

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION



**A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA**

FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE REPORTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018



ASSURANCE, TAX & ADVISORY SERVICES

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Voting Members

Michael J. Hipple, Chair, James City County
Linda T. Johnson, Vice-Chair, City of Suffolk
Richard W. “Rick” West, City of Chesapeake
Frank Rabil, City of Franklin
Donnie Tuck, City of Hampton
Joel Acree, Isle of Wight County
McKinley Price, City of Newport News
Kenneth C. Alexander, City of Norfolk
W. Eugene Hunt, Jr., City of Poquoson
John Rowe, City of Portsmouth
Barry T. Porter, Southampton County
Louis Jones, City of Virginia Beach
Paul Freiling, City of Williamsburg
Thomas G. Shepperd, York County
Senator John A. Cosgrove, Virginia General Assembly
Senator Frank W. Wagner, Virginia General Assembly
Delegate Chris Jones, Virginia General Assembly
Delegate Christopher P. Stolle, Virginia General Assembly
Delegate David E. Yancey, Virginia General Assembly

Ex-Officio Members

Stephen Brich, Virginia Department of Transportation
John F. Malbon, Commonwealth Transportation Board
Jennifer Mitchell, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation
John F. Reinhart, Virginia Port Authority

Commission Staff

Kevin B. Page, Executive Director
Jennifer D. Hodnett, Executive Assistant

Support Staff

Nancy K. Collins, Chief Financial Officer
Danetta M. Jankosky, Accounting Manager

FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Commission Board Members
Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission (Commission), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 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 opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards and specifications require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commission'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 Commission'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 the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Commission, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the required supplementary information on pages 4-9 and pages 46-48, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedules listed in the table of contents as supplementary information and introductory section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section, as listed in the table of contents, has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 5, 2018 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PBMares, LLP

Harrisonburg, Virginia
November 5, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis of Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission's (the Commission) financial performance provides an overview of the Commission's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The Commission is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, created April 3, 2014 by the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission Act, Title 15.2, of the *Code of Virginia* (HB1253 & SB513) and became effective July 1, 2014. The Commission's primary function is determining how the Hampton Roads Transportation Fund (HRTF) (HB2313 of the 2013 Acts of Assembly) regional Sales and Use Tax and Fuel Tax monies will be invested in new construction projects on new or existing highways, bridges, and tunnels in the localities comprising Planning District 23. This function includes an improvement program development with priority to those projects that are expected to provide the greatest impact on reducing congestion for the greatest number of citizens residing within Planning District 23.

The Commission member jurisdictions are the counties of Isle of Wight, James City, Southampton, and York and the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg. The Commission has 23 members as follows: the chief elected official, of each of the ten cities and a current elected official of each of the four counties that are members of the Commission; and, five members of the General Assembly (two senators and three delegates). The counties embraced by the Commission must appoint by resolution a current member from its governing body to serve as its member on the Commission. In addition, four non-voting ex-officio members, one each from the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, the Commonwealth Transportation Board, the Virginia Department of Transportation, and the Virginia Port Authority.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights for Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about the Commission's reporting entity as a whole using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting.

- Assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Commission exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources for the year ended June 30, 2018 by \$529,292,240 (net position).
- For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 regional tax revenues for the Commission's governmental activities totaled \$169.2 million with an additional \$9.2 million in investment income. Expenses totaled \$167.5 million; \$155.9 million represents project funding in accordance with HB2313 and \$11.6 million represents reimbursement of authorized administrative costs.

Highlights for Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Commission's funds using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting.

- The Commission's Capital Project Fund, established in the current fiscal year, reported a fund balance of \$360.1 million as of June 30, 2018.
- The Commission's Special Revenue Fund, established in fiscal year 2016, reported an increase in fund balance of \$226,505,688 for a fund balance of \$744,859,265 as of June 30, 2018.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis provided here is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commission's basic financial statements. The Commission's basic financial statements consist of three components: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and the notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

The financial statements presented include all of the activities which are part of the Commission reporting entity using the integrated approach as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The government-wide financial statements present the financial picture of the Commission's governmental activities from the economic resources measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting.

The fund financial statements include a separate column for each of the major governmental funds. The governmental funds are prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. A reconciliation of the fund financial statements to the government-wide financial statements is provided to explain the differences created by the integrated approach.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, with the governmental activities combined. The Statement of Net Position presents the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the Commission with the difference reported as net position. The Statement of Activities shows in broad terms changes to net position during the fiscal year.

Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commission is improving or declining. Net position is one way to measure financial position but the reader should also consider other indicators, such as general economic conditions.

The Statement of Activities presents information indicating how the Commission's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Revenue is classified as General, Special, or Capital Project revenues. General revenue consists of investment earnings used to cover the Commission's administrative expenses. Special revenues include the two intergovernmental revenues: sales and use tax, and fuel tax collected on behalf of the HRTF and remitted from the Commonwealth of Virginia. These tax receipts commenced July 1, 2013. Capital Project Fund revenue consists of bond issuance and bond issuance premium.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources which have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commission, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Commission only reports governmental funds. The Commission does not operate proprietary funds nor does it maintain fiduciary funds at this time. The governmental funds of the Commission are divided into three categories: General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Capital Project Fund.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental funds financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of government funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds Balance Sheet and the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Commission maintains three governmental funds: the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and Capital Project Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds Balance Sheet and in the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for each of these funds. The General Fund includes the Commission's operating activities including the cost of the Commission's two member staff. The Special Revenue Fund reports revenue received by the Commission and used to fund prioritized projects on new or existing highways, bridges and tunnels in the localities comprising Planning District 23. The Capital Project Fund reports bond interest expense, cost of bond issuance and interest earned on unexpended bond proceeds.

The Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. An internal budgetary comparison statement is maintained for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The Required Supplementary Information provides additional information that is required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States to be presented as a supplement to the basic financial statements.

Supplementary Information

Additional information is presented as a supplement to the basic financial statements. Although not required to be presented and not part of the basic financial statements, the schedules are included to provide additional information of interest to certain financial statement users.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION REPORTING ENTITY AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position

The following table presents a summary of the Statement of Net Position for the Commission as of June 30, 2018. Data for June 30, 2017 has been included for comparison purposes.

Summary of Net Position June 30, 2018 and 2017

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Assets and deferred outflows of resources:		
Current and other assets	\$ 1,138,597,893	\$ 528,046,299
Deferred outflows of resources	74,066	39,389
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	1,138,671,959	528,085,688
Liabilities:		
Current and other liabilities	609,373,418	9,679,693
Deferred inflows of resources	6,301	-
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	609,379,719	9,679,693
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	8,529	-
Restricted	522,608,835	518,348,577
Unrestricted	6,674,876	57,418
Total net position	\$ 529,292,240	\$ 518,405,995

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Commission, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$529,292,240 at June 30, 2018.

\$522.6 million represents resources subject to external restriction.

Current assets consist primarily of amounts due from the Commonwealth of Virginia, cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2018, approximately \$24.2 million was due from the Commonwealth of Virginia which is restricted for prioritized projects on new or existing highways, bridges, and tunnels in the localities comprising Planning District 23.

Statement of Activities

The following table presents the revenues, expenses and change in net position of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Data for June 30, 2017 has been included for comparison purposes.

Summary of Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
Revenues:		
General revenue:		
Intergovernmental	\$ 169,203,373	\$ 156,504,528
Use of money	9,189,903	1,272,611
Total revenues	178,393,276	157,777,139
Expenses:		
General and administrative	468,009	425,636
Investment fees	643,699	625,772
Cost of issuance	1,540,064	-
Interest expense	8,993,531	-
Project cost distributions	155,861,728	77,020,676
Total expenses	167,507,031	78,072,084
Change in net position	10,886,245	79,705,055
Net Position, beginning	518,405,995	438,700,940
Net Position, ending	\$ 529,292,240	\$ 518,405,995

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, revenues totaled approximately \$178.4 million. Expenses totaled approximately \$167.5 million. A discussion of the key components of the revenue and expense is included in the funds analysis.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE REPORTING ENTITY'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the Commission uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the Commission governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balance of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the needs of the Commission's financing requirements.

General Fund. The General Fund is the operating fund of the Commission. It is currently funded by transfers of investment earnings with any additional costs covered from the Special Revenue fund per legislative action HB1111. Any investment income not required for General Fund use is retained in the Special Revenue fund.

Special Revenue Fund. The Commission established a special revenue fund during fiscal year 2016 which is categorized as a major fund in the governmental fund statements. This fund is used to report the intergovernmental revenue received from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Capital Project Fund. The Commission established a capital project fund during fiscal year 2018 which is categorized as a major fund in the governmental fund statements. This fund is used to report the bond issuance and bond issuance premium.

Economic Factors and the Fiscal Year 2019 Budget

- Hampton Roads is both a nationally and globally significant region. It is categorized as having a broad, diverse and stable regional economy. The region is the driver of economic activity for the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- The fiscal year 2019 budget is based on an analysis of trending revenues.
- The Commission's General Fund operating budget will increase from \$2,270,000 in fiscal year 2018 to \$2,464,512 in fiscal year 2019. This increase is a result of efficiencies in operations after the initial start-up year.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all those interested. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Kevin Page, Executive Director, Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission, 723 Woodlake Drive, Chesapeake, Virginia, 23320, or by e-mail to kpage@hrtac.org.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,773,090
Due from the Commonwealth of Virginia	24,182,591
Accrued investment income	1,041,526
Prepaid items	4,822
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	1,105,587,335
Capital assets, net	8,529
Total assets	1,138,597,893
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension plan	74,066
Total deferred outflows of resources	74,066
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	30,577
Accrued liabilities	4,668
Due to the Commonwealth of Virginia	26,840,767
Due to other governments	69,383
Total current liabilities	26,945,395
Long-term Liabilities	
Net pension liability	3,331
Long-term debt	582,424,692
Total long-term liabilities	582,428,023
Total liabilities	609,373,418
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension plan	6,301
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,301
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	8,529
Restricted	522,608,835
Unrestricted	6,674,876
Total net position	\$ 529,292,240

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Expenses	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position Governmental Activities
Functions/Programs		
Governmental activities:		
General and administrative	\$ 468,009	\$ (468,009)
Investment fees	643,699	(643,699)
Cost of issuance	1,540,064	(1,540,064)
Interest expense	8,993,531	(8,993,531)
Project cost distributions	155,861,728	(155,861,728)
Total governmental activities	\$ 167,507,031	(167,507,031)
General revenues:		
Intergovernmental revenue:		
Motor fuel tax		32,672,667
Sales and use tax		136,530,706
Use of money		9,189,903
Total general revenues		178,393,276
Change in net position		10,886,245
Net Position, beginning of year		518,405,995
Net Position, end of year		\$ 529,292,240

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Project Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,774,682	\$ 998,408	\$ -	\$ 7,773,090
Due from the Commonwealth of Virginia	-	24,182,591	-	24,182,591
Accrued investment income	-	1,041,526	-	1,041,526
Prepaid items	4,822	-	-	4,822
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	-	745,472,507	360,114,828	1,105,587,335
Total assets	\$ 6,779,504	\$ 771,695,032	\$ 360,114,828	\$1,138,589,364
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 30,577	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,577
Accrued liabilities	4,668	-	-	4,668
Due to the Commonwealth of Virginia	-	26,840,767	-	26,840,767
Due to other governments	69,383	-	-	69,383
Total liabilities	104,628	26,840,767	-	26,945,395
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	4,822	-	-	4,822
Restricted	-	744,854,265	360,114,828	1,104,969,093
Unassigned	6,670,054	-	-	6,670,054
Total fund balances	6,674,876	744,854,265	360,114,828	1,111,643,969
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 6,779,504	\$ 771,695,032	\$ 360,114,828	\$1,138,589,364

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2018

	Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of fund balance on the Balance Sheet for the governmental funds to the net position of the governmental activities on the Statement of Net Position:	
Fund balance - governmental funds	\$1,111,643,969
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and, therefore, are not recognized as expenditures in the governmental funds until then.	
Pension plan	74,066
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental fund.	
Capital assets	\$ 8,773
Less - accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(244)</u>
	8,529
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are note due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Bonds payable	(500,000,000)
Bond issuance premium	(82,424,692)
Pension liability	<u>(3,331)</u>
	(582,428,023)
Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and, therefore, are not recognized in the governmental funds until then.	
Pension plan	<u>(6,301)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 529,292,240</u>

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Project Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Intergovernmental:				
Motor fuel tax	\$ 9,309,035	\$ 23,363,632	\$ -	\$ 32,672,667
Sales and use tax	43,875,603	92,655,103	-	136,530,706
Use of money	-	6,503,936	2,685,967	9,189,903
Total revenues	53,184,638	122,522,671	2,685,967	178,393,276
Expenditures				
Current:				
General and administrative	483,554	-	-	483,554
Investment fees	-	643,699	-	643,699
Cost of issuance	-	-	1,540,064	1,540,064
Interest expense	-	-	9,838,912	9,838,912
Project cost distributions	-	155,861,728	-	155,861,728
Total expenditures	483,554	156,505,427	11,378,976	168,367,957
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	52,701,084	(33,982,756)	(8,693,009)	10,025,319
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	260,488,444	10,206,949	270,695,393
Transfers out	(46,026,208)	-	(224,669,185)	(270,695,393)
Bond issuance	-	-	500,000,000	500,000,000
Bond issuance premium	-	-	83,270,073	83,270,073
Total other financing sources (uses), net	(46,026,208)	260,488,444	368,807,837	583,270,073
Net change in fund balances	6,674,876	226,505,688	360,114,828	593,295,392
Fund Balances, beginning of year	-	518,348,577	-	518,348,577
Fund Balances, end of year	\$ 6,674,876	\$ 744,854,265	\$ 360,114,828	\$ 1,111,643,969

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Governmental Funds
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Net changes in fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ 593,295,392
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Pension plan contributions subsequent to measurement date	40,173
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Pension expense	(33,157)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period.	
Capital outlay	\$ 8,773
Less - accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(244)</u>
	8,529
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. The transaction, however, does not have any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	
Proceeds on issuance of new debt	(500,000,000)
Bond premium	(83,270,073)
Amortization of bond premium	<u>845,381</u>
	<u>(582,424,692)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 10,886,245</u>

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission (“the Commission”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations).

A. Reporting Entity

The Commission is an independent political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, created in 2014 by House Bill 1253 (HB1253) and Senate Bill 513 (SB513). The Commission has sovereign power, and its operations and resources are not subjected to the control, direction or oversight of the Commonwealth. The member jurisdictions of the Commission are embraced by Planning District 23 and are the counties of Isle of Wight, James City, Southampton, York, and the cities of Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg. The Commission has 23 members as follows: the chief elected official, or their designee, of the 14 cities and counties that are members of the Commission; three members of the House of Delegates; two members of the Senate; and four non-voting ex-officio members from the Commonwealth Transportation Board, Virginia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, and Virginia Port Authority.

Currently, the Commission’s primary undertaking is to provide funding for regional transportation purposes in the Hampton Roads region. A significant part of this activity presently consists of allocating and leveraging funding from the Hampton Roads Transportation Fund (established by HB2313 of the 2013 Acts of Assembly and containing regional sales tax and use tax and motor fuel tax monies) to new construction projects on new or existing highways, bridges, and tunnels in member localities, with priority given to those projects that are expected to provide the greatest impact on reducing congestion for the greatest number of citizens residing within Planning District 23.

All moneys received by the Commission are required to be used solely for transportation purposes benefiting the member jurisdictions, as outlined above.

Although the Commission’s economic resources are not for the direct benefit of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth is not obligated by the debt of the Commission, the Comptroller has determined that, based on the projects that the Commission is presently funding and its current relationship with the Virginia Department of Transportation relating to the delivery of those projects, it would be misleading to exclude the Commission from the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements. Thus, solely for financial reporting purposes, the Commonwealth has determined to include the Commission as a blended component unit of the Commonwealth. A separate report is prepared for the Commonwealth of Virginia, which includes all agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities determined to meet the blended component unit definition. Based on the Comptroller’s decision to treat the Commission as a blended component unit, the Commission is an integral part of the reporting entity of the Commonwealth of Virginia; accordingly, all funds of the Commission are included in the financial statements of the Commonwealth as part of the reporting entity.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) report information of the governmental activities supported by intergovernmental revenues.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports net position as restricted when externally imposed constraints are in effect. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net position.

The government-wide Statement of Activities is designed to report the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include contributions that are restricted to meet the operational requirements of a particular function.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for each of the governmental funds. In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Commission are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The governmental funds are reported on a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances (fund equity). Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the government-wide financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements – Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting of taxes from the Commonwealth of Virginia, are recognized in the period the funding is made available.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. The Commission considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 45 days after year end. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred under the full accrual method of accounting. The individual Government Funds are:

General Fund – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Commission and is used to account for and report all revenues and expenditures applicable to the general operations of the Commission which are not accounted for in other funds. Revenues are derived primarily from transfers from the Special Revenue Fund. The General Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Special Revenue Fund – The Special Revenue Fund accounts for and reports the proceeds of specific revenue sources restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes. The Commission has one Special Revenue Fund. The Special Revenue Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

Capital Project Fund – The Capital Project Fund accounts for and reports the proceeds from the Commission's debt issuances and the expenditures associated with these financial instruments. The Capital Projects fund transfers money to the Special Revenue fund to cover costs incurred within the Special Revenue fund that are approved to be paid from the debt proceeds and not local revenue sources. The Commission has one Capital Projects Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

D. Budgeting

The Commission adopts an annual operating budget for the planning and administrative activities of the General Fund. The budgeting process enables the Commission to determine the annual transfer required from the Special Revenue Fund to fund its general and administrative activities. Accumulated fund balances in excess of anticipated minimum operating cash requirements are used as a revenue source in subsequent budgets.

E. Other Significant Accounting Policies

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

2. Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments as reported in the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheets are comprised of intergovernmental deposits and unspent bond proceeds that shall be used solely for regional highways, bridges and tunnel transportation projects benefiting the member jurisdictions.

3. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses in the financial statements using the consumption method.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets include property and equipment and computer hardware with an individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. For constructed assets, all costs necessary to bring assets to the condition and location necessary for the intended use are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. Additions and betterments are capitalized. The cost of assets retired and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Other Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation and amortization of all exhaustible equipment, leasehold improvements and intangibles is charged as an expense against operations using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Useful Life (years)</u>
Office Furniture and Equipment	5
Automobiles	5

When, in the opinion of management, certain assets are impaired, any estimated decline in value is accounted for as a non-operating expense. There were no impaired assets as of June 30, 2018.

Funding of transportation capital projects: For projects approved and funded by the Commission, the Commission does not take ownership of such projects. Therefore, these projects are not reflected on the Commission's financial statements.

5. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Commission's retirement plan and the additions to/deductions from the Commission's retirement plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

6. Compensated Absences

The Commission's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from the Commission's service up to twice the annual earnings. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide statements. Vacation leave for Commission employees is granted to all full-time employees and is earned based upon the length of employment. The General Fund is responsible for paying the liability for compensated balances for employees. The Commission has elected not to record a liability for compensated balances for fiscal year 2018 due to the amount being immaterial.

Accumulated sick leave accrues until employees leave the Commission and will be paid out at 25% of the balance, up to limits established by policy, reflective of years employed.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Other Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Interfund Transactions

Transactions among Commission funds are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses within the funds involved if the transaction involved organizations external to the Commission government.

Transactions, which constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it, which are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the reimbursed fund.

Transactions, which constitute the transfer of resources from a fund receiving revenues to a fund through which the revenues are to be expended, are separately reported in the respective funds' operating statements.

9. Fund Equity

The Commission reports fund balance in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

Nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that are not in spendable form (such as prepaid items) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund).

Restricted fund balance classification includes amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance classification includes amounts constrained to specific purposes by the government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Other Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

9. Fund Equity (Continued)

Assigned fund balance classification includes amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official body to which the governing body delegates the authority.

Unassigned fund balance classification includes the residual balance of the General Fund that has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, the Commission will consider the use of restricted, committed or assigned funds prior to the use of unassigned fund balance as they are needed.

10. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Commission or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The Commission first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

11. Estimates and Assumptions

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

12. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will 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 a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until then. The Commission currently has two items that qualify for reporting in this category, employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date and net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Other Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes 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 will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Commission currently has two items which arise under the accrual basis of accounting, that qualify for reporting in this category, changes of assumptions and net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

13. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 5, 2018, which was the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

At June 30, 2018, cash, cash equivalents, and investments consisted of the following, at cost, which approximates fair value:

Governmental Activities

Cash	\$ 7,773,090
Restricted	
LGIP	372,315,579
PFM Asset Management	324,327,294
State Non-Arbitrage Pool (SNAP)	360,114,828
Union Bank	48,829,634
Total restricted	<u>1,105,587,335</u>
Total	<u><u>\$1,113,360,425</u></u>

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Deposits

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act, Section 2.2-4400 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and, depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Investments

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or its agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, “prime quality” commercial paper and certain corporate notes; bankers’ acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

The Commission has adopted a formal investment policy. The goal of the policy is to minimize risk and to ensure the availability of cash to meet Commission expenditures, while generating revenue from the use of funds which might otherwise remain idle. The primary objectives of the Commission’s investment activities in priority order are: safety, liquidity and yield. The policy specifies eligible and ineligible investments; diversification requirements; maximum length of time for various types of investments; and the process for purchasing securities.

Investment Policy

Investment	Credit Quality
U.S. Treasury Obligations	Bills, notes and any other obligation or securities issued by or backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Treasury. The final maturity shall not exceed a period of three years from the time of purchase.
Federal Agency/ Government Sponsored Enterprise Obligations	Bonds, notes and other obligations of the United States, and securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality or government sponsored enterprise except for Collateralized Mortgage Obligations, with a rating of at least “AA” (or its equivalent) by at least two NRSROs, one of which will be either Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or Standard & Poor’s, Inc. (“S&P”). The final maturity shall not exceed a period of three years from the time of purchase.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investment Policy (Continued)

Investment	Credit Quality
Municipal Obligations	Bonds, notes and other general obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and its agencies, authorities, and political subdivisions upon which there is no default, has a rating of at least “AA” by S&P and “Aa” by Moody’s, matures within three years of the date of purchase, and otherwise meets the requirements of <i>Code of Virginia</i> §2.2-4501.
Commercial Paper	“Prime quality” commercial paper, with a maturity of 270 days or less, issued by domestic corporations (corporations organized and operating under the laws of the United States or any state thereof) provided that the issuing corporation, or its guarantor, has a short-term debt rating of at least two of the following: P-1 by Moody’s, A-1 by S&P, F-1 by Fitch Investor’s Services, Inc., and D-1 by Duff and Phelps, Inc., and that otherwise meets the requirements of <i>Code of Virginia</i> §2.2-4502.
Bankers’ Acceptance	Issued by domestic banks or a federally chartered office of a foreign bank, which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System with a maturity of 180 days or less. The issuing corporation, or its guarantor, must have a short-term debt rating of no less than “A-1” by S&P and “P-1” by Moody’s.
Corporate Notes	High quality corporate notes with a rating of at least “AA” by S&P and “Aa” by Moody’s. The final maturity shall not exceed a period of three years from the time of purchase.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Bank Deposit Notes	Negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable bank deposit notes of domestic banks and domestic offices of foreign banks with a rating of at least “A-1” by S&P and “P-1” by Moody’s for maturities of one year or less, and a rating of at least “AA” by S&P and “Aa” by Moody’s, for maturities over one year. The final maturity may not exceed a period of three years from the time of purchase.
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	Demand deposits, time deposits, and other deposits that comply with all aspects of SPDA or with §2.2-4518 with a final maturity no greater than two years.
Repurchase Agreement	In overnight repurchase agreements provided that the following conditions are met: a. the contract is fully secured by deliverable U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency/Government Sponsored Enterprise obligations as described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, including the maximum maturity of three years, having a market value at all times of at least one hundred and two percent (102%) of the amount of the contract;

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investment Policy (Continued)

Investment	Credit Quality
Repurchase Agreement (Continued)	b. a Master Repurchase Agreement or specific written Repurchase Agreement governs the transaction; c. the securities are free and clear of any lien and held by an independent third party custodian acting solely as agent for the Commission, provided such third party is not the seller under the repurchase agreement; d. a perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code in accordance with book entry procedures prescribed at 31 C.F.R. 306.1 et seq. or 31 C.F.R. 350.0 et seq. in such securities is created for the benefit of the Commission; e. the counterparty is a: i. primary government securities dealer who reports daily to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or ii. a bank, savings and loan association, or diversified securities broker-dealer having at least \$5 billion in assets and \$500 million in capital and subject to regulation of capital standards by any state or federal regulatory agency; and f. the counterparty meets the following criteria: i. a long-term credit rating of at least “AA” or the equivalent from an NRSRO; ii. has been in operation for at least five years; and iii. is reputable among market participants.
Money Market Mutual Funds (Open-Ended Investment Funds)	Shares in open-end, no-load investment funds provided such funds are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and provided that the fund is rated at least “AAAm” or the equivalent by an NRSRO. The mutual fund must comply with all requirements of Rule 2(a)-7, or any successor rule, of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, provided the investments by such funds are restricted to investments otherwise permitted by the <i>Code of Virginia</i> for political sub-divisions.
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	A specialized commingled investment program that operates in compliance with GASB Statement No. 79 (“GASB 79”) that was created in the 1980 session of the General Assembly (<i>Code of Virginia</i> §2.2-4700 et seq.) designed to offer a convenient and cost-effective investment vehicle for public funds. The LGIP is administered by the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
Virginia Investment Pool (VIP)	A commingled investment program organized as a local government investment pool with oversight provided by a shareholder elected board of trustees. VIP is designed for the investment of longer-term monies that are not necessary for near term disbursement.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investment Policy (Continued)

Investment	Credit Quality
Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program's (Virginia SNAP) SNAP Fund	A specialized commingled investment program that operates in compliance with GASB 79 and that was authorized by the Government Non-Arbitrage Act in 1989 (<i>Code of Virginia</i> §2.2-4700 et seq.). Virginia SNAP and the SNAP Fund are administered by the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Virginia SNAP offers several investment options, including the SNAP Fund, and arbitrage rebate reporting services that are specifically designed for the investment of tax exempt bond proceeds.

Credit Risk

The investment policy specifies credit quality for certain types of investments, as described below, in accordance with the *Code of Virginia*, and the policy specifies the qualifications for institutions providing depository and investment services. In addition, the Executive Director must conduct a review of the condition of each authorized financial institution and broker/dealer.

As required by state statute, the Policy requires that commercial paper have a short-term debt rating of no less than "A-1" (or its equivalent) from at least two of the following; Moody's, S&P's and Fitch Investor's Service. Corporate notes, negotiable Certificates of Deposit and bank deposit notes maturing in less than one year must have a short-term debt rating of at least "A-1" by S&P's and "P-1" by Moody's. Notes having a maturity of greater than one year must be rated "AA" by S&P or "Aa" by Moody's.

The Commission's rated investments as of June 30, 2018 were rated by Standard & Poor's and the ratings are presented below.

	Commission's Rated Debt Investments' Values					
	Fair Quality Ratings					
	AAA	AA	A	Aa	Aa	Aa
Government Agencies	\$ -	\$ 9,878,590	\$ 72,369,644	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial Paper	-	-	-	38,753,671	-	-
Corporate Notes	-	4,459,350	38,677,014	1,969,778	-	-
U.S. Treasury Obligations	-	-	125,090,463	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	-	-	11,923,726	21,006,327	-	-
Money Market	198,731	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Investment Pool	372,315,579	-	-	-	-	-
State Non-Arbitrage Pool (SNAP)	-	-	-	-	360,114,828	-
	\$ 372,514,310	\$ 14,337,940	\$ 248,060,847	\$ 61,729,776	\$ 360,114,828	-

Custodial Credit Risk (Deposits)

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, deposits may not be recovered. All cash of the Commission is maintained in accounts collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk (Deposits) (Continued)

The Commission's investment policy provides that securities purchased for the Commission shall be held by the Commission or by the Commission's custodian. If held by a custodian, the securities must be in the Commission's name or in the custodian's nominee name and identifiable on the custodian's books as belonging to the Commission. Further, if held by a custodian, the custodian must be a third-party, not a counterparty (buyer or seller) to the transaction. At June 30, 2018, all of the Commission's investments were held in accordance with this policy.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is defined as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. If certain investments in any one issuer represent 5% of total investments, there must be a disclosure of the amount and issuer. At June 30, 2018, the Commission's portfolio did not have any investment in a single issuer over 5% that is required to be disclosed.

Interest Rate Risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the Commission manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the maturity of various investment vehicles, as indicated in the chart below.

The limitations provided in the investment policy for maximum maturity and percentage of the portfolio for each category of investment are as follows:

Permitted Investment	Sector Limit	Issuer Limit
U.S. Treasury Obligations	100%	100%
Federal Agency/GSE Obligations	100%	35%
Municipal Obligations	15%	5%
Commercial Paper	35%	5%
Bankers' Acceptances	35%	5%
Corporate Notes	15%	5%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Bank Deposit Notes	15%	5%
Bank Deposits and Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	100%	100%
Repurchase Agreements	25%	25%
Money Market Mutual Funds	25%	25%
LGIP	100%	100%
VIP	25%	25%
Virginia SNAP-SNAP Fund (Proceeds of Tax Exempt Bonds Only)	100%	100%

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

As a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from interest rates, the Commission's policy limits investments to investments with a duration and/or weighted average maturity of the total investment portfolio not to exceed two years.

	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)	
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years
U.S. Treasury Obligations	\$ 125,090,463	\$ -	\$ 125,090,463
Certificates of Deposit	32,930,053	32,930,053	-
Money Market	198,731	198,731	-
Corporate Notes	45,106,142	-	45,106,142
Commercial Paper	38,753,671	38,753,671	-
Government Agencies	82,248,234	-	82,248,234

As of June 30, 2018, the Commission had investments of \$372,315,579 in the LGIP for governmental activities. The LGIP is a professionally managed money market fund, which invests in qualifying obligations and securities as permitted by Virginia statutes. Pursuant to Section 2.2-4605 of the *Code of Virginia*, the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth sponsors the LGIP and has delegated certain functions to the State Treasurer. The LGIP reports to the Treasury Board at their regularly scheduled monthly meetings. The Commission's investments in LGIP are stated at amortized cost and classified as cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3. Fair Value Measurement

The Commission categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below.

Level 1	Valuation based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	Valuation based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable data for substantially the full term of the assets and liabilities.
Level 3	Valuations based on unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of assets or liabilities.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Commission's assets at fair value as of June 30, 2018:

	June 30, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by Fair Value Level				
U.S. Treasury Obligations	\$ 125,090,463	\$ 125,090,463	\$ -	\$ -
Government Agency (State Taxable)	82,248,234	82,248,234	-	-
Corporate Notes	45,106,142	45,106,142	-	-
Commercial Paper	38,753,671	38,753,671	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	32,930,053	32,930,053	-	-
Money Market	198,731	198,731	-	-

Note 4. Due To/From Other Governments

At June 30, 2018, due from the Commonwealth of Virginia consisted of the following:

	Special Revenue Fund
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 19,309,859
Motor Fuel Tax	4,872,732
Total	\$ 24,182,591

At June 30, 2018, due to other governments and due to the Commonwealth of Virginia consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total
Virginia Department of Transportation	\$ -	\$ 26,840,767	\$ 26,840,767
Hampton Roads Planning District	69,383	-	69,383
	\$ 69,383	\$ 26,840,767	\$ 26,910,150

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5. Long-Term Debt

Changes in long-term debt consist of the following:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Senior lien revenue bonds	\$ -	\$ 500,000,000	\$ -	\$ 500,000,000	\$ -
Premium on bonds	-	83,270,073	845,381	82,424,692	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 583,270,073</u>	<u>\$ 845,381</u>	<u>\$ 582,424,692</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Details of long-term obligations are as follows:

During the year, the Commission issued \$500,000,000 in senior lien revenue bonds, Series 2018A, due in annual installments of \$4,745,000 to \$37,915,000, plus semi-annual interest at 5.0% to 5.5%. The bonds were issued at a premium of \$83,270,073, which will be amortized over the life of the bonds.

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year(s) Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities	
	Senior Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2018A	
	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ -	\$ 9,838,912
2020	-	25,854,075
2021	-	25,854,075
2022	-	25,854,075
2023	-	25,854,075
2024-2028	14,965,000	128,546,625
2029-2033	30,365,000	122,640,625
2034-2038	38,760,000	114,250,625
2039-2043	49,460,000	103,542,875
2044-2048	63,125,000	89,877,875
2049-2053	132,510,000	67,496,625
2054-2058	170,815,000	29,189,325
	<u>\$ 500,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 768,799,787</u>

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Intergovernmental Revenues, Commonwealth of Virginia

Intergovernmental revenues from the Commonwealth of Virginia include additional fees or taxes imposed in each of the Member Jurisdictions as follows:

- An additional Retail Sales Tax of 0.7% is added to the standard rate of retail sales tax imposed by the Virginia Code. The additional tax is not levied upon food purchased for human consumption.
- An additional Motor Fuel Tax at a rate of 2.1% on retail sales of motor vehicle fuel levied by the Commonwealth of Virginia through its Department of Motor Vehicles.

Note 7. Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

Name of Plan: Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

Identification of Plan: Agent Multiple-Employer Pension Plan

Administering Entity: Virginia Retirement System (System)

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Commission are automatically covered by VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the *Code of Virginia*, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service. The Commission is a new entity and has not been included in the actuarial calculations with VRS for the current year.

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees – Plan 1, Plan 2, and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has a different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the table below:

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
About Plan 1 Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.	About Plan 2 Plan 2 is a defined plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.	About the Hybrid Retirement Plan The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. • The defined benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. • The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013 and they have not taken a refund. Hybrid Opt-In Election VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.	Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013. Hybrid Opt-In Election Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.	About the Hybrid Retirement Plan (Continued) • In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.
		Eligible Members Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes: • Political subdivision employees.* • Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elect to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1 – April 30, 2014; in the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014. * Non-Eligible Members Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include: • Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees. Those employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.	Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction.	Retirement Contributions A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.
Creditable Service Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.	Creditable Service Same as Plan 1.	Creditable Service <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Under the defined benefit component of the plan, creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Vesting Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions they make.	Vesting Same as Plan 1.	Vesting <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of creditable service. Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions they make. Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service. • After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions. • After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions. • After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions. Distribution is not required by law until age 70 ½.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Calculating the Benefit The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.	Calculating the Benefit See definition under Plan 1.	Calculating the Benefit <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> See definition under Plan 1. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.
Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Average Final Compensation Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.
Service Retirement Multiplier The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.7%.	Service Retirement Multiplier Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable service earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013.	Service Retirement Multiplier The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.0%. For members that opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Normal Retirement Age Age 65.	Normal Retirement Age Normal Social Security retirement age.	Normal Retirement Age <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Same as Plan 2. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility Normal Social Security retirement age with at least 5 years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least 5 years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the CPI-U and half of any additional increase (up to 2%) for a maximum COLA of 3%.	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Same as Plan 2. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Not applicable.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Continued) <u>Eligibility:</u> For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Continued) <u>Eligibility:</u> Same as Plan 1	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Continued) <u>Eligibility:</u> Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
<u>Exceptions to COLA</u> <u>Effective Dates:</u> The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances: • The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013. • The member retires on disability. • The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP). • The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program. • The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.	<u>Exceptions to COLA</u> <u>Effective Dates:</u> Same as Plan 1.	<u>Exceptions to COLA</u> <u>Effective Dates:</u> Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Plan 1	Plan 2	Hybrid Retirement Plan
Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.	Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.	Disability Coverage Eligible political subdivisions (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides an employer-paid comparable program for its members. Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.
Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.	Purchase of Prior Service Same as Plan 1.	Purchase of Prior Service <u>Defined Benefit Component</u> Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions: • Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported services. <u>Defined Contribution Component</u> Not applicable.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of June 30, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

Active Members

2

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5% of their compensation toward their retirement. Prior to July 1, 2012, all or part of the 5% member contribution may have been assumed by the employer. From the commencement of the Commission's plan in August 2015, employees were required to pay the 5% member contribution. In addition, for existing employees, employers were required to begin making the employee pay the 5% member contribution. This could be phased in over a period of up to five years and the employer is required to provide a salary increase equal to the amount of the increase in the employee-paid member contribution.

The Commission's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2018 was 16.02% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation. This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by an employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Commission were \$40,173 and \$39,187 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

B. Net Pension Liability

The Commission's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2016, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2017.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the Commission's retirement plan was based on an actuarial valuation using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2017.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent – 5.35 percent
Investment rate or return	7.0 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

B. Net Pension Liability (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates:	15% of deaths are assumed to be service related.
– Pre-retirement:	RP-2014 Employee Rates at age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.
– Post-retirement:	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.
– Post-disablement:	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through nine years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 15%

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

B. Net Pension Liability (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System 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 asset allocation is best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
Inflation			2.50%
* Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.30%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.0%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the rate contributed by the employer for the Commission retirement plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2019 on, participating employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

C. Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Balances at June 30, 2016	\$ -	\$ 18,029	\$ (18,029)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	44,473	-	44,473
Changes of assumptions	(5,175)	-	(5,175)
Differences between expected and actual experience	38,997	-	38,997
Contributions - employer	-	39,187	(39,187)
Contributions - employee	-	12,231	(12,231)
Net investment income	-	5,504	(5,504)
Administrative expense	-	20	(20)
Other changes	-	(7)	7
Net changes	78,295	56,935	21,360
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 78,295	\$ 74,964	\$ 3,331

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following represents the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the stated discount rate, as well as what the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a stated discount rate that is one-percentage point lower (6.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.00%	Current Discount Rate 7.00%	1% Increase 8.00%
Plan's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 13,807	\$ 3,331	\$ (5,420)

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

D. Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Commission recognized pension expense of (\$33,137). At June 30, 2018, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 40,173	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	33,893	-
Changes of assumptions	-	4,498
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,803
	<u>\$ 74,066</u>	<u>\$ 6,301</u>

The \$40,173 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease to the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2019.

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions as of June 30, 2018 will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2019	\$ 3,990
2020	3,990
2021	3,988
2022	3,937
2023	4,427
Therafter	<u>7,260</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 27,592</u></u>

E. Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS is also available in the separately issued VRS 2017 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2017 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://varetire.org/pdf/publications/2017-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, Virginia 23218-2500.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Operating Leases and Agreements

Governmental Activities

The Commission leases office space under a 36-month agreement, which commenced on November 9, 2015 and expires November 30, 2018. The lease provides an option to renew for two additional terms of one year at which time annual rent will be increased to an amount equal to 105% of the annual rent in effect. The current lease terms call for the Commission to pay \$917 monthly (\$11,008 annually). Rent expense for Governmental Activities as reported in the government-wide financial statements totaled \$11,008.

As of June 30, 2018, the future minimum long-term lease commitments were as shown below:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2019	\$ 4,587
Total	\$ 4,587

Note 9. Interfund Transfers

Transfers from the Special Revenue Fund to the General Fund are for general administration. Transfers from the Capital Projects Fund to the Special Revenue Fund were made to cover the costs of capital projects incurred by the Special Revenue Fund. Transfers from the Capital Projects Fund to the General Fund were made to cover bond-related expenditures paid out of the General Fund. Transfers from the General Fund to the Special Revenue Fund were made to remit Motor Fuel and Sales Tax revenues received by the General Fund to the Special Revenue Fund.

Note 10. Risk Management

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by insurance purchased from VML Insurance Programs, a group insurance pool in the Commonwealth of Virginia. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three years.

Note 11. Pending GASB Statements

At June 30, 2018, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) had issued statements not yet implemented by the Commission. The statements which might impact the Commission are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (ARO's). This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for ARO's. Statement No. 83 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, will improve the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. Statement No. 84 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 11. Pending GASB Statements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, will increase the usefulness of the Commission's financial statements by requiring reporting of certain lease assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources for leases that previously were classified as operating leases. Statement No. 87 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.

GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt*, will improve the information that is disclosed in notes related to debt. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. Statement No. 88 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.

Management has not yet determined the effect these statements will have on its financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION'S NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS – VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year June 30,	
	2017	2018
Total Pension Liability:		
Service cost	\$ -	\$ 44,473
Changes of assumptions	-	(5,175)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	-	38,997
Net change in total pension liability	-	78,295
Total pension liability - beginning	-	-
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ -	\$ 78,295
Plan Fiduciary Net Position:		
Contributions - employer	\$ 13,450	\$ 39,187
Contributions - employee	4,198	12,231
Net investment income	365	5,504
Administrative expense	16	20
Other	-	(7)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	18,029	56,935
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-	18,029
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 18,029	\$ 74,964
Commission's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a)-(b)	\$ (18,029)	\$ 3,331
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	N/A	N/A
Covered payroll	\$ 237,500	\$ 265,658
Commission's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	7.59%	1.25%

Note to Schedule:

- (1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Commission will present information for those years which information is available.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CONTRIBUTIONS – VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year June 30,	
	2017	2018
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	\$ 39,187	\$ 40,173
Contributions in relation to the CRC	39,187	40,173
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 237,500	\$ 265,658
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.02%	15.12%

Note to Schedule:

- (1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Commission will present information for those years for which information is available.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Note 1. Changes of Benefit Terms

There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation. The 2014 valuation includes Hybrid Retirement Plan members for the first time. The hybrid plan applies to most new employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 and not covered by enhanced hazardous duty benefits. Because this is a fairly new benefit and the number of participants was relatively small, the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2017 are not material.

Note 2. Changes of Assumptions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ended June 30, 2016:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through nine years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change

Note 3. Contractually Required Contributions

The actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Mortality Rates:	15% of deaths are assumed to be service related.
– Pre-retirement:	RP-2014 Employee Rates at age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.
– Post-retirement:	RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.
– Post-disablement:	RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental:				
Motor fuel tax	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,309,035	\$ 9,309,035
Sales and use tax	-	-	43,875,603	43,875,603
Total revenues	-	-	53,184,638	53,184,638
Expenditures				
General and administrative	2,400,000	2,270,000	483,554	(1,786,446)
Total expenditures	2,400,000	2,270,000	483,554	(1,786,446)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,400,000)	(2,270,000)	52,701,084	54,971,084
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers in (out)	2,400,000	2,270,000	(46,026,208)	(48,296,208)
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,400,000	2,270,000	(46,026,208)	(48,296,208)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	6,674,876	6,674,876
Fund Balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,674,876	\$ 6,674,876

Note:

The Commission adopts an annual operating budget for the planning and administrative activities of the General Fund. The budgeting process enables the Commission to determine the annual transfer required from the Special Revenue Fund to fund its general and administrative activities. Accumulated fund balances in excess of anticipated minimum operating cash requirements are used as a revenue source in subsequent budgets.

HAMPTON ROADS TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTABILITY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Expenditures	
Salaries and wages	\$ 265,658
Employee benefits	31,084
VRS contributions	40,173
Support services - HRTPO/HRPDC	71,582
Office rent	11,008
Office furniture and equipment	9,857
Professional and legal	18,367
Travel and meeting	18,269
Insurance	3,221
Computer hardware	4,198
Public notice and advertising	1,054
Other	9,083
Total expenditures	\$ 483,554

COMPLIANCE SECTION



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

To the Honorable Commission Board Members
Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission (Commission), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 5, 2018.

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 opinions 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 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 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, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

PBMares, LLP

Harrisonburg, Virginia
November 5, 2018