.2 million decrease in prepaid expenses, a $0.5 million increase in inventories, and a $0.1 million decrease in net pension asset.

Cash and investments increased by $537.6 million in 2018. This increase was primarily due to the receipt of $566.6 million in bond proceeds from the issuance of Junior and Senior Lien bonds offset by $48.1 million in payments to ODOT for reimbursement of funds spent on Infrastructure Projects. See Note 9 of the financial statements for more detailed information on Infrastructure Project payments. The $2.9 million increase in other noncapital assets was due to a $2.0 million increase in receivables, a $0.6 million increase in inventories, and a $0.3 million increase in net pension asset. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily due to an increase in investment income receivable due to an increase in cash and investments. Inventories of ice melting materials increased due to mild winter weather in December 2018.

Capital assets increased by $68.9 million in 2019 as the result of capital improvements of approximately $153.6 million, property disposals of $1.3 million and depreciation expense of $83.4 million. The 2019 capital improvements were primarily for the resurfacing of 50.9 lane miles of roadway, the full depth pavement replacement of 26.5 lane miles and the rehabilitation of 9 bridges. In addition, two bridges were replaced, one bridge was removed, nine bridges were widened, and another nine bridges were repainted. Capital assets increased by $31.9 million in 2018 as the result of capital improvements of approximately $112.9 million, property disposals of $0.4 million and depreciation expense of $80.6 million. The 2018 capital improvements were primarily for the resurfacing of 151.0 lane miles of roadway, the full depth replacement of 22.9 lane miles and the rehabilitation of 4 bridges. See Note 4 of the financial statements for more detailed information on the Commission's capital assets.

Deferred outflows of resources increased by $11.9 million in 2019 as a result of a $4.4 million decrease in unamortized refunding gains / losses, a $0.8 million increase in deferred OPEB outflows of resources, a $15.2 million increase in deferred pension outflows of resources, and a $0.3 million increase in deferred asset retirement costs. Deferred outflows of resources decreased by $20.0 million in 2018 as a result of a $2.0 million decrease in unamortized refunding gains / losses, a $3.0 million increase in deferred OPEB outflows of resources, and a $21.0 million decrease in deferred pension outflows of resources.

Liabilities

Current liabilities decreased by $25.0 million in 2019 primarily as a result of a $34.9 million decrease in bond interest and principal payable and a $2.3 million decrease in contamination remediation costs payable. These decreases were partially offset by a $5.4 million increase in accounts payable, a $4.2 million increase in infrastructure funds payable to ODOT, a $1.2 million increase in contractor retainage payable, a $0.9 million increase in other liabilities, and a $0.7 million increase in amounts payable to other toll agencies. The 2018 bond interest and principal payable included $20.7 million in 2009A Senior Lien bonds that were redeemed on February 15, 2019. Current liabilities increased by $45.5 million in 2018 primarily as a result of a $39.7 million increase in bond interest and principal payable, a $2.1 million increase in contamination remediation costs payable, a $1.3 million increase in unearned revenue, a $1.1 million increase in contractor retainage payable, a $0.7 million increase in accounts payable, and a $0.5 million increase in amounts payable to other toll agencies. The increase in bond interest and principal payable includes $20.7 million in 2009A Senior Lien bonds that were redeemed on February 15, 2019.

An increase in long-term liabilities of $34.2 million in 2019 was primarily the result of a $42.8 million increase in net pension liability, an increase in net OPEB liability of $7.4 million, the recording of $0.5 million in asset retirement obligations, and an increase in other non-current liabilities of $0.3 million offset by a decrease in bond principal of $8.3 million and a decrease in unamortized bond premiums of $8.6 million. An increase in long-term liabilities of $526.1 million in 2018 was primarily the result of an increase in bond principal of $456.5 million, an increase in unamortized bond premiums of $61.0 million, and the recording of the net OPEB liability of $41.1 million offset by a $32.0 million decrease in net pension liability and a $0.5 million decrease in other non-current liabilities. The increase in bond principal was due to the issuance of $499.8 million principal amount of 2018 Series A Turnpike revenue bonds and an increase in principal on capital appreciation bonds of $22.4 million offset by principal payments on the existing bonds. See Note 6, Long-term Obligations, for more information on the bonds.

As described in Note 7 of the financial statements, the Commission has commitments for capital projects and major repairs and replacements of $51.4 million as of December 31, 2019. It is anticipated that these commitments will be financed from the Commission's cash balances. However, at the discretion of the Commission, additional bonds may be issued in the future to finance a portion of these costs.

The Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission's credit rating is among the highest of all the toll roads in the world. The agency ratings as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Agency	Senior Lien Bond Rating	Junior Lien Bond Rating
Standard & Poor's	AA-	A+
Fitch Ratings	AA	A+
Moody's Investors Service	Aa2	Aa3

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets increased by $128.1 million during 2019 as a result of a $68.8 million increase in capital assets combined with $57.6 million of senior lien bond principal payments. The net position restricted for debt service of $198.6 million is restricted for debt service in accordance with provisions of the Commission's Master Trust Agreement. The $11.5 million decrease in net position restricted for debt service during 2019 is the result of a reduction in amounts required to be deposited into the debt service accounts for future debt service payments. The $8.7 million reduction in net position restricted for capital projects is the result of the expenditure of the remaining amount of senior lien bond proceeds which were required to be spent on Turnpike capital projects. Unrestricted net position decreased $169.3 million from 2018, of which $0.2 million of the decrease was the result of a cumulative effect restatement of beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 83. Please refer to Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for additional information regarding the GASB Statement No. 83 implementation and the impact on the financial statements. The remaining decrease in unrestricted net position is due to a $61.2 million decrease in net position as a result of 2019 expenses that exceeded revenues, combined with the transfer of unrestricted net position to net investment in capital assets and restricted net position. It is anticipated that expenses will continue to exceed revenues for the next few years as the Commission funds the remaining state infrastructure projects. See Note 9 for a description of State Infrastructure Payments.

Net investment in capital assets decreased by $15.5 million during 2018 as a result of an increase in debt related to capital assets of $82.2 million less $34.8 million of bond principal payments combined with the $31.9 million increase in capital assets. The net position restricted for debt service of $210.0 million is restricted for debt service in accordance with provisions of the Commission's Master Trust Agreement. The $37.7 million increase in net position restricted for debt service during 2018 is the result of an additional $31.2 million deposited into the debt service reserve fund accounts in conjunction with the 2018 bond issuance and additional amounts required to be deposited into the debt service accounts for future debt service payments. The $8.7 million in net position restricted for capital projects represents the remaining amount of senior lien bond proceeds which are required to be spent on Turnpike capital projects. Unrestricted net position decreased $69.0 million from 2017, of which $37.7 million of the decrease was the result of a cumulative effect restatement of beginning net position due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75. Please refer to Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for additional information regarding the GASB Statement No. 75 implementation and the impact on the financial statements. The remaining decrease in unrestricted net position is due to a $0.4 million decrease in net position as a result of 2018 expenses that exceeded revenues, combined with the transfer of unrestricted net position to net investment in capital assets and restricted net position. It is anticipated that expenses will continue to exceed revenues for the next few years as the Commission funds the remaining state infrastructure projects. See Note 9 for a description of State Infrastructure Payments.

Changes in Net Position Information *(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Years Ended		
	12/31/19	**12/31/18**	**12/31/17**
Revenues:			
Operating Revenues:			
Tolls	$ 307,608	$ 306,040	$ 295,799
Special Toll Permits	3,529	3,529	3,423
Concessions	17,140	17,314	17,104
Other	6,662	6,166	5,581
Nonoperating Revenues:			
State Fuel Tax Allocation	3,451	3,459	3,023
Investment Earnings	22,027	16,709	4,657
Total Revenues	**360,417**	**353,217**	**329,587**
Expenses:			
Operating Expenses:			
Administration and Insurance	14,764	12,462	12,596
Maintenance of Roadway and Structures	46,830	42,791	43,872
Services and Toll Operations	61,953	58,451	61,433
Traffic Control, Safety, Patrol, and Communications	14,863	13,634	13,718
Depreciation	83,422	80,650	76,095
Nonoperating Expenses:			
Payments to the Ohio Department of Transportation	99,570	48,074	106,408
Interest Expense	99,162	97,675	78,848
Loss (Gain) on Disposals / Write-Offs of Capital Assets	1,038	(123)	3,413
Total Expenses	**421,602**	**353,614**	**396,383**
Change in Net Position	**(61,185)**	**(397)**	**(66,796)**
Net Position - Beginning of Year	174,137	212,185	278,981
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(216)	(37,651)	-
Net position at beginning of year, as restated	**173,921**	**174,534**	**278,981**
Net Position - End of Year	**$ 112,736**	**$ 174,137**	**$ 212,185**

Toll revenues are the major source of funding for the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission. Passenger car traffic volume decreased by 3.9 percent and commercial traffic volume decreased by 1.8 percent during 2019. Passenger car traffic volume decreased by 2.9 percent and commercial traffic volume increased by 3.2 percent during 2018.

	2019	**2018**	**2017**
Traffic Volume (vehicles in thousands):			
Passenger Cars	40,684	42,322	43,598
Commercial Vehicles	11,767	11,987	11,615
Total	**52,451**	**54,309**	**55,213**

The number of miles traveled by passenger cars decreased by 2.2 percent while the miles traveled by commercial vehicles decreased by 0.8 percent during 2019. Toll rates were increased for all classes of vehicles by 2.7 percent on January 1, 2019. The toll rate increase was offset by the decrease in passenger car vehicle miles traveled and the effect of increased *E-ZPass* use, which resulted in a decrease in toll revenue from passenger cars of approximately $0.7 million or 0.7 percent. Revenues from commercial vehicles increased $2.5 million or 1.4 percent in 2019 as a result of the toll rate increase and the decrease in commercial vehicle miles traveled.

The number of miles traveled by passenger cars decreased by 2.3 percent while the miles traveled by commercial vehicles increased by 4.3 percent during 2018. Toll rates were increased for all classes of vehicles by 2.7 percent on January 1, 2018. The toll rate increase was offset by the decrease in passenger car vehicle miles traveled and the effect of increased *E-ZPass* use, which resulted in a decrease in toll revenue from passenger cars of approximately $1.2 million or 0.9 percent. Revenues from commercial vehicles increased $11.4 million or 6.8 percent in 2018 as a result of the toll rate increase and the increase in commercial vehicle miles traveled.

	2019	2018	2017
Toll Revenues (dollars in thousands):			
Passenger Cars	$ 125,422	$ 126,365	$ 127,537
Commercial Vehicles	182,186	179,675	168,262
Total	**$ 307,608**	**$ 306,040**	**$ 295,799**

Total expenses increased by $68.0 million or 19.2 percent in 2019 compared to the prior year. Fringe benefit expenses, which are allocated to each area based on wages, increased $10.5 million from 2018 due primarily to a $9.7 million increase in pension expenses and a $0.7 million increase in OPEB expense. See Note 8, Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Plans, for more information on pension and OPEB costs. The 18.5 percent increase in Administration and Insurance expense was primarily due to the increase in fringe benefit costs and an increase in legal and professional fees. The 9.4 percent increase in Maintenance of Roadway and Structures expense was primarily due to the increase in fringe benefit costs partially offset by lower contamination remediation costs. The 6.0 percent increase in Services and Toll Operations expense is due primarily to the increase in fringe benefit costs and higher credit card fees partially offset by lower wages due to a reduction in personnel and lower utility costs. The 9.0 percent increase in Traffic Control, Safety and Patrol was due to a $0.7 million increase in costs from the Ohio Highway Patrol and the increase in fringe benefit costs. The Commission made $99.6 million in payments to ODOT in 2019 to pay for Infrastructure Projects, an increase of $51.5 million from 2018. See Note 9, Payments for State Infrastructure Projects, for more information on these payments. Interest expense increased $1.5 million in 2019 primarily due to the issuance of the 2018 Series A bonds in February of 2018. See Note 6, Long-Term Obligations for more information on the outstanding debt.

Total expenses decreased by $42.8 million or 10.8 percent in 2018 compared to the prior year. Fringe benefit expenses, which are allocated to each area based on wages, decreased $6.7 million from 2017 due primarily to a $8.3 million decrease in pension expenses and a $1.3 million decrease in employee health benefit costs offset by a $3.4 million increase in OPEB expense. See Note 8, Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Plans, for more information on pension and OPEB costs. The 1.1 percent decrease in Administration and Insurance expense was primarily due to the decrease in fringe benefit costs. The 2.5 percent decrease in Maintenance of Roadway and Structures expense is the result of lower fringe benefit costs and lower salt costs due to a decrease in the price of salt partially offset by higher contamination remediation costs. The 4.9 percent decrease in Services and Toll Operations expense is due primarily to the decrease in fringe benefit costs, lower wages due to a reduction in personnel and lower utility costs partially offset by higher credit card fees. The Commission made $48.1 million in payments to ODOT in 2018 to pay for Infrastructure Projects, a decrease of $58.3 million from 2017. See Note 9, Payments for State Infrastructure Projects, for more information on these payments. Interest expense increased $18.8 million in 2018 primarily due to the issuance of the 2018 Series A bonds. See Note 6, Long-Term Obligations for more information on the outstanding debt.

Statements of Net Position *(In Thousands)*

	12/31/19	12/31/18
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Current Assets:		
Unrestricted Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 44,409	$ 44,247
Investments, at Fair Value	186,563	213,801
Accounts Receivable	19,072	18,994
Inventories	5,593	5,082
Other	1,406	1,622
Total Unrestricted Current Assets	257,043	283,746
Restricted Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,583	16,621
Investments, at Fair Value	66,518	94,833
Other	1,892	1,955
Total Restricted Current Assets	83,993	113,409
Total Current Assets	341,036	397,155
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Investments, at Fair Value	515,041	607,592
Net Pension Asset	386	468
Capital Assets, Net	1,580,165	1,511,324
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,095,592	2,119,384
Total Assets	2,436,628	2,516,539
Deferred Outflows of Resources	45,475	33,560
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 2,482,103	$ 2,550,099
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position		
Current Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities Payable from Unrestricted Assets:		
Accounts Payable	$ 20,979	$ 15,553
Accrued Wages and Benefits	3,467	3,783
Compensated Absences	4,771	4,805
Claims and Judgments	1,474	1,390
Contamination Remediation Costs Payable	616	2,914
Other Liabilities	14,997	14,061
Toll Agency Payable	5,705	5,019
Total Current Liabilities Payable from Unrestricted Assets	52,009	47,525
Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets:		
Contract Retainage Payable	5,294	4,122
Infrastructure Funds Payable to Ohio Department of Transportation	12,961	8,721
Interest Payable	29,710	30,974
Bonds Payable	32,045	65,700
Total Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	80,010	109,517
Total Current Liabilities	132,019	157,042
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Net Pension Liability	102,484	59,687
Net OPEB Liability	48,498	41,058
Compensated Absences	5,994	5,786
Claims and Judgments	657	468
Contamination Remediation Costs Payable	20	81
Asset Retirement Obligations	516	–
Bonds Payable	2,075,200	2,092,120
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,233,369	2,199,200
Total Liabilities	2,365,388	2,356,242
Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,979	19,720
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,369,367	2,375,962
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,093,939	965,814
Restricted For Debt Service	198,554	210,083
Restricted For Capital Projects	16	8,720
Unrestricted	(1,179,773)	(1,010,480)
Total Net Position	112,736	174,137
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 2,482,103	$ 2,550,099

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position *(In Thousands)*

	For the Years Ended	
	12/31/19	**12/31/18**
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Pledged as Security for Revenue Bonds:		
Tolls	$ 307,608	$ 306,040
Special Toll Permits	3,529	3,529
Concessions	16,476	16,637
Leases and Licenses	1,226	1,282
Other Revenues	5,436	4,879
Unpledged Revenues:		
Concessions	664	677
Other Revenues	–	5
Total Operating Revenues	334,939	333,049
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Administration and Insurance	14,764	12,462
Maintenance of Roadway and Structures	46,830	42,791
Services and Toll Operations	61,953	58,451
Traffic Control, Safety, Patrol, and Communications	14,863	13,634
Depreciation	83,422	80,650
Total Operating Expenses	221,832	207,988
Operating Income	113,107	125,061
NONOPERATING REVENUES / (EXPENSES):		
State Fuel Tax Allocation	3,451	3,459
Investment Earnings Pledged as Security for Revenue Bonds	10,126	7,924
Investment Earnings - Unpledged	11,901	8,785
Gain / (Loss) on Disposals of Capital Assets	(1,038)	123
Ohio Department of Transportation Infrastructure Project Expense	(99,570)	(48,074)
Interest Expense	(99,162)	(97,675)
Total Nonoperating Revenues / (Expenses)	(174,292)	(125,458)
Decrease in Net Position	(61,185)	(397)
Net Position -- Beginning of Year	174,137	212,185
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(216)	(37,651)
Net Position -- Beginning of Year, as Restated	173,921	174,534
Net Position -- End of Year	$ 112,736	$ 174,137

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows *(In Thousands)*

	For the Years Ended	
	12/31/19	**12/31/18**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from Customers	$ 328,421	$ 326,197
Cash Received from Other Operating Revenues	8,348	7,971
Cash Payments for Employee Salaries, Wages and Fringe Benefits	(74,241)	(75,472)
Cash Payments for Goods and Services	(42,982)	(42,208)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	219,546	216,488
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Payments to the Ohio Department of Transportation	(95,330)	(47,707)
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds - Par Amount	–	425,965
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds - Premium / (Discount)	–	56,980
Bond Issuance Costs	–	(1,716)
State Fuel Tax Allocation	3,451	3,459
Net Cash (Used in) / Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	(91,879)	436,981
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	297	504
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds - Par Amount	–	73,880
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds - Premium / (Discount)	–	9,777
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(152,425)	(109,001)
Bond Issuance Costs	–	(319)
Principal Paid on Bonds	(65,700)	(34,775)
Interest Paid on Bonds	(80,911)	(71,127)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(298,739)	(131,061)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest Received on Investments	16,864	13,791
Proceeds from Sale and Maturity of Investments	592,457	345,225
Purchase of Investments	(439,125)	(936,463)
Net Cash Provided by / (Used in) Investing Activities	170,196	(577,447)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(876)	(55,039)
Cash and Cash Equivalents -- Beginning of Year	60,868	115,907
Cash and Cash Equivalents -- End of Year	$ 59,992	$ 60,868
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income	$ 113,107	$ 125,061
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	83,422	80,650
Change in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Accounts Receivable	(78)	(447)
Inventories	(511)	(654)
Other Assets	213	20
Net Pension Asset	82	(264)
Deferred Pension, OPEB and Other Outflows of Resources	(16,004)	17,992
Accounts Payable	5,426	781
Accrued Wages and Benefits	(316)	(75)
Net Pension Liability	42,797	(31,961)
Net OPEB Liability	7,440	3,407
Compensated Absences	173	27
Claims and Judgments	273	(383)
Contamination Remediation Costs Payable	(2,359)	1,770
Other Liabilities	1,622	1,740
Deferred Pension and OPEB Inflows of Resources	(15,741)	18,824
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 219,546	$ 216,488
Noncash Investing and Capital Activities:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	$ 2,968	$ (317)
Disposals / Write-Offs of Capital Assets	(1,334)	(381)
Increase in Capital Assets due to Capitalized Interest Costs	–	(2,807)
(Increase) / Decrease in Capital Assets due to Change in Contracts Payable	(1,172)	(1,101)
Amortization of Bond Premiums and Refunding Losses Classified as Interest Expense	4,204	3,818
Accretion in Capital Appreciation Bonds	23,718	22,364

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statements, the accompanying financial statements include only the accounts and transactions of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission ("Commission", "Ohio Turnpike" or "Turnpike"). Under the criteria specified in these GASB Statements, the Commission is considered a component unit of the State of Ohio because the Governor appoints the voting members of the Commission and the State is financially accountable for the Commission since the State has the potential to receive a financial benefit from the Commission. The Commission has no component units.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by GASB. The statements were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All transactions are accounted for in a single proprietary (enterprise) fund.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB issued GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, which requires governments to recognize their asset retirement obligations as a liability for the first time, In accordance with the statement, the Commission has reported a change in accounting principle adjustment to unrestricted net position of $216,000, which is the net of the asset retirement obligation liability and related deferred outflows of resources as of January 1, 2019.

In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities.* The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The implementation of this Statement had no impact on the Commission's financial statements or disclosures.

In March 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements.* The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The implementation of this Statement had no impact on the Commission's financial statements or disclosures.

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period.* The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Commission adopted this Statement for 2019 and as a result discontinued capitalizing interest on construction projects in 2019.

In August 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests.* The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The implementation of this Statement had no impact on the Commission's financial statements or disclosures.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases.* The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Commission has not determined the impact, if any, that this Statement will have on its financial statements or disclosures.

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations.* The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The Commission has not determined the impact, if any, that this Statement will have on its financial statements or disclosures.

Net Position Classifications

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, require the classification of net position into the following three components:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets – consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balance of borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted – consisting of net position, the use of which is limited by external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

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

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as highly liquid investments, including overnight repurchase agreements, demand deposits, negotiated order of withdrawal accounts, money market funds and certificates of deposit maturing within 90 days of purchase. Commission investments in overnight repurchase agreements, demand deposits and money market mutual funds, which have remaining maturities of one year or less, are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments

In the accompanying Statements of Net Position, investments are comprised of certificates of deposit maturing beyond 90 days of purchase, U.S. instrumentality securities and shares in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio ("STAR Ohio") investment pool. Commission investments in STAR Ohio are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. All other Commission investments are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices with all related investment income, including the change in the fair value of investments and realized gains and losses, reflected in the Commission's net income.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool created pursuant to Ohio statutes and is managed by the Treasurer of the State of Ohio. The Commission does not own identifiable securities of the pool; rather, it participates as a shareholder of the pool. STAR Ohio is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants*. The fair value of the Commission's position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no limitations on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of various tolls, charges and amounts due from individuals, commercial companies and other agencies and concession revenues receivable from operators of food and fuel concessions at the Commission's service plazas. Reserves for uncollectible accounts receivable are established based on specific identification and historical experience.

Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies that are valued at cost (first-in, first-out). The cost of inventory items is recognized as an expense when used.

Property and Depreciation

Property, roadway, and equipment with an original cost of $1,000 or more are capitalized and reported at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred.

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

Description	Years
Buildings, roadway and structures	40
Bridge painting and guardrail	20
Roadway resurfacing	8-12
Building improvements	10
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	5-10

Depreciation expense is included in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Capitalization of Interest

Capitalized interest was included in the cost of constructed assets through December 31, 2018 and is depreciated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of such assets. The amount of interest capitalized was based on the cost of assets under construction and the interest cost of eligible borrowings, less investment earnings, if any, on the related bond proceeds. Interest of $2,807,000 was capitalized for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of net position report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Commission's deferred outflows of resources are related to the net pension liability, net OPEB liability, unamortized refunding gains/losses on debt and asset retirement costs. See Notes 5 and 8 for more information.

Bond Issuance Costs, Discounts / Premiums, and Advance Debt Refundings

Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred. Unamortized bond discounts and premiums are netted against long-term debt. Bond discounts and premiums are amortized to interest expense over the lives of the applicable bonds. Unamortized advance debt refunding losses are classified as deferred outflows of resources and are amortized to interest expense over the shorter of the life of the new debt or the defeased debt.

Compensated Absences

Vacation leave accumulates for all full-time employees of the Commission, ranging from 10 to 25 days per year, and any unused amounts are paid upon retirement or termination. The Commission records a liability for all vacation leave earned.

Sick leave accumulates for all full-time employees of the Commission, at the rate of 15 days per year with additional amounts for overtime worked. A portion of unused sick leave may be payable at the request of an employee or upon termination or retirement. The Commission uses the vesting method to calculate its liability for unused sick leave, to the extent that it is probable that benefits will be paid in cash.

Pensions

Net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) Pension Plan, and additions to/deductions from OPERS' fiduciary net position, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. OPERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full-accrual basis of accounting. Contribution revenue is recorded as contributions are due, pursuant to legal requirements. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized as an expense when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Postemployment Benefit Costs

For purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPERS pension plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. OPERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, OPERS recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Commission reports deferred inflows of resources for certain pension-related and OPEB-related amounts, such as the difference between projected and actual earnings of the plan's investments. More detailed information can be found in Note 5 and 8.

Operating / Nonoperating Activities

Operating revenues and expenses, as reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, are those that result from exchange transactions such as payments received for providing services and payments made for goods and services received.

Tolls, the principal source of Commission operating revenues, are recognized as vehicles use the Turnpike. Tolls are assessed based on the vehicle classification and the distance traveled. On October 1, 2009, the Commission implemented its current toll collection system that includes electronic toll collection in the form of *E-ZPass*®, which is interoperable among a network of 38 northeastern U.S. toll agencies. The current toll collection system uses a methodology that classifies vehicles based upon the number of axles and the height over the first two axles. As an incentive to utilize electronic tolling, toll rates are lower for customers who use *E-ZPass* than for those who pay at the toll booths.

In addition to tolls, the other major source of operating revenue is concessions from the operation of the Commission's service plazas. Concession revenues arise from contracts entered into for the operation of the restaurants and service stations on the Turnpike. The operators pay fees based in part on percentages of gross sales (as defined in the respective contracts). As provided by Ohio law, the Commission also receives nonoperating revenue of five cents in Ohio fuel taxes for each gallon of fuel sold at the Commission's service plazas. The Commission's revenues are recognized when the operators make the sales. All other revenues are recognized when earned.

Operating expenses include the costs of operating and maintaining the Commission's roadway, bridges, toll plazas, maintenance buildings, service plazas and other facilities, as well as administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. The Commission's practice is to first apply restricted resources when expenditures are made for purposes for which both unrestricted and restricted resources are available.

Nonoperating revenue includes revenue from activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, such as the allocation of Ohio fuel tax revenues, investment earnings, payments to the Ohio Department of Transportation (“ODOT”), interest expense and gains/losses on disposals/write-offs of capital assets. The implication is that such activities are derived from more passive efforts related to the acquisition of the revenue, rather than the earning of it.

Use of Estimates

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

(2) DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The Commission had $364,000 and $398,000 in undeposited cash on hand at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The carrying amount of the Commission's deposits as of December 31, 2019 was $1,264,000 as compared to bank balances of $5,295,000. The carrying amount of the Commission's deposits as of December 31, 2018 was $2,950,000 as compared to bank balances of $4,126,000. All of the bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

Investments

The Commission categorizes its fair value measurements at fair value within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

As of December 31, 2019, the Commission’s investments had the following recurring fair value measurements (in thousands):

Investment Type	2019	Level 1	Level 2
Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 164,417	$ –	$ 164,417
Farmer Mac	92,415	–	92,415
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	81,382	–	81,382
United State Treasury Notes	38,921	–	38,921
Federal National Mortgage Association	25,061	–	25,061
United State Treasury Bills	17,488	–	17,488
Total Investments	**$ 419,684**	$ –	**$ 419,684**

As of December 31, 2018, the Commission’s investments had the following recurring fair value measurements (in thousands):

Investment Type	2018	Level 1	Level 2
Federal National Mortgage Association	$ 106,014	$ –	$ 106,014
Farmer Mac	99,726	–	99,726
Federal Home Loan Bank	98,993	–	98,993
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	81,174	–	81,174
Federal Farm Credit Bureau	78,185	–	78,185
United State Treasury Notes	75,885	–	75,885
United State Treasury Bills	10,828	–	10,828
Total Investments	**$ 550,805**	**$ –**	**$ 550,805**

Investments in STAR Ohio of $348,438,000 in 2019 and $365,421,000 in 2018 are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

The U.S. Instrumentalities of $419,684,000 in 2019 and $550,805,000 in 2018 are valued using a matrix pricing model technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

None of the securities with maturities between one and five years are callable within one year from December 31, 2019. None of the securities with maturities between one and five years are callable within one year from December 31, 2018.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Commission's Investment Policy provides that selection of investment maturities be consistent with projected cash requirements and the objective of avoiding the forced sale of securities prior to maturity. In addition, the Commission's Investment Policy and Ohio law prescribe that all Commission investments mature within five years of purchase, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Commission.

As of December 31, 2019, the Commission's investment balances (in thousands) and maturities, excluding call provisions, were as follows:

	Fair	Maturities (in Years)	
Investment Type	**Value**	**Less than 1**	**1-5**
STAR Ohio*	$ 348,438	$ 348,438	$ –
Federal Home Loan Bank	164,417	135,031	29,386
Farmer Mac	92,415	76,432	15,983
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	81,382	81,382	–
Demand Deposit Accounts*	57,422	57,422	–
United States Treasury Notes	38,921	38,921	–
Federal National Mortgage Association	25,061	25,061	–
United States Treasury Bills	17,488	17,488	–
Money Market Mutual Funds*	941	941	–
Total Investments	**$ 826,485**	**$ 781,116**	**$ 45,369**

* Valued at amortized cost

As of December 31, 2018, the Commission's investment balances (in thousands) and maturities, excluding call provisions, were as follows:

	Fair	Maturities (in Years)	
Investment Type	**Value**	**Less than 1**	**1-5**
STAR Ohio*	$ 365,421	$ 365,421	$ –
Federal National Mortgage Association	106,014	81,334	24,680
Farmer Mac	99,726	49,831	49,895
Federal Home Loan Bank	98,993	50,004	48,989
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	81,174	31,420	49,754
Federal Farm Credit Bureau	78,185	78,185	–
United States Treasury Notes	75,885	75,885	–
Demand Deposit Accounts*	56,289	56,289	–
United States Treasury Bills	10,828	10,828	–
Money Market Mutual Funds*	1,314	1,314	–
Total Investments	**$ 973,829**	**$ 800,511**	**$ 173,318**

*Valued at amortized cost

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Commission's Investment Policy authorizes investments in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. agencies and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, STAR Ohio, money market mutual funds, repurchase agreements and General Obligations of the State of Ohio rated AA or higher by a rating service. As of the Statements of Net Position dates, the Commission's investments in U.S. instrumentalities (Federal Home Loan Bank, Farmer Mac, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal National Mortgage Corporation) were all rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's Investor Service. STAR Ohio, as well as the money market mutual funds in which the Commission had investments, were rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a counterparty to a transaction, the Commission will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Commission's Investment Policy requires that all deposits be secured by collateral held in safekeeping for the benefit of the Commission by a Federal Reserve Bank. The Commission's Investment Policy also requires that, excluding Debt Service Fund investments, all U.S. Treasury Obligations, U.S. Agency Obligations, U.S. Instrumentality Obligations, and General Obligations of the State of Ohio purchased by the Commission be held in third-party safekeeping for the benefit of the Commission at a bank or savings and loan association that is eligible to be a depository of public moneys under Section 135.04 of the Ohio Revised Code and that is also authorized under Ohio law to act as trustee for the safekeeping of securities.

On December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, all Commission deposits and investments in demand deposit accounts were secured in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System. Excluding Debt Service Fund investments, all U.S. Instrumentality Obligations held by the Commission were held in safekeeping for the benefit of the Commission by the Trust Department at Key Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, Debt Service Fund investments in U.S. instrumentality securities with fair values totaling $224,503,000 and $238,460,000, respectively, were held by The Huntington National Bank ("Trustee") for the payment of interest and principal on the Commission's outstanding bonds as required by the Commission's Master Trust Agreement as amended and supplemented, see Note 6. Assets held by the Trustee as a custodial agent are considered legally separate from the other assets of The Huntington National Bank.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of investment in a single issuer. The Commission's Investment Policy provides that 100 percent of its average monthly portfolio may be invested in U.S. Treasury Obligations, fixed-rate non-callable U.S. Agency or Instrumentality Obligations, or collateralized overnight repurchase agreements. The Investment Policy further provides that a maximum of 50 percent of its average monthly portfolio may be invested in callable U.S. Agency or Instrumentality Obligations, STAR Ohio or certificates of deposit. The Investment Policy also provides that a maximum of 25 percent of its average monthly portfolio may be invested in variable-rate U.S. Agency or Instrumentality Obligations, uncollateralized repurchase agreements, general obligations of the State of Ohio and money market mutual funds. As of December 31, 2019, more than five percent of the Commission's portfolio was invested in demand deposit accounts and STAR Ohio as well as each of the following U.S. instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Bank, Farmer Mac, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. As of December 31, 2018, more than five percent of the Commission's portfolio was invested in demand deposit accounts and STAR Ohio as well as each of the following U.S. instrumentalities: Federal National Mortgage Association, Farmer Mac, Federal Farm Credit Bureau, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank, and United States Treasury Notes.

(3) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The composition of unrestricted accounts receivable (in thousands) as of December 31, is summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Tolls	$ 15,874	$ 16,051
Concessions	1,637	1,603
Fuel Tax Receivable	502	571
Other	1,155	911
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(96)	(142)
Total Accounts Receivable	**$ 19,072**	**$ 18,994**

4) CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity (in thousands) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	12/31/18	Increases	Decreases	12/31/19
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 38,211	$ 34	$ –	$ 38,245
Construction In Progress	30,457	149,765	(161,915)	18,307
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	68,668	149,799	(161,915)	56,552
Other Capital Assets:				
Roadway and Structures	1,944,300	156,006	(14,209)	2,086,097
Buildings and Improvements	519,691	5,942	(199)	525,434
Machinery and Equipment	93,365	3,765	(2,650)	94,480
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	2,557,356	165,713	(17,058)	2,706,011
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Roadway and Structures	(819,574)	(60,268)	13,002	(866,840)
Buildings and Improvements	(222,249)	(16,376)	163	(238,462)
Machinery and Equipment	(72,877)	(6,778)	2,559	(77,096)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,114,700)	(83,422)	15,724	(1,182,398)
Other Capital Assets, Net	1,442,656	82,291	(1,334)	1,523,613
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 1,511,324**	**$ 232,090**	**$ (163,249)**	**$ 1,580,165**

	Balance 12/31/17	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/18
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 38,211	$ –	$ –	$ 38,211
Construction In Progress	23,464	109,542	(102,549)	30,457
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	61,675	109,542	(102,549)	68,668
Other Capital Assets:				
Roadway and Structures	1,884,643	96,995	(37,338)	1,944,300
Buildings and Improvements	516,982	3,007	(298)	519,691
Machinery and Equipment	91,901	5,917	(4,453)	93,365
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	2,493,526	105,919	(42,089)	2,557,356
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Roadway and Structures	(799,071)	(57,723)	37,220	(819,574)
Buildings and Improvements	(206,392)	(15,985)	128	(222,249)
Machinery and Equipment	(70,292)	(6,942)	4,357	(72,877)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,075,755)	(80,650)	41,705	(1,114,700)
Other Capital Assets, Net	1,417,771	25,269	(384)	1,442,656
Total Capital Assets, Net	**$ 1,479,446**	**$ 134,811**	**$ (102,933)**	**$ 1,511,324**

(5) DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

The composition of deferred outflows of resources (in thousands) as of December 31, is summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Unamortized Refunding Gains/Losses	$ 10,808	$ 15,198
Deferred Pension Outflows of Resources	30,576	15,341
Deferred OPEB Outflows of Resources	3,804	3,021
Deferred Asset Retirement Costs	287	–
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 45,475**	**$ 33,560**

The composition of deferred inflows of resources (in thousands) as of December 31, is summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Deferred Pension Inflows of Resources	$ 3,403	$ 16,661
Deferred OPEB Inflows of Resources	576	3,059
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 3,979**	**$ 19,720**

(6) LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In accordance with Ohio law and the Commission's Amended and Restated Master Trust Agreement ("Senior Lien Trust Agreement"), dated April 8, 2013, as amended by the Nineteenth through Twenty-second Supplemental Trust Agreements, and the Junior Lien Master Trust Agreement ("Junior Lien Trust Agreement"), dated August 1, 2013, as amended by the First and Second supplemental Junior Lien Trust Agreements (collectively, the "Trust Agreements") the Commission has issued revenue bonds payable solely from the Commission's System Pledged Revenues, as defined by the Trust Agreements. The bond proceeds have been used to either help fund the purchase or construction of capital assets, to refund other Turnpike revenue bonds or to fund infrastructure projects constructed by ODOT. Gross Pledged Revenues include tolls, special toll permits, certain realized investment earnings, appropriations from ODOT (if any), and revenue derived from leases, licenses, royalties, advertising, miscellaneous sales, fees, charges and certain concession revenues. The Commission's outstanding bonds do not constitute general obligations of the Commission or the State of Ohio. Neither the general credit of the Commission nor the State of Ohio is pledged for the payment of the bonds.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreements, the Commission covenants to charge and collect sufficient tolls in order that annual Gross Pledged Revenues equal at least the sum of the following: 1) annual operating, maintenance and administrative costs paid from Pledged Revenues; 2) required deposits to maintain an expense reserve account equal to one-twelfth of budgeted annual operating, maintenance and administrative costs paid from Pledged Revenues; 3) budgeted annual amounts for renewal and replacement costs; and 4) composite annual debt service on its outstanding bonds.

The Commission also covenants that its System Pledged Revenues (annual Gross Pledged Revenues less annual operating, maintenance and administrative costs paid from Pledged Revenues and the required annual deposit to the expense reserve account) will equal at least 120 percent of the composite annual net debt service on its outstanding bonds. The Commission also covenants that its System Pledged Revenues during the fiscal year immediately preceding the issuance of additional senior lien bonds, or during any 12 consecutive calendar months selected by the Commission out of the 15 consecutive calendar months immediately preceding such issuance, will equal at least 150 percent of the maximum annual debt service on its senior lien bonds then outstanding and the senior lien bonds proposed to be issued. The Commission also covenants that, based on reasonable assumptions, its System Pledged Revenues are projected to be at least 150 percent of composite annual debt service for the then current year and each successive year during which the junior lien bonds then outstanding, the senior lien bonds then outstanding, the junior lien bonds proposed to be issued and any senior lien bonds then proposed to be issued will be outstanding.

The Commission also covenants that prior to reducing any toll rates on other than a temporary basis, it will engage the services of an independent consultant to estimate the Commission's Gross Pledged Revenues for each year during which Commission bonds are scheduled to be outstanding and, based on these estimated revenues, the Commission covenants that its System Pledged Revenues will equal at least 150 percent of its net composite annual debt service for each year during which Commission bonds are scheduled to be outstanding. The Commission has reviewed its bond covenants and determined that it is in compliance for 2019 and 2018.

In addition, the Commission has, by resolution, declared its intention as a matter of policy to use its best efforts to maintain a ratio of System Pledged Revenues to net senior lien debt service of at least 200 percent. Other than in connection with the issuance of additional bonds or the implementation of a toll reduction on other than a temporary basis, the Commission has no obligation to meet such coverage levels or to maintain a policy of doing so, and the Commission may rescind that policy at any time.

The Senior Lien Trust Agreement requires the Commission to establish and maintain a Debt Service Reserve Account ("DSRA") equal to the maximum annual debt service on its outstanding senior lien bonds. The senior lien DSRA may be funded either with cash or one or more Reserve Account Credit Facilities obtained from an issuer that has been assigned one of the two highest ratings by at least two rating agencies. Due to the downgrade in the credit rating of the issuers of the Commission's Reserve Account Credit Facilities, the Commission has fully funded its DSRA with cash. Those funds were invested and are included in Investments, at Fair Value in restricted current assets.

The Junior Lien Trust Agreement requires the Commission to establish and maintain a DSRA equal to the average annual debt service on its outstanding junior lien bonds. The junior lien DSRA may be funded either with cash or one or more Reserve Account Credit Facilities obtained from an issuer that has been assigned one of the two highest ratings by at least two rating agencies. In connection with the issuance of its junior lien bonds, the Commission has deposited $110,294,000 of junior lien bond proceeds into its junior lien DSRA, which is restricted for debt service. Those funds were invested and are included in Investments, at Fair Value in restricted current assets.

On February 15, 2018, the Commission issued $73,880,000 par amount of State of Ohio Turnpike Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A, pursuant to the Commission's Master Trust Agreement, as amended and supplemented, and the Twenty-Second Supplemental Trust Agreement dated February 15, 2018, for the purpose of funding Turnpike capital projects. On February 15, 2018, the Commission also issued $425,965,000 par amount of State of Ohio Turnpike Junior Lien Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A, pursuant to the Commission's Junior Lien Master Trust Agreement, as amended and supplemented, and the Second Supplemental Junior Lien Trust Agreement dated February 15, 2018, for the purpose of funding Infrastructure Projects.

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, on February 13, 2020, the Commission issued $81,465,000 par amount of State of Ohio Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series A and $376,850,000 par amount of State of Ohio Turnpike Junior Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series A for the purpose of advance refunding all of the Ohio Turnpike Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series A and $340,000,000 of the State of Ohio Turnpike Junior Lien Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series A Term Bonds due 2048.

The Commission decreased its total future debt service payments by $139,844,000 as a result of the advance refunding which is a net present value savings of $87,325,000.

None of the Commission's long-term obligations are direct borrowings or direct placements.

Changes in long-term obligations (in thousands) for 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Balance 12/31/18	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/19	Amounts Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds Payable:					
Principal Payable	$ 2,046,246	$ 23,718	$ (65,700)	$ 2,004,264	$ 32,045
Unamortized Premiums - Net	111,574	–	(8,593)	102,981	–
Total Revenue Bonds Payable	2,157,820	23,718	(74,293)	2,107,245	32,045
Net Pension Liability	59,687	42,797	–	102,484	–
Net OPEB Liability	41,058	7,440	–	48,498	–
Compensated Absences	10,591	5,729	(5,555)	10,765	4,771
Claims and Judgments	1,858	11,701	(11,428)	2,131	1,474
Contamination Remediation	2,995	–	(2,359)	636	616
Totals	**$ 2,274,009**	**$ 91,385**	**$ (93,635)**	**$ 2,271,759**	**$ 38,906**

	Balance 12/31/17	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/18	Amounts Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds Payable:					
Principal Payable	$ 1,558,812	$ 522,209	$ (34,775)	$ 2,046,246	$ 65,700
Unamortized Premiums - Net	50,622	66,757	(5,805)	111,574	–
Total Revenue Bonds Payable	1,609,434	588,966	(40,580)	2,157,820	65,700
Net Pension Liability	91,648	–	(31,961)	59,687	–
Net OPEB Liability	–	41,058	–	41,058	–
Compensated Absences	10,564	5,739	(5,712)	10,591	4,805
Claims and Judgments	2,241	11,641	(12,024)	1,858	1,390
Contamination Remediation	1,225	1,902	(132)	2,995	2,914
Totals	**$ 1,715,112**	**$ 649,306**	**$ (90,409)**	**$ 2,274,009**	**$ 74,809**

Revenue bonds, payable (in thousands) as of December 31, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	Original Amount	Average Yield	Bonds Payable
Senior Lien Debt			
1998 Series A:			
Serial Bonds maturing through 2021	$ 168,180		$ 49,025
Term Bonds due 2024 and 2026	130,395		130,395
Total 1998 Series A	298,575	4.84%	179,420
2010 Series A:			
Serial Bonds maturing 2021	93,920		2,295
Term Bonds due 2031	37,370		19,355
	131,290	4.08%	21,650
2013 Series A:			
Term Bonds due 2048	73,495	4.96%	73,495
2017 Series A:			
Serial Bonds maturing through 2031	114,670	1.89%	113,265
2018 Series A:			
Serial Bonds maturing through 2046	73,880	3.97%	73,880
Total Senior Lien Principal Issued/Outstanding	$ 691,910	4.09%	$ 461,710

	Original Amount	Average Yield	Bonds Payable
Junior Lien Debt			
2013 Series A:			
Serial Bonds maturing 2019 through 2033	256,195		248,125
Term Bonds due 2039	113,075		113,075
Term Bonds due 2048	340,000		340,000
Capital Appreciation Bonds maturing 2036 through 2043	140,543		207,404
Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds maturing 2034 through 2036	145,000		207,985
	994,813	5.50%	1,116,589
2018 Series A:			
Serial Bonds maturing through 2046	425,965	3.61%	425,965
Total Junior Lien Principal Issued/Outstanding	1,420,778	5.07%	1,542,554
Total Principal Issued/Outstanding	$ 2,112,688	4.93%	$ 2,004,264
Add:			
Unamortized bond premiums - net			102,981
Total Revenue Bonds Payable			**$ 2,107,245**

Minimum principal and interest payments (in thousands) on revenue bonds payable are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 32,045	$ 78,386	$ 110,431
2021	34,380	76,623	111,003
2022	41,545	74,745	116,290
2023	47,655	79,650	127,305
2024	53,705	84,092	137,797
2025 - 2029	286,370	378,406	664,776
2030 - 2034	443,660	303,640	747,300
2035 - 2039	408,768	359,935	768,703
2040 - 2044	272,326	451,727	724,053
2045 - 2048	383,810	37,104	420,914
Totals	**$ 2,004,264**	**$ 1,924,308**	**$ 3,928,572**

Pollution Remediation Obligation

The Commission has recorded a liability for pollution (including contamination) remediation obligations, which are obligations to address current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. The liability includes estimated contamination remediation costs to collect and dispose of slag leachate as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency estimated at $621,000 and $1,942,000 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively and estimated contamination remediation costs to remediate soil and underground water contamination from underground petroleum storage tanks as required by the Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations of $15,000 and $1,053,000 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The liability was estimated using the expected cash flow technique. The pollution remediation obligation is an estimate and is subject to changes resulting from price increases or decreases, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations.

(7) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The Commission has commitments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 of approximately $51,381,000 and $93,845,000, respectively for capital projects as well as major repairs and replacements. It is anticipated that these commitments will be financed from the Commission's cash balances. However, at the discretion of the Commission, additional bonds may be issued in the future to finance a portion of these costs.

In addition, the Commission has issued purchase orders for goods and services not received amounting to approximately $10,793,000 and $8,364,000 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Litigation

The nature of the Commission's operations sometimes subjects the Commission to litigation, typically from daily operations of vehicles, equipment and from customer incidents. The management and the General Counsel for the Commission are of the opinion that any unfavorable outcome of such claims in excess of insurance coverage will not result in a material adverse effect on the Commission's financial position or results of operations.

Environmental Matters

Due to the nature of operations at the Commission's service plazas and maintenance buildings, which include vehicle fueling facilities, the Commission may encounter fuel leaks or spills. The Commission, however, participates in the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Release Compensation Board, which limits the Commission's financial liability to $55,000 per incident, up to a maximum reimbursement of $1,000,000 per incident or $2,000,000 per calendar year. The Commission is unaware of any incidents that will exceed these limits.

Collective Bargaining

Approximately 420 full-time, nonsupervisory, field employees in the Commission's Toll Operations and Maintenance Departments, approximately 183 part-time, nonsupervisory, field employees in the Toll Operations Department and approximately nine full-time radio operators are represented by the Teamsters Local Union No. 436, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In May 2017, the Commission ratified a three-year collective bargaining agreement with the full-time employees that is effective for the period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019. The agreement includes annual wage increases of 2 percent effective January 1, 2017, January 14, 2018 and January 13, 2019 for full-time employees. The Commission's agreement with the part-time employees for the same time period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019 also includes annual wage increases of 2 percent effective January 1, 2017, January 14, 2018 and January 13, 2019. The Commission's agreement with the radio operator employees for the same time period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019 includes annual wage increases of 3 percent effective January 1, 2017, December 17, 2017 and January 13, 2019. As of December 31, 2019, the Commission was in negotiations with the Union on a new three-year collective bargaining agreement.

(8) PENSION PLAN AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLANS

Plan Description

The Commission participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS), statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system governed by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) that covers substantially all employees of the Commission. The system provides retirement, survivor, and disability benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. The system also provides post-employment health care benefits (including Medicare B premiums) to retirees and beneficiaries who elect to receive those benefits.

OPERS administers three separate pension plans as follows:

A) The Traditional Pension Plan ("TP") – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan.

B) The Member-Directed Plan ("MD") – a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the MD Plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings.

C) The Combined Plan ("CO") – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the CO Plan, OPERS invests employer contributions to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to, but less than, the TP Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which are self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of-living adjustments to members of the TP and CO Plans. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits.

Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code ("ORC"). The OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtm, making a written request to the OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (800) 222-7377.

Pension Benefits

Plan benefits are established under Chapter 145 of the ORC, as amended by Substitute Senate Bill 343 in 2012. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. Members eligible to retire under the law in effect prior to Senate Bill 343 or who will be eligible to retire no later than five years after January 7, 2013, comprise Transition Group A. Members with 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013, or who will be eligible to retire no later than 10 years after January 7, 2013, are included in Transition Group B. Those members who are not in Group A or B or were hired after January 7, 2013, are in Transition Group C. 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 Senate Bill 343.

Group A	Group B	Group C
Age and Service Requirements:		
Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service
Formula:		
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

A plan member who becomes disabled before age 60 or at any age, depending on when the member entered the plan, and has completed 60 contributing months is eligible for a disability benefit.

A death benefit of $500 to $2,500 is determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree. Benefits may transfer to a beneficiary upon death with 1.5 years of service credits with the plan obtained within the last 2.5 years, except for law enforcement and public safety personnel who are eligible immediately upon employment.

Benefit terms provide for annual cost of living adjustments to each employee's retirement allowance after the employee's retirement date. Retirement benefits for the defined benefit portion of the plan increase three percent annually of the original base amount regardless of changes in the Consumer Price Index, for those who retired prior to January 7, 2013. For those retiring after January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the increase will be based on the average increase in the Consumer Price Index.

OPEB Benefits

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health plan, which includes medical, prescription drug program, and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, for qualifying members of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including postemployment healthcare coverage.

To qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age-and-service retirees under the Traditional and Combined plans must have 20 years of qualifying Ohio service credit with a minimum age of 60, or 30 or more years of qualifying service at any age. Healthcare coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The healthcare coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an OPEB as described in GASB Statement No. 75.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Contributions

State retirement law requires contributions by covered employees and their employers, and Chapter 3307 of the ORC limits the maximum rate of contributions. The retirement boards of the systems individually set contributions rates within the allowable limits. The adequacy of employer contribution rates is determined annually by actuarial valuation using the entry age normal cost method. Under these provisions, each employer's contribution is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance a portion of the unfunded accrued liability.

Member contributions are 10 percent of gross wages for all plans, set at the maximums authorized by the ORC. The plans' 2019 and 2018 employer contribution rates on covered payroll are as follows:

	Pension	Post-retirement Health Care	Total
2019	14.00%	– %	14.00%
2018	14.00%	– %	14.00%

The Commission's contributions to the OPERS for the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were $7,209,000 and $7,300,000, respectively, equal to 100 percent of the required contributions for each year. Contributions to the member-directed plan for 2019 were $273,000 made by the Commission and $195,000 made by plan members. The Commission's contributions to OPERS for the OPEB plan for the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were $0, $0, and $537,000, respectively, equal to 100 percent of the required contributions for each year. At December 31, 2019, there was $490,000 in amounts due to OPERS for employee and employer contributions included in Accrued Wages and Benefits on the Statement of Net Position.

Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense

The net pension asset/liability was measured as of December 31, 2018. The total pension asset/liability used to calculate the net pension asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. The Commission's proportion of the net asset/liability is based on the Commission's share of contributions to the plan as compared to the total contributions of employers and all non-employer contributing entities. Total pension expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were $21,607,000 and $11,887,000, respectively.

At December 31, 2019, the Commission reported the following information related to the proportionate share of the net pension liability and pension expense:

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	0.374194%	0.338199%
Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset)	$102,484,000	$ (386,000)
Pension Expense	$ 21,502,000	$ 105,000

At December 31, 2018, the Commission reported the following information related to the proportionate share of the net pension liability and pension expense:

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	0.380459%	0.334825%
Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset)	$ 59,687,000	$ (468,000)
Pension Expense	$ 11,811,000	$ 76,000

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

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

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Traditional Plan**	**Combined Plan**	**Total**
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 5,000	$ 32,000	$ 37,000
Change in Assumptions	8,922,000	87,000	9,009,000
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	13,910,000	84,000	13,994,000
Change in Employer's Proportionate Share	39,000	15,000	54,000
Contributions subsequent to the Measurement Date	7,009,000	473,000	7,482,000
Total	**$ 29,885,000**	**$ 691,000**	**$ 30,576,000**

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**Traditional Plan**	**Combined Plan**	**Total**
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 1,346,000	$ 154,000	$ 1,500,000
Change in Employer's Proportionate Share	1,899,000	4,000	1,903,000
	$ 3,245,000	**$ 158,000**	**$ 3,403,000**

At December 31, 2018, the Commission reports deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Traditional Plan**	**Combined Plan**	**Total**
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 61,000	$ 24,000	$ 85,000
Change in Assumptions	7,133,000	41,000	7,174,000
Change in Employer's Proportionate Share	498,000	16,000	514,000
Contributions subsequent to the Measurement Date	7,106,000	462,000	7,568,000
Total	**$ 14,798,000**	**$ 543,000**	**$ 15,341,000**

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**Traditional Plan**	**Combined Plan**	**Total**
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 1,176,000	$ 136,000	$ 1,312,000
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	12,814,000	75,000	12,889,000
Change in Employer's Proportionate Share	2,459,000	1,000	2,460,000
	$ 16,449,000	**$ 212,000**	**$ 16,661,000**

Deferred Outflows of Resources of $7,482,000 related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31:	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
2020	$ 7,722,000	$ 20,000
2021	4,149,000	3,000
2022	1,291,000	5,000
2023	6,469,000	31,000
2024	–	(4,000)
Thereafter	–	5,000
	$ 19,631,000	$ 60,000

Net OPEB Liability, Deferrals, and OPEB Expense

The net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2018. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The Commission’s proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of its long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating reporting units, actuarially determined.

At December 31, the Commission reported the following information related to the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability:

	2019	2018
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	0.371987%	0.378091%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 48,498,000	$ 41,058,000

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of $4,176,000. At December 31, 2019, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 17,000	$ 132,000
Change in Assumptions	1,564,000	–
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	2,223,000	–
Changes in Employer's Proportionate Share	–	444,000
Total	**$ 3,804,000**	**$ 576,000**

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of $3,444,000. At December 31, 2018, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 32,000	$ –
Change in Assumptions	2,989,000	–
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	–	3,059,000
Total	**$ 3,021,000**	**$ 3,059,000**

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

Year Ended December 31:	Traditional Plan
2020	$ 1,520,000
2021	228,000
2022	360,000
2023	1,120,000
2024	–
Thereafter	–
	$ 3,228,000

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability and OPEB liability is based on the results of an actuarial valuation determined using the following actuarial assumptions for 2018, applied to all periods included in the measurement on December 31, 2019:

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Salary Increases (includes Wage Inflation)	3.25% - 10.75%	3.25% - 8.25%
Investment Rate of Return-Pension	7.20%	7.20%
Investment Rate of Return-OPEB	6.00%	6.00%
COLA	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
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	10.00% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029	10.00% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2029
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Valuation Date-Pension	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2018
Valuation Date-OPEB	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2017

The following are the actuarial assumptions for 2017, applied to all periods included in the measurement on December 31, 2018:

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%
Salary Increases (includes Wage Inflation)	3.25% - 10.75%	3.25% - 8.25%
Investment Rate of Return-Pension	7.50%	7.50%
Investment Rate of Return-OPEB	6.50%	6.50%
COLA	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
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	7.50% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028	7.50% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age	Individual Entry Age
Valuation Date-Pension	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2017
Valuation Date-OPEB	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2016

For both tables, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the PR-2014 Disabled mortality table. The Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables were adjusted for mortality improvements back to the observation period base year of 2006, and then established the base year as 2010 for females, and 2015 for males.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted in 2016, for the five-year period 2011 through 2015.

Discount Rate

The discount rates used to measure the total pension liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018 were 7.20 percent and 7.50 percent, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates for all plans. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current active and inactive employees. 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.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liabilities/(assets) were 3.96 percent and 3.85 percent for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates for all plans. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make all projected future benefit payments for current active and inactive employees. Therefore, a blended rate was used, which consisted of the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments for the funded benefit payments of 6.00 and 6.50 percent and the Fidelity 20-year Municipal General Obligation AA Index rate of 3.71 percent and 3.31 percent at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. At December 31, 2019, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date. At December 31, 2018, 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.

Projected Cash Flows

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan and OPEB plan investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized for the year ended December 31, 2019 in the following table:

	Defined Benefit Portfolio		Health Care Portfolio	
	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.79%	34.00%	2.42%
Domestic Equity	19.00%	6.21%	21.00%	6.21%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Private Equity	10.00%	10.81%	0.00%	0.00%
International Equities	20.00%	7.83%	22.00%	7.83%
REIT's	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%	5.98%
Other Investments	18.00%	5.50%	17.00%	5.57%
Total	**100.00%**	**5.95%**	**100.00%**	**5.16%**

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized for the year ended December 31, 2018 in the following table:

	Defined Benefit Portfolio		Health Care Portfolio	
	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.20%	34.00%	1.88%
Domestic Equity	20.70%	6.37%	21.00%	6.37%
Real Estate	10.00%	5.26%	0.00%	0.00%
Private Equity	10.00%	8.97%	0.00%	0.00%
International Equities	18.30%	7.88%	22.00%	7.88%
REIT's	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%	5.91%
Other Investments	18.00%	5.26%	17.00%	5.39%
Total	**100.00%**	**5.66%**	**100.00%**	**4.98%**

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate listed below, as well as what the Commission's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percentage point lower or 1.00 percentage point higher than the current rate:

2019	**1 Percentage-Point Decrease (6.2%)**	**Current Discount Rate (7.2%)**	**1 Percentage-Point Increase (8.2%)**
Net Pension Liability Traditional	$ 151,399,000	$ 102,484,000	$ 61,836,000
Net Pension (Asset) Combined	$ (129,000)	$ (386,000)	$ (575,000)

2018	**1 Percentage-Point Decrease (6.5%)**	**Current Discount Rate (7.5%)**	**1 Percentage-Point Increase (8.5%)**
Net Pension Liability Traditional	$ 105,988,000	$ 59,687,000	$ 21,085,000
Net Pension (Asset) Combined	$ (255,000)	$ (468,000)	$ (617,000)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Commission, calculated using the discount rate listed below, as well as what the Commission's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percentage point lower or 1.00 percentage point higher than the current rate:

2019	**1 Percentage-Point Decrease (2.96%)**	**Current Discount Rate (3.96%)**	**1 Percentage-Point Increase (4.96%)**
Net OPEB Liability	$ 62,047,000	$ 48,498,000	$ 37,723,000

2018	**1 Percentage-Point Decrease (2.85%)**	**Current Discount Rate (3.85%)**	**1 Percentage-Point Increase (4.85%)**
Net OPEB Liability	$ 54,547,000	$ 41,058,000	$ 30,145,000

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Commission, calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate listed below, as well as what the Commission's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.00 percentage point lower or 1.00 percentage point higher than the current rate:

2019	1 Percentage-Point Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1 Percentage-Point Increase
Net OPEB Liability	$ 46,617,000	$ 48,498,000	$ 50,665,000

2018	1 Percentage-Point Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1 Percentage-Point Increase
Net OPEB Liability	$ 39,284,000	$ 41,058,000	$ 42,891,000

Pension Plan and OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPERS financial report. You may obtain a copy of their report by visiting the OPERS Web site at https://www.opers.org/financial/report.shtml.

(9) PAYMENTS FOR STATE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

On April 1, 2013, Ohio Governor John Kasich signed Am. Sub. H.B. 51 (H.B. 51) into law, creating a "public-public" partnership between the Commission and the Ohio Department of Transportation ("ODOT"). Effective July 1, 2013, H.B. 51 authorized the Commission to issue Turnpike Revenue Bonds as a means of funding certain transportation infrastructure projects ("Infrastructure Projects") as defined under Chapter 5537 of the Ohio Revised Code. H.B. 51 was enacted by the Ohio General Assembly to implement the Ohio Jobs and Transportation Plan proposed by Governor Kasich to address a significant funding shortfall announced by ODOT in January 2012 that would have required postponement of significant Ohio transportation projects. The plan contemplates the issuance of a total of $1.5 billion of Turnpike revenue bonds for transportation projects between 2013 and 2018. Under H.B. 51, the Director of ODOT can apply to the Commission for funding for Infrastructure Projects provided those projects: 1) have been approved by the Transportation Review Advisory Council ("TRAC") that oversees a project selection process for major new transportation projects and; 2) have a "nexus" to the Turnpike System.

On July 15, 2013, the Commission's Board approved the issuance of the 2013 Junior Lien Bonds in order to fund $930 million in Infrastructure Projects. In August 2013, the Director of ODOT submitted funding requests for Infrastructure Projects to the Commission for consideration and, on September 16, 2013, the Commission's Board approved the funding of a list of Infrastructure Projects totaling $930 million. Through December 31, 2019, ODOT has expended $922,518,000 on Infrastructure Projects and the Commission has reimbursed ODOT $922,104,000 for ODOT's expenditures on these projects. It is anticipated that the entire $930 million in 2013 Junior Lien Bond Proceeds will be paid to ODOT by the end of 2020. The status of the funding (in thousands) of each infrastructure project as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

County	Project	Approved Amount	Amount Expended by ODOT	Infrastructure Funds Paid to ODOT
Cuyahoga	I-90 Innerbelt Bridge	$ 275,020	$ 274,373	$ 273,959
Cuyahoga	Opportunity Corridor	14,000	13,609	13,609
Erie	US 250 Widening	14,000	14,000	14,000
Hancock/Wood	I-75 Widening	283,280	280,104	280,104
Lorain	SR 57	16,500	16,500	16,500
Lucas	I-75 and I-475 Interchange	122,200	122,200	122,200
Lucas	I-475 and Rt 20 Interchange	27,500	25,478	25,478
Lucas	I-75 Widening	63,000	63,000	63,000
Mahoning/Trumbull	I-80 Widening	65,500	65,500	65,500
Summit	I-271 Widening	49,000	47,754	47,754
		$ 930,000	**$ 922,518**	**$ 922,104**

In late 2017, ODOT submitted funding requests for two additional projects on I-75 in Lucas and Wood Counties, which, on December 18, 2017, the Commission determined have the proper nexus for funding with Infrastructure funds. On February 15, 2018, the Commission issued 2018 Junior Lien Bonds that generated proceeds of $450 million in order to fund these two projects along with the Opportunity Corridor project in Cuyahoga County. The status of the funding (in thousands) of each of these infrastructure projects as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

County	Project	Approved Amount	Amount Expended by ODOT	Infrastructure Funds Paid to ODOT
Wood/Lucas	I-75 Reconstruction	$ 90,000	$ 23,553	$ 18,611
Lucas	I-75 Reconstruction	160,000	56,496	52,270
Cuyahoga	Opportunity Corridor	200,000	35,902	32,524
		$ 450,000	**$ 115,951**	**$ 103,405**

10) RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commission is self-insured for workers' compensation and vehicle damage claims. The Commission is also self-insured for employee health claims, up to a maximum of $250,000 per covered person per contract year. Employee health benefits are not subject to any lifetime maximum benefit payments.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Claim liabilities are based upon the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims, net of any subrogation recoveries from third parties, including specific incremental claim adjustment expenses.

“Claims and Judgments” as of December 31 of each year in the accompanying Statements of Net Position are comprised of the estimated liability for workers' compensation claims, the estimated liability for employee health claims, and the estimated liability for miscellaneous claims and judgments. The Commission is unaware of any unaccrued vehicle damage or unasserted workers' compensation claims as of December 31, 2019.

Claims and Judgments (in thousands) for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2019	2018
Workers' compensation claims	$ 859	$ 816
Employee health claims	998	1,002
Miscellaneous claims and judgments	274	40
Total	**$ 2,131**	**$ 1,858**

Changes in the liability for estimated workers’ compensation claims, employee health claims and miscellaneous claims and judgments (in thousands) for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	Claims Payable- Beginning of Year	Current Claims	Claims Payments	Claims Payable- End of Year
2019	$ 1,858	$ 11,701	$ 11,428	$ 2,131
2018	$ 2,241	$ 11,773	$ 12,156	$ 1,858
2017	$ 1,798	$ 13,571	$ 13,128	$ 2,241

The Commission purchases commercial insurance policies in varying amounts for general liability, vehicle liability, bridges, use and occupancy, damage to capital assets other than vehicles, and public officials and employee liability coverage. Paid claims have not exceeded the limits of the Commission’s commercial insurance policies for each of the last three fiscal years. The Commission also pays unemployment claims to the State of Ohio as incurred.

11) SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The United States and the State of Ohio declared a state of emergency in early March 2020 due to the global Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. The financial impact of COVID-19 will impact subsequent periods of the Commission. The impact on the Commission’s future operating costs, revenues, and any recovery from emergency funding, either federal or state, cannot be estimated.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Net Pension Liability *Last Five Fiscal Years* *

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System As of the Current Measurement Date (Dollars in Thousands)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Asset / Liability					
Traditional Plan	0.374194%	0.380459%	0.403586%	0.392329%	0.398393%
Combined Plan	0.338199%	0.334825%	0.364018%	0.365870%	0.373154%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Asset / (Liability)					
Traditional Plan	$ (102,484)	$ (59,687)	$ (91,648)	$ (67,956)	$ (48,051)
Combined Plan	$ 386	$ 468	$ 204	$ 178	$ 143
Employer's Covered Payroll					
Traditional Plan	$ 50,023	$ 50,288	$ 52,172	$ 48,829	$ 48,843
Combined Plan	$ 1,475	$ 1,371	$ 1,417	$ 1,332	$ 1,242
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability / (Asset) as a percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll					
Traditional Plan	204.87%	118.69%	175.67%	139.17%	98.38%
Combined Plan	(26.17%)	(34.14%)	(14.40%)	(13.36%)	(11.51%)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability					
Traditional Plan	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%
Combined Plan	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%

* *The amounts presented for the current calendar year were determined as of the previous calendar year-end. Information prior to 2014 is not available.*

Schedule of Net OPEB Liability *Last Two Fiscal Years* *

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System As of the Current Measurement Date (Dollars in Thousands)

	2018	2017
Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.371987%	0.378091%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	$ 48,498	$ 41,058
Employer's Covered Payroll	$ 51,498	$ 51,987
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll	94.17%	78.98%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.33%	54.14%

* *The amounts presented for the current calendar year were determined as of the previous calendar year-end. Information prior to 2017 is not available.*

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions *Last Five Fiscal Years* *

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System *(Dollars in Thousands)*

Traditional Plan	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutory Required Employer Contribution	$ 7,003	$ 7,076	$ 6,538	$ 6,261	$ 5,859
Actual Employer Contributions Received	7,003	7,076	6,538	6,261	5,859
Difference	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	$ 50,023	$ 50,541	$ 50,288	$ 52,172	$ 48,829
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Combined Plan	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutory Required Employer Contribution	$ 207	$ 202	$ 178	$ 170	$ 160
Actual Employer Contributions Received	207	202	178	170	160
Difference	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	$ 1,475	$ 1,446	$ 1,371	$ 1,417	$ 1,332
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%

* *Information prior to 2015 is not available.*

Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions *Last Two Fiscal Years* *

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System *(Dollars in Thousands)*

	2019	2018
Statutory Required Employer Contribution	$ -	$ -
Actual Employer Contributions Received	-	-
Difference	$ -	$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	$ 51,498	$ 51,987
Actual Employer Contributions Received as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%

* *Information prior to 2018 is not available.*

Notes to required supplementary information:

Changes of benefit terms.

There w ere no changes in benefit terms affecting the OPERS plans for the plan years ended December 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

Changes of assumptions.

During the plan year ended December 31, 2016, there w ere changes to several assumptions for OPERS. The w age inflation dropped from 3.75 percent to 3.25 percent. The projected salary increase range changed from 4.25-10.05 percent to 3.25-10.75 percent. The mortality tables used changed from RP-2000 to RP-2014.

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Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Statistical Section

The objective of the statistical section is to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context, and detail to further their understanding and assessment of the Commission's economic condition. This additional information includes:

- Financial trend detail intended to show changes in the Commission's financial position over time;
- Revenue capacity detail intended to show factors affecting the Commission's ability to generate its own-source revenues;
- Debt capacity detail intended to show the Commission's debt burden and its ability to issue additional debt;
- Demographic and economic detail intended to 1) show the socioeconomic environment within which the Commission operates, and 2) provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial statement information over time and among governmental entities; and
- Operating detail intended to provide contextual information about the Commission's operations, resources and economic condition.

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Statements of Net Position *Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)*

	12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Current Assets:			
Unrestricted Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments, at Fair Value	$ 230,972	$ 258,048	$ 192,939
Other	26,071	25,698	24,603
Total Unrestricted Current Assets	**257,043**	**283,746**	**217,542**
Restricted Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments, at Fair Value	82,101	111,454	69,299
Other	1,892	1,955	453
Total Restricted Current Assets	**83,993**	**113,409**	**69,752**
Total Current Assets	**341,036**	**397,155**	**287,294**
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Investments, at Fair Value	515,041	607,592	177,255
Other	386	468	204
Capital Assets, Net	1,580,165	1,511,324	1,479,446
Total Noncurrent Assets	**2,095,592**	**2,119,384**	**1,656,905**
Total Assets	**2,436,628**	**2,516,539**	**1,944,199**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**45,475**	**33,560**	**53,540**
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 2,482,103**	**$ 2,550,099**	**$ 1,997,739**
Liabilities and Net Position			
Current Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities Payable from Unrestricted Assets:			
Accounts, Wages and Benefits Payable	$ 24,446	$ 19,336	$ 18,630
Other	27,563	28,189	24,588
Total Current Liabilities Payable from Unrestricted Assets	**52,009**	**47,525**	**43,218**
Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets:			
Wages and Benefits Payable and Retained Amounts	5,294	4,122	3,021
Infrastructure Funds Payable to Ohio Department of Transportation	12,961	8,721	8,354
Interest Payable	29,710	30,974	22,201
Bonds Payable	32,045	65,700	34,775
Total Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	**80,010**	**109,517**	**68,351**
Total Current Liabilities	**132,019**	**157,042**	**111,569**
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Bonds Payable	2,075,200	2,092,120	1,574,659
Other	158,169	107,080	98,430
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**2,233,369**	**2,199,200**	**1,673,089**
Total Liabilities	**2,365,388**	**2,356,242**	**1,784,658**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**3,979**	**19,720**	**896**
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	**2,369,367**	**2,375,962**	**1,785,554**
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,093,939	965,814	981,297
Restricted for Debt Service	198,554	210,083	172,358
Restricted for Capital Projects	16	8,720	-
Unrestricted	(1,179,773)	(1,010,480)	(941,470)
Total Net Position	**112,736**	**174,137**	**212,185**
Total Liabilities and Net Position	**$ 2,482,103**	**$ 2,550,099**	**$ 1,997,739**

12/31/16	12/31/15	12/31/14	12/31/13	12/31/12	12/31/11	12/31/10
$ 168,882	$ 173,290	$ 174,408	$ 167,225	$ 157,364	$ 138,678	$ 150,594
24,995	24,986	23,002	20,292	22,000	21,721	19,925
193,877	**198,276**	**197,410**	**187,517**	**179,364**	**160,399**	**170,519**
83,820	85,380	75,205	57,594	38,493	43,212	40,123
551	2,366	1,349	1,310	32	101	344
84,371	**87,746**	**76,554**	**58,904**	**38,525**	**43,313**	**40,467**
278,248	**286,022**	**273,964**	**246,421**	**217,889**	**203,712**	**210,986**
284,135	564,336	870,981	1,072,531	6,269	-	-
178	143	-	-	-	-	-
1,461,604	1,407,745	1,371,393	1,343,471	1,306,929	1,276,325	1,234,535
1,745,917	**1,972,224**	**2,242,374**	**2,416,002**	**1,313,198**	**1,276,325**	**1,234,535**
2,024,165	**2,258,246**	**2,516,338**	**2,662,423**	**1,531,087**	**1,480,037**	**1,445,521**
42,584	**26,467**	**19,582**	**21,349**	**23,222**	**25,628**	**28,033**
$ 2,066,749	**$ 2,284,713**	**$ 2,535,920**	**$ 2,683,772**	**$ 1,554,309**	**$ 1,505,665**	**$ 1,473,554**
$ 17,410	$ 13,299	$ 14,187	$ 13,205	$ 14,639	$ 14,281	$ 14,495
22,439	18,551	16,657	15,126	15,006	15,364	14,104
39,849	**31,850**	**30,844**	**28,331**	**29,645**	**29,645**	**28,599**
4,377	3,305	1,603	4,526	1,921	3,339	2,554
22,195	25,934	18,239	-	-	-	-
23,821	24,389	24,971	25,460	11,049	11,468	10,162
32,520	30,995	29,445	28,145	26,455	22,760	21,745
82,913	**84,623**	**74,258**	**58,131**	**39,425**	**37,567**	**34,461**
122,762	**116,473**	**105,102**	**86,462**	**69,070**	**67,212**	**63,060**
1,588,489	1,603,914	1,618,950	1,633,508	570,672	599,982	625,596
74,632	54,113	6,776	6,467	6,816	7,479	12,043
1,663,121	**1,658,027**	**1,625,726**	**1,639,975**	**577,488**	**607,461**	**637,639**
1,785,883	**1,774,500**	**1,730,828**	**1,726,437**	**646,558**	**674,673**	**700,699**
1,885	**888**	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
1,787,768	**1,775,388**	**1,730,828**	-	-	-	**-**
930,174	844,818	778,519	721,951	733,024	679,211	615,227
170,287	169,117	167,668	166,196	31,823	28,524	27,666
-	-	-	8,724	-	-	-
(821,480)	(504,610)	(141,095)	60,464	142,904	123,257	129,962
278,981	**509,325**	**805,092**	**957,335**	**907,751**	**830,992**	**772,855**
$ 2,066,749	**$ 2,284,713**	**$ 2,535,920**	**$ 2,683,772**	**$ 1,554,309**	**$ 1,505,665**	**$ 1,473,554**

Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position *Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)*

	2019	2018	2017
Operating Revenues:			
Tolls	$ 307,608 (1)	$ 306,040 (1)	$ 295,799 (1)
Concessions	17,140	17,314	17,104
Special Toll Permits	3,529	3,529	3,423
Leases and Licenses	1,226	1,282	1,169
Other Revenues	5,436	4,884	4,412
Total Operating Revenues	**334,939**	**333,049**	**321,907**
Operating Expenses:			
Administration and Insurance	14,764	12,462	12,596
Maintenance of Roadway and Structures	46,830	42,791	43,872
Services and Toll Operations	61,953	58,451	61,433
Traffic Control, Safety, Patrol and Communications	14,863	13,634	13,718
Depreciation	83,422	80,650	76,095
Total Operating Expenses	**221,832**	**207,988**	**207,714**
Operating Income	**113,107**	**125,061**	**114,193**
Nonoperating Revenues / (Expenses):			
State Fuel Tax Allocation	3,451	3,459	3,023
Investment Income	22,027	16,709	4,657
(Loss) / Gain on Disposals / Write-Offs of Capital Assets	(1,038)	123	(3,413)
Ohio Department of Transportation Infrastructure Project Expense	(99,570)	(48,074)	(106,408)
Interest Expense	(99,162)	(97,675)	(78,848)
Total Nonoperating Revenues / (Expenses)	**(174,292)**	**(125,458)**	**(180,989)**
(Decrease) / Increase in Net Position	**(61,185)**	**(397)**	**(66,796)**
Net Position -- Beginning of Year	**174,137**	**212,185**	**278,981**
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(216)	(37,651)	–
Net Position -- Beginning of year, as Restated	**173,921**	**174,534**	**278,981**
Net Position -- End of Year	**$ 112,736**	**$ 174,137**	**$ 212,185**

Notes: (1) Toll rate increase of 2.7% annually effective January 1, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

(2) Toll rate increase of approximately 10% effective January 1, 2012.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 288,439 (1)	$ 280,187 (1)	$ 264,621 (1)	$ 254,638	$ 252,544 (2)	$ 231,011	$ 232,189
16,325	16,120	15,078	14,088	12,984	14,017	13,670
3,427	3,413	3,460	3,518	3,393	3,413	3,301
1,154	1,031	1,085	1,091	1,077	1,062	941
3,822	3,217	3,029	2,292	1,875	1,936	1,627
313,167	**303,968**	**287,273**	**275,627**	**271,873**	**251,439**	**251,728**
11,484	10,178	9,762	9,293	9,936	8,745	8,737
39,596	35,562	36,702	35,015	35,565	36,131	37,576
55,383	51,513	50,646	50,369	51,266	50,549	54,583
14,487	13,885	13,657	14,040	14,559	14,904	14,998
71,663	69,364	65,826	62,707	59,933	57,488	55,187
192,613	**180,502**	**176,593**	**171,424**	**171,259**	**167,817**	**171,081**
120,554	**123,466**	**110,680**	**104,203**	**100,614**	**83,622**	**80,647**
2,834	2,751	2,487	2,292	2,074	2,051	2,240
4,617	5,456	6,269	2,521	701	957	1,266
127	312	261	(2)	(40)	(378)	(455)
(279,368)	(306,265)	(190,810)	(7,975)	–	–	–
(79,108)	(80,579)	(81,130)	(51,455)	(26,590)	(28,115)	(28,611)
(350,898)	**(378,325)**	**(262,923)**	**(54,619)**	**(23,855)**	**(25,485)**	**(25,560)**
(230,344)	**(254,859)**	**(152,243)**	**49,584**	**76,759**	**58,137**	**55,087**
509,325	**805,092**	**957,335**	**907,751**	**830,992**	**772,855**	**717,768**
–	(40,908)	–	–	–	–	–
509,325	**764,184**	**957,335**	**907,751**	**830,992**	**772,855**	**717,768**
$ 278,981	**$ 509,325**	**$ 805,092**	**$ 957,335**	**$ 907,751**	**$ 830,992**	**$ 772,855**

Vehicles by Class *Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)*

Class		2019	2018	2017
Vehicle Classification by Axles and Height:				
1	Low 2-axle vehicles and all motorcycles	40,684	42,322	43,598
2	Low 3-axle vehicles and high 2-axle vehicles	1,427	1,458	1,417
3	Low 4-axle vehicles and high 3-axle vehicles	781	796	769
4	Low 5-axle vehicles and high 4-axle vehicles	522	534	512
5	Low 6-axle vehicles and high 5-axle vehicles	8,545	8,722	8,442
6	High 6-axle vehicles	312	294	291
7	All vehicles with 7 or more axles	179	183	184
Subtotal		52,450	54,309	55,213
Add Non-Revenue (1)		484	419	416
Total Vehicles		**52,934**	**54,728**	**55,629**

Percentage of Vehicles Using *E-ZPass®*:	2019	2018	2017
Passenger cars (Class 1)	57.9%	55.5%	52.8%
Commercial vehicles (Class 2-7)	87.8%	85.9%	84.7%
Total	64.6%	62.2%	59.5%

Source : Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

Notes : (1) Non-revenue vehicles represent traffic of officials, employees, agencies and representatives of the Commission while in the discharge of their official duties, police officers of the United States, of the State of Ohio and of its political subdivisions, and vehicles of contractors used in the maintenance of the Turnpike and its buildings.

Vehicle Miles Traveled *Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)*

Class		2019	2018	2017
Vehicle Classification by Axles and Height:				
1	Low 2-axle vehicles and all motorcycles	1,925,672	1,969,692	2,017,044
2	Low 3-axle vehicles and high 2-axle vehicles	80,110	81,805	78,806
3	Low 4-axle vehicles and high 3-axle vehicles	54,373	55,285	52,818
4	Low 5-axle vehicles and high 4-axle vehicles	36,144	36,566	34,087
5	Low 6-axle vehicles and high 5-axle vehicles	833,422	840,275	805,356
6	High 6-axle vehicles	27,231	25,667	25,122
7	All vehicles with 7 or more axles	24,920	25,193	24,686
Total Vehicle Miles Traveled		**2,981,872**	**3,034,483**	**3,037,919**

Percentage of Vehicle Miles Traveled using *E-ZPass®*:	2019	2018	2017
Passenger cars (Class 1)	57.7%	55.5%	53.0%
Commercial vehicles (Class 2-7)	87.9%	85.9%	84.6%
Total	68.4%	66.2%	63.6%

Source : Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
43,472	42,110	40,345	39,742	39,418	39,026	38,900
1,379	1,328	1,251	1,198	1,178	1,166	1,290
734	713	663	633	620	598	594
499	473	451	422	404	387	376
8,358	8,335	8,120	7,885	7,766	7,633	7,279
273	257	258	245	237	251	237
182	178	180	187	181	185	180
54,897	53,394	51,268	50,312	49,804	49,246	48,856
443	386	367	404	351	338	262
55,340	**53,780**	**51,635**	**50,716**	**50,155**	**49,584**	**49,118**

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
50.2%	47.6%	45.5%	42.2%	38.4%	34.1%	28.8%
83.6%	82.1%	80.0%	78.4%	75.9%	73.0%	69.9%
57.1%	54.9%	52.9%	49.8%	46.2%	42.2%	37.2%

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
2,029,904	1,998,170	1,906,619	1,891,723	1,859,124	1,851,683	1,885,422
77,199	75,235	70,619	68,152	67,423	67,624	75,534
50,505	49,407	45,371	43,552	42,365	41,323	41,554
32,942	31,642	29,928	28,129	27,208	26,155	26,049
799,120	801,225	777,125	750,133	736,063	729,354	706,170
23,534	21,627	21,551	21,253	21,192	21,959	20,269
24,442	23,981	23,946	24,754	24,541	24,363	23,846
3,037,646	**3,001,287**	**2,875,159**	**2,827,696**	**2,777,916**	**2,762,461**	**2,778,844**

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
50.4%	48.1%	46.2%	42.8%	39.1%	35.0%	30.2%
83.4%	81.8%	79.6%	77.7%	75.2%	72.3%	69.5%
61.4%	59.4%	57.4%	54.4%	51.0%	47.3%	42.8%

Toll Revenue by Class *Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)*

Class		2019	2018	2017
Vehicle Classification by Axles and Height:				
1	Low 2-axle vehicles and all motorcycles	$ 125,422	$ 126,365	$ 127,537
2	Low 3-axle vehicles and high 2-axle vehicles	8,825	8,848	8,367
3	Low 4-axle vehicles and high 3-axle vehicles	7,178	7,190	6,724
4	Low 5-axle vehicles and high 4-axle vehicles	4,654	5,612	5,126
5	Low 6-axle vehicles and high 5-axle vehicles	145,088	143,277	133,982
6	High 6-axle vehicles	6,706	6,146	5,859
7	All vehicles with 7 or more axles	8,735	8,602	8,204
Total Toll Revenue		**$ 306,608**	**$ 306,040**	**$ 295,799**

Percentage of Toll Revenue from *E-ZPass®*:	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Passenger cars (Class 1)	47.8%	45.8%	43.2%
Commercial vehicles (Class 2-7)	86.7%	84.4%	83.0%
Total	70.9%	68.5%	65.9%

Source : Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

Toll Rates Per Mile *Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Class		2019	2018	2017
Vehicle Classification by Axles and Height (Non *E-ZPass®*):				
1	Low 2-axle vehicles and all motorcycles	$ 0.08	$ 0.08	$ 0.08
2	Low 3-axle vehicles and high 2-axle vehicles	0.14	0.13	0.13
3	Low 4-axle vehicles and high 3-axle vehicles	0.16	0.16	0.15
4	Low 5-axle vehicles and high 4-axle vehicles	0.19	0.18	0.18
5	Low 6-axle vehicles and high 5-axle vehicles	0.21	0.21	0.20
6	High 6-axle vehicles	0.30	0.29	0.28
7	All vehicles with 7 or more axles	0.41	0.39	0.39
Vehicle Classification by Axles and Height (*E-ZPass®*):				
1	Low 2-axle vehicles and all motorcycles	$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.05
2	Low 3-axle vehicles and high 2-axle vehicles	0.10	0.09	0.09
3	Low 4-axle vehicles and high 3-axle vehicles	0.12	0.11	0.11
4	Low 5-axle vehicles and high 4-axle vehicles	0.15	0.14	0.14
5	Low 6-axle vehicles and high 5-axle vehicles	0.17	0.17	0.16
6	High 6-axle vehicles	0.24	0.24	0.23
7	All vehicles with 7 or more axles	0.35	0.34	0.33

Source : Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 126,063	$ 122,183	$ 114,871	$ 112,820	$ 112,428	$ 103,201	$ 106,972
8,029	7,682	7,065	6,723	6,739	6,147	6,939
6,312	6,025	5,432	5,128	5,027	4,506	4,582
4,865	4,561	4,213	3,895	3,790	3,303	3,309
129,926	127,382	121,024	114,194	112,749	103,063	100,079
5,333	4,795	4,661	4,479	4,477	4,198	3,870
7,911	7,559	7,355	7,399	7,334	6,593	6,438
$ 288,439	**$ 280,187**	**$ 264,621**	**$ 254,638**	**$ 252,544**	**$ 231,011**	**$ 232,189**

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
40.8%	38.7%	36.9%	34.0%	30.6%	27.2%	23.0%
81.7%	79.8%	77.3%	75.4%	72.7%	69.8%	67.0%
63.8%	61.9%	59.8%	57.1%	53.9%	50.7%	46.7%

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 0.07	$ 0.07	$ 0.07	$ 0.07	$ 0.07	$ 0.06	$ 0.06
0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12
0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
0.27	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.23
0.37	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.31	0.31
$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.04	$ 0.04
0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13
0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19
0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.27

Comparative Traffic Statistics *Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017
Number of Vehicles *(In Thousands):*			
Passenger Cars	40,684	42,322	43,598
Commercial Vehicles	11,766	11,987	11,615
Total	**52,450**	**54,309**	**55,213**
Percentage of Vehicles:			
Passenger Cars	77.6%	77.9%	79.0%
Commercial Vehicles	22.4%	22.1%	21.0%
Number of Miles *(In Thousands):*			
Passenger Cars	1,925,672	1,969,692	2,017,044
Commercial Vehicles	1,056,200	1,064,791	1,020,875
Total	**2,981,872**	**3,034,483**	**3,037,919**
Percentage of Miles:			
Passenger Cars	64.6%	64.9%	66.4%
Commercial Vehicles	35.4%	35.1%	33.6%
Toll Revenue *(In Thousands):*			
Passenger Cars	$ 125,422	$ 126,365	$ 127,537
Commercial Vehicles	181,186	179,675	168,262
Total	**$ 306,608**	**$ 306,040**	**$ 295,799**
Percentage of Toll Revenue:			
Passenger Cars	40.9%	41.3%	43.1%
Commercial Vehicles	59.1%	58.7%	56.9%
Average Miles per Trip:			
Passenger Cars	47.3	46.5	46.3
Commercial Vehicles	89.8	88.8	87.9
Average Toll Revenue per Trip:			
Passenger Cars	$ 3.08	$ 2.99	$ 2.93
Commercial Vehicles	15.40	14.99	14.49
Average Toll Revenue per Mile:			
Passenger Cars	$ 0.07	$ 0.06	$ 0.06
Commercial Vehicles	0.17	0.17	0.16

Source: Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
43,472	42,110	40,344	39,742	39,418	39,026	38,900
11,425	11,284	10,923	10,570	10,386	10,220	9,956
54,897	**53,394**	**51,267**	**50,312**	**49,804**	**49,246**	**48,856**
79.2%	78.9%	78.7%	79.0%	79.1%	79.2%	79.6%
20.8%	21.1%	21.3%	21.0%	20.9%	20.8%	20.4%
2,029,904	1,998,170	1,906,619	1,891,723	1,859,124	1,851,683	1,885,422
1,007,742	1,003,117	968,540	935,973	918,792	910,778	893,422
3,037,646	**3,001,287**	**2,875,159**	**2,827,696**	**2,777,916**	**2,762,461**	**2,778,844**
66.8%	66.6%	66.3%	66.9%	66.9%	67.0%	67.8%
33.2%	33.4%	33.7%	33.1%	33.1%	33.0%	32.2%
$ 126,063	$ 122,183	$ 114,871	$ 112,820	$ 112,428	$ 103,201	$ 106,972
162,376	158,004	149,750	141,818	140,116	127,810	125,217
$ 288,439	**$ 280,187**	**$ 264,621**	**$ 254,638**	**$ 252,544**	**$ 231,011**	**$ 232,189**
43.7%	43.6%	43.4%	44.3%	44.5%	44.7%	46.1%
56.3%	56.4%	56.6%	55.7%	55.5%	55.3%	53.9%
46.7	47.5	47.3	47.6	47.2	47.4	48.5
88.2	88.9	88.7	88.5	88.5	89.1	89.7
$ 2.90	$ 2.90	$ 2.85	$ 2.84	$ 2.85	$ 2.64	$ 2.75
14.21	14.00	13.71	13.42	13.49	12.51	12.58
$ 0.06	$ 0.06	$ 0.06	$ 0.06	$ 0.06	$ 0.06	$ 0.06
0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14

Activity by Interchange [1] *Last Ten Fiscal Years (In Thousands)*

Milepost	Name	2019	2018	2017
2	Westgate	7,570	7,801	7,707
13	Bryan-Montpelier	635	695	713
25	Archbold-Fayette	408	404	415
34	Wauseon	669	738	761
39	Delta-Lyons	651	648	631
52	Toledo Airport-Swanton	1,346	1,385	1,375
59	Maumee-Toledo	3,400	3,416	3,517
64	Perrysburg-Toledo	5,929	6,134	5,945
71	Stony Ridge-Toledo	6,067	6,588	6,498
81	Elmore-Woodville-Gibsonburg	639	624	626
91	Fremont-Port Clinton	1,608	1,724	1,694
110	Sandusky-Bellevue	1,638	1,666	1,637
118	Sandusky-Norwalk	1,411	1,428	1,495
135	Vermilion	883	870	748
140	Amherst-Oberlin	1,652	1,657	1,623
142	Lorain County West	3,128	3,072	3,000
145	Lorain-Elyria	6,158	6,315	6,402
151	North Ridgeville-Cleveland	6,037	5,986	5,981
152	North Olmsted-Cleveland	2,399	2,876	3,065
161	Strongsville-Cleveland	7,188	7,580	7,645
173	Cleveland	6,649	6,530	7,548
180	Akron	6,445	7,269	7,495
187	Streetsboro	6,794	6,958	7,146
193	Ravenna	1,899	1,926	2,167
209	Warren	1,924	1,993	2,079
215	Lordstown West	475	539	580
216	Lordstown East	289	392	420
218	Niles-Youngstown	8,227	8,414	8,654
232	Youngstown	2,042	2,120	2,031
234	Youngstown-Poland	1,399	1,441	1,460
239	Eastgate	9,343	9,427	9,368

Source: Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.
Notes: (1) "Activity by Interchange" represents the number of vehicles entering and exiting at each toll interchange.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
7,772	7,769	7,473	7,397	7,289	7,218	7,274
717	697	616	604	649	648	648
400	375	356	353	379	397	422
752	732	684	691	696	696	709
651	590	525	546	535	518	519
1,403	1,342	1,235	1,262	1,360	1,311	1,302
3,892	3,643	3,386	3,379	3,577	3,454	3,444
5,703	5,574	5,185	5,101	4,842	4,593	4,542
6,706	6,582	6,376	6,374	6,400	6,304	6,277
606	578	531	525	502	537	562
1,745	1,773	1,744	1,772	1,733	1,642	1,628
1,618	1,638	1,581	1,562	1,435	1,453	1,449
1,675	1,601	1,575	1,564	1,541	1,547	1,639
936	888	705	653	679	679	688
1,712	1,585	1,344	1,254	1,253	1,231	1,234
3,165	2,969	2,769	2,674	2,788	2,849	2,938
5,758	5,727	6,187	6,125	5,926	5,816	5,777
5,746	5,778	5,743	5,657	5,427	5,274	5,139
2,977	2,956	2,747	2,656	2,603	2,606	2,617
7,434	7,107	6,877	6,733	6,586	6,753	6,838
7,515	7,347	7,002	6,732	6,656	6,696	6,663
7,184	6,802	6,198	5,685	5,412	5,253	4,924
7,245	7,053	6,760	6,681	6,712	6,581	6,524
2,020	1,793	1,644	1,627	1,665	1,567	1,546
2,012	2,017	1,863	1,851	1,867	1,889	1,857
584	613	581	539	524	510	489
322	284	450	426	419	445	389
8,682	8,460	8,201	8,035	8,030	8,102	8,084
2,047	1,960	1,946	1,951	2,038	1,986	1,774
1,499	1,415	1,379	1,422	1,443	1,415	1,360
9,317	9,140	8,873	8,794	8,642	8,522	8,458

Debt Ratios and Revenue Bond Coverage *Last Ten Fiscal Years*

(Dollars in Thousands Except Per Capita Amounts)

	2019	2018	2017
Debt Ratios:			
Revenue Bonds Payable	**$ 2,107,245**	**$ 2,157,820**	**$ 1,609,434**
Revenue Bonds Payable as a % of Personal Income	**0.37%**	**0.38%**	**0.30%**
Revenue Bonds Payable Per Capita	**$ 180**	**$ 185**	**$ 138**
Revenue Bond Coverage:			
Pledged Revenues	**$ 338,991** (1)	**$ 336,537** (1)	**$ 322,727** (1)
Expenses Paid from Pledged Revenues: (4)			
Administration and Insurance	12,689	11,638	11,240
Maintenance of Roadway and Structures	39,455	39,770	37,936
Services and Toll Operations	53,313	54,503	56,200
Traffic Control, Safety, Patrol and Communications	14,391	13,429	13,386
Total Expenses Paid from Pledged Revenues	**119,848**	**119,340**	**118,762**
Deposit to Reserve Account	**127**	**151**	**354**
Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	**$ 219,016**	**$ 217,046**	**$ 203,611**
Sr Lien Debt Service Requirements:			
Principal	$ 47,480	$ 36,693	$ 34,277
Interest	24,005	26,120	25,093
Less Interest Earned	(1,409)	(1,264)	(933)
Total Sr Lien Debt Service Requirements	**$ 70,076**	**$ 61,549**	**$ 58,437**
Sr Lien Debt Coverage (see Note 6 to the financial statements)	**313%**	**353%**	**348%**
Jr Lien Debt Service Requirements:			
Principal	$ 5,512	$ 6,725	$ -
Interest	55,783	52,790	36,146
Less Interest Earned	(2,661)	(1,972)	(991)
Less Interest on Infrastructure Funds	(9,986)	(4,931)	(1,427)
Total Jr Lien Debt Service Requirements	**$ 48,648**	**$ 52,612**	**$ 33,728**
Composite Debt Service Requirements	**$ 118,724**	**$ 114,161**	**$ 92,165**
Composite Debt Coverage (see Note 6 to the financial statements)	**184%**	**190%**	**221%**

Source: Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

Notes:
(1) Gross Revenues per the Amended and Restated Master Trust Agreement dated April 8, 2013, as amended in 2013 - consisting of tolls, special toll permits, certain realized
(2) Gross Revenues per the Master Trust Agreement dated February 15, 1994, as amended in 2005 - consisting of tolls, special toll permits, certain realized investment earnings, appropriations from the Ohio Department of Transportation, and to the extent needed to achieve a debt coverage ratio of up to, but not more than 200%, leases, licenses, royalties, advertising, miscellaneous sales, fees, charges and certain concession revenues.
(3) Savings realized from the refunding of debt in 2010 reduced the amount required to be deposited in the debt service account, thereby increasing the Commission's debt coverage ratio.
(4) Operating expenses exclude non-cash GASB 68 pension expense and GASB 75 OPEB expense.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
$ 1,621,009	**$ 1,634,909**	**$ 1,648,395**	**$ 1,661,653**	**$ 597,127**	**$ 622,742**	**$ 647,341**
0.32%	**0.33%**	**0.35%**	**0.37%**	**0.13%**	**0.14%**	**0.15%**
$ 140	**$ 141**	**$ 142**	**$ 144**	**$ 52**	**$ 54**	**$ 56**
$ 313,305 (1)	**$ 303,834** (1)	**$ 287,065** (1)	**$ 275,272** (1)	**$ 259,239** (2)	**$ 237,474** (2)	**$ 238,188** (2)
11,177	10,269	9,762	9,293	9,936	8,745	8,737
38,319	35,810	36,702	35,015	35,565	36,132	37,577
54,072	51,911	50,646	50,369	51,266	50,549	54,583
14,399	13,912	13,657	14,040	14,559	14,871	14,989
117,967	**111,902**	**110,767**	**108,717**	**111,326**	**110,297**	**115,886**
374	**376**	**(238)**	**(539)**	**176**	**(1)**	**33**
$ 194,964	**$ 191,556**	**$ 176,536**	**$ 167,094**	**$ 147,737**	**$ 127,178**	**$ 122,269**
$ 32,266	$ 30,737	$ 29,228	$ 27,863	$ 25,839	$ 22,591	$ 21,003
27,628	29,149	30,660	29,530	29,649	30,750	30,198
(877)	(685)	(513)	(425)	(73)	(144)	(156)
$ 59,017	**$ 59,201**	**$ 59,375**	**$ 56,968**	**$ 55,415**	**$ 53,197**	**$ 51,045** (3)
330%	**324%**	**297%**	**293%**	**267%**	**239%**	**240%**
$ -	$ -	$ -				
36,146	36,146	36,146				
(931)	(725)	(830)				
(2,725)	(3,729)	(3,936)				
$ 32,490	**$ 31,692**	**$ 31,380**				
$ 91,507	**$ 90,893**	**$ 90,755**				
213%	**211%**	**195%**				

Principal Toll Revenue Payers *Current Year and Nine Years Ago*

	2019		
Customers	**Tolls Paid**	**Rank**	**% of Total Tolls Paid**
Van Buren Costo	$ 130,028	1	0.04%
Enviroserve Inc.	117,968	2	0.04%
PBC	106,721	3	0.03%
Equity Transportation	75,958	4	0.02%
TDC Transport	74,606	5	0.02%
R-K-Campf Transport	71,835	6	0.02%
HOC Transport	70,580	7	0.02%
Wolverine Packing Co.	69,963	8	0.02%
Secor Logistics, LLC	69,521	9	0.02%
Talon Logistics, Inc.	68,523	10	0.02%
Totals	**$ 855,703**		**0.28%**

	2010		
Customers	**Tolls Paid**	**Rank**	**% of Total Tolls Paid**
Van Buren Costo	$ –	–	–
Enviroserve Inc.	–	–	–
PBC	–	–	–
Equity Transportation	–	–	–
TDC Transport	–	–	–
R-K-Campf Transport	–	–	–
HOC Transport	–	–	–
Wolverine Packing Co.	58,300	5	0.03%
Secor Logistics, LLC	–	–	–
Talon Logistics, Inc.	122,260	2	0.05%
Chrysler Transport Group	188,061	1	0.08%
Berner Trucking, Inc.	101,472	3	0.04%
Thomas Flatbed, Inc.	64,517	4	0.03%
VDS Farms, LLC.	43,129	6	0.02%
J.W. Hunt OTC., Inc.	41,933	7	0.02%
Grand Rapids Transport, Inc.	39,319	8	0.02%
Globe Transport, Inc.	38,982	9	0.02%
Clerac, LLC (Enterprise Rent-A-Car)	37,481	10	0.02%
Totals	**$ 735,451**		**0.24%**

Source: Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office.

Principal Ohio Employers *Current Year and Nine Years Ago*

	2019		
Employer	**Employees**	**Rank**	**% of Total Ohio Employees**
State of Ohio	131,457	1	1.85%
United States Government	78,638	2	1.11%
Cleveland Clinic Health Systems	50,825	3	0.72%
Wal-Mart Stores	49,330	4	0.70%
Kroger Company	45,340	5	0.64%
Ohio State University	34,470	6	0.49%
Mercy Health	31,500	7	0.44%
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	28,000	8	0.39%
University Hospitals Health Sys.	28,000	9	0.39%
Ohio Health	26,600	10	0.38%
Totals	**504,160**		**7.11%**

	2010		
Employer	**Employees**	**Rank**	**% of Total Ohio Employees**
State of Ohio	130,192	1	1.91%
United States Government	78,409	2	1.15%
Cleveland Clinic Health Systems	37,800	4	0.55%
Wal-Mart Stores	54,200	3	0.79%
Kroger Company	38,000	5	0.56%
Ohio State University	–	–	–
Mercy Health	28,200	6	0.41%
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	–	–	–
University Hospitals Health Sys.	21,800	7	0.32%
Ohio Health	15,300	10	0.22%
JP Morgan Chase (Bank One)	17,500	8	0.26%
Giant Eagle, Inc.	17,000	9	0.25%
Totals	**438,401**		**6.43%**

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research.
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development.

Employment, Demographic and Economic Statistics *Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Employees:			
Full-Time:			
Toll Collectors	174	185	203
Maintenance Workers	242	240	240
Toll and Service Plaza Supervisors	90	93	103
Professional and Clerical Staff	104	99	100
Maintenance Supervisors	42	43	45
Executive and Managerial Staff	22	21	20
Administrative Supervisors	14	14	14
Total Full-Time	**688**	**695**	**725**
Part-Time:			
Toll Collectors	183	193	191
Other	32	30	30
Total Part-Time	**215**	**223**	**221**
Total Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Employees	**903**	**918**	**946**

	2019	2018	2017
State of Ohio Statistics:			
Population (In Thousands)	11,689	11,689	11,659
Personal Income (In Millions)	$ 590,838	$ 563,926	$ 531,810
Per Capita Personal Income	$ 50,546	$ 48,242	$ 45,615
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%

Sources: Employee counts provided by the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission Payroll, Toll Operations and Maintenance Departments. Population data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Personal income and per capita personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Unemployment rates provided by the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services.

2016	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
207	205	202	213	208	216	236
250	243	229	242	249	264	274
109	108	107	108	111	110	118
103	102	96	98	97	100	100
45	44	45	44	44	45	45
20	20	20	19	18	17	18
14	14	15	14	15	22	22
748	**736**	**714**	**738**	**742**	**774**	**813**
195	192	191	203	209	211	232
28	27	24	24	22	23	25
223	**219**	**215**	**227**	**231**	**234**	**257**
971	**955**	**929**	**965**	**973**	**1,008**	**1,070**
11,614	11,615	11,594	11,571	11,544	11,545	11,537
$ 517,918	$ 504,993	$ 493,578	$ 472,846	$ 453,556	$ 436,297	$ 419,872
$ 44,593	$ 43,478	$ 42,571	$ 40,865	$ 39,289	$ 37,791	$ 36,393
4.9%	4.8%	5.1%	7.2%	6.7%	8.1%	9.8%

Traffic Accident Statistics *Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017
All Accidents:			
Number	2,235	2,393	2,238
Rate	75.0	78.9	73.7
Property Damage (Over $150) Accidents:			
Number	1,835	1,932	1,824
Rate	61.5	63.7	60.0
Non-Fatal Personal Injury Accidents:			
Number	390	452	409
Rate	13.1	14.9	13.5
Number Injured	558	636	592
Injury Rate	18.7	21.0	19.5
Fatal Accidents:			
Number	10	9	5
Rate	.3	.3	.2
Fatalities	14	10	6
Fatality Rate	.5	.3	.2

Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol.

Note: All rates are per 100,000,000 vehicle miles traveled.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
2,367	2,459	2,642	2,380	2,598	2,583	2,268
77.9	81.9	88.0	84.2	92.7	92.7	80.9
1,918	2,043	2,166	1,944	2,140	2,090	1,885
63.1	68.1	72.2	68.7	76.4	75.0	67.3
438	405	467	429	451	488	377
14.4	13.5	15.6	15.2	16.1	17.5	13.5
704	595	687	594	734	682	537
23.2	19.8	22.9	21.0	26.2	24.5	19.2
11	11	9	7	7	4	6
.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2
12	11	9	8	7	6	7
.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2

Capital Asset Statistics *Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017
Land and Roadway:			
Land Area (Acres)	10,060	10,057	10,057
Length of Roadway (Miles)	241	241	241
Number of Lane Miles	1,395	1,395	1,395
Interchanges:			
Toll	29	29	29
Barrier	2	2	2
Total Interchanges	31	31	31
Service Plazas	14	14	14
Other Buildings:			
Maintenance	8	8	8
Administration	1	1	1
Telecommunications	1	1	1
Highway Patrol	1	1	1
Structures over or under the Turnpike:			
Roadways and Interchange Ramps	329	331	331
Railroads	42	43	43
Rivers and Streams	62	66	66

Source: Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission, CFO/Comptroller's Office and Engineering Department.

2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
10,057	10,057	10,057	10,057	10,057	10,055	10,044
241	241	241	241	241	241	241
1,395	1,395	1,395	1,386	1,382	1,374	1,370
29	29	29	29	29	29	29
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
31	31	31	31	31	31	31
14	14	14	14	14	16	16
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
331	331	336	336	337	337	337
43	43	45	45	45	45	45
66	66	66	66	66	66	66

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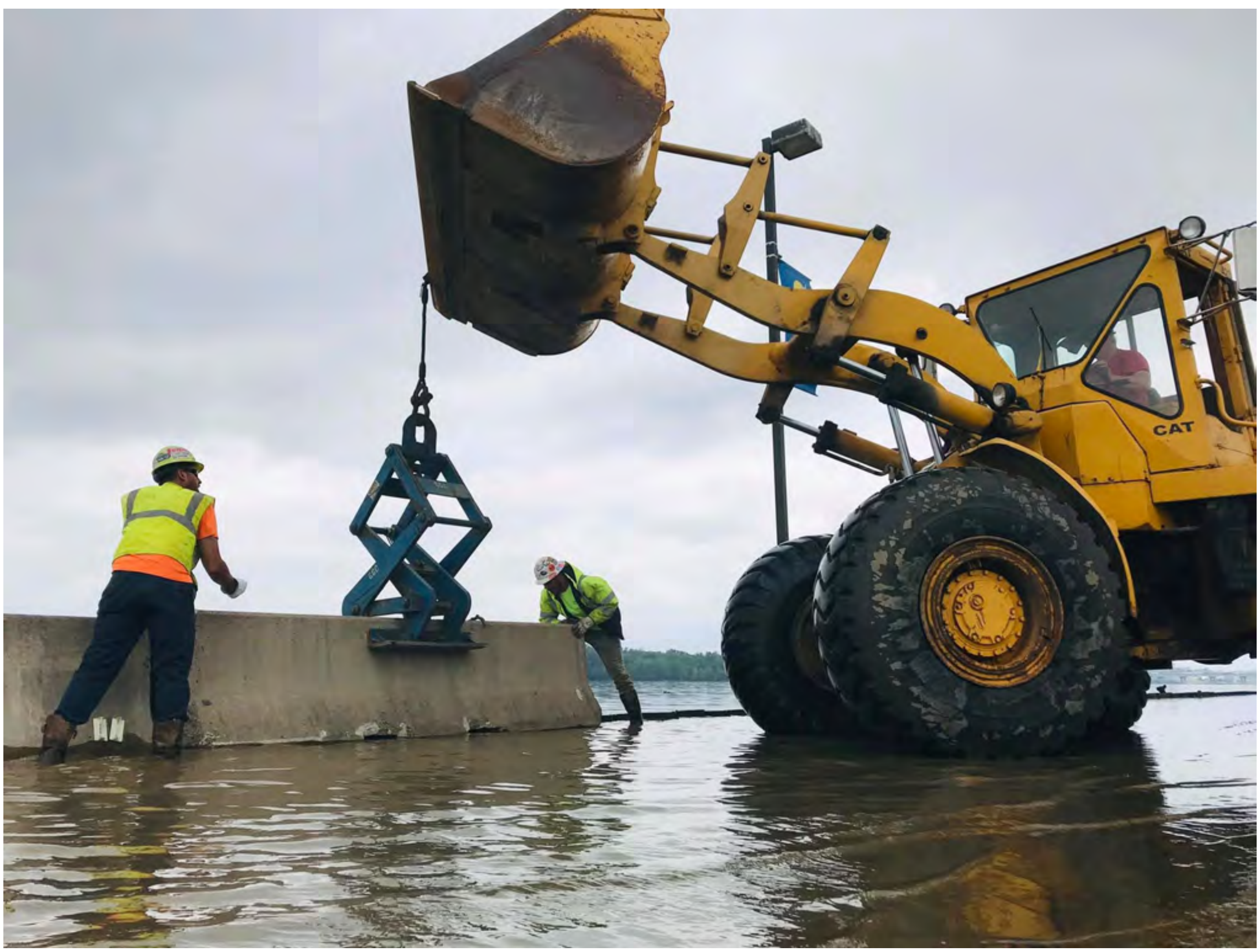
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Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

To Management and the Commission Members
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission (the "Commission"), a component unit of the State of Ohio, which comprise the basic statement of net position as of December 31, 2019 and the related basic statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 30, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

To Management and the Commission Members
Ohio Turnpike and Infrastructure Commission

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 Commission'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 Commission's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

April 30, 2020

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

OHIO TURNPIKE AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMISSION

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
JUNE 18, 2020