ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

As of and for the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

And Report of Independent Auditor

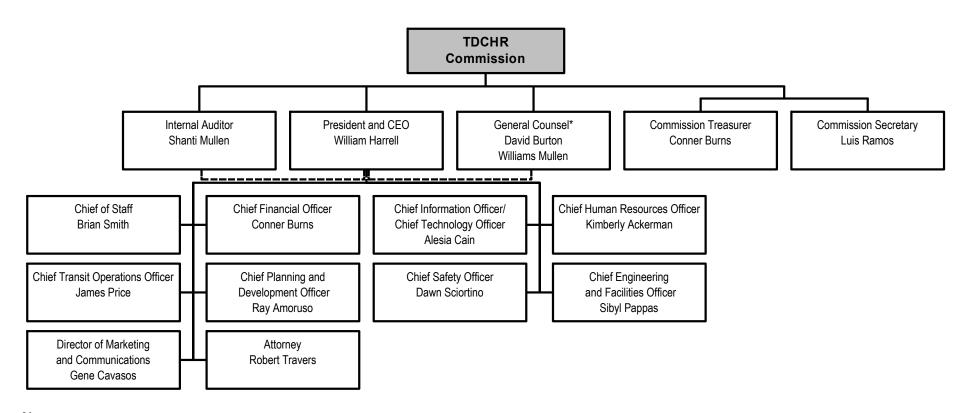


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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART JUNE 30, 2019



Note:

The General Counsel and Internal Auditor report to the President/CEO on daily business matters; but they serve at the pleasure of the Commission and have direct access to the Commission as required.

^{*}Additional support provided by Attorney.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION JUNE 30, 2019

CHAIRMAN

Douglas W. Fuller City of Chesapeake

VICE - CHAIRMAN

Charles B. Hunter City of Portsmouth

COMMISSIONERS

Robert Coleman City of Newport News

> Jimmy Gray City of Hampton

Matthew Hamel City of Chesapeake

Gaylene Kanoyton
City of Hampton

Andria McClellan City of Norfolk

Jennifer Mitchell
Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation

William J. Moffett City of Hampton

Keith Parnell City of Norfolk

Amelia Ross-Hammond City of Virginia Beach

Aaron Rouse City of Virginia Beach

John L. Rowe City of Portsmouth

Patricia P. Woodbury City of Newport News

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM AND FINANCE STAFF JUNE 30, 2019

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM

President and Chief Executive Officer William E. Harrell
Chief Financial Officer Conner Burns

Chief Human Resources Officer Kimberly Ackerman
Chief Planning and Development Officer Raymond Amoruso

Chief Information Officer/Chief Technology Officer

Chief Safety and Security Officer

Chief Environmental and Facilities Officer

Alesia Cain

Dawn Sciortino

Sibyl Pappas

Chief Environmental and Facilities Officer

Chief Transit Operations Officer

James E. Price, Jr.

Chief of Staff Brian Smith
Director of Marketing and Communications Gene Cavasos
Attorney Robert Travers

FINANCE STAFF

Director of Finance

Assistant Director of Finance

Larry Kirk

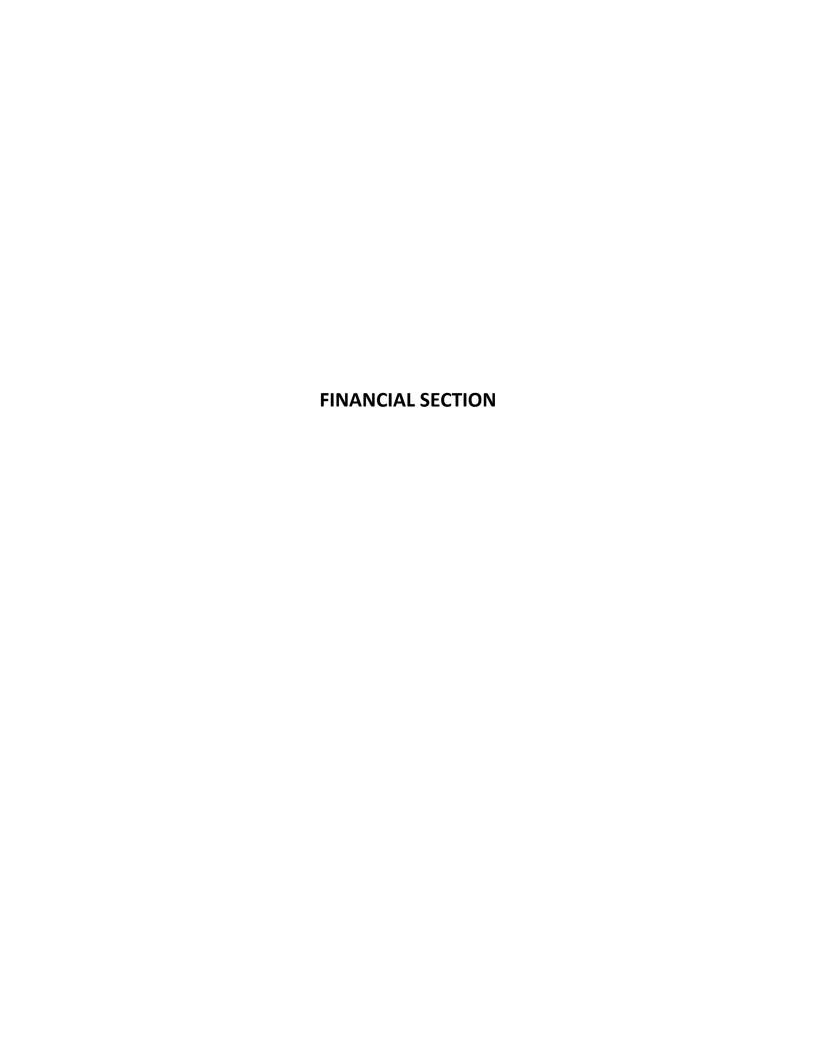
Director of Budget and Financial Analysis

Director of Procurement

Sonya Luther

Director of Treasury

Sheri Dixon





Report of Independent Auditor

To the Commissioners
Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads
Hampton, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads (the "Commission"), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the *Specification 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof 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 that the management's discussion and analysis and the pension and OPEB information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements. The Introductory Section, Other Supplementary Information, and Statistical Section, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

The Introductory and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 26, 2020, 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 the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Cherry Bekaut LLP

May 26, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads' ("Commission") activities and financial performance provides the reader with an introduction and overview to the basic financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. Following this MD&A are the basic financial statements of the Commission together with the notes thereto which are essential to a full understanding of the data contained in the basic financial statements. We encourage readers to read the information presented in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Commission's basic financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Operations Highlights

Below are highlights of the Commission's activities for fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

- The Commission capitalized \$18,746,247 on asset additions during FY19. The majority of the increase was \$11,317,360 for buses and \$6,417,590 for renovation of the Hampton facility.
- The Commission spent \$9.7 million on asset additions during FY18. The majority of the increase was \$4.6 million on facility renovations and \$1.5 million for a new ferryboat.
- The Commission's net position decreased by \$13,467,561 in FY19 to \$257,979,403. This decrease is mainly due to depreciation expense.
- The Commission's net position decreased by \$15.1 million in FY18 to \$271.5 million. This decrease is mainly due to depreciation expense.
- At the end of the fiscal year, unrestricted net deficit was \$5,275,632, a decrease of \$1,441,764. The restricted net position consists of reserves for self-insurance.
- During FY18 the Commission had a \$4.5 million increase in the proceeds from capital grants. This
 increase was largely due to funds utilized for bus purchase, ferryboat and facility renovations.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Commission's basic financial statements, the statement of net position, statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position, and statement of cash flows, are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). The Commission is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenue recognized when earned, not when received. Expenses are recognized when incurred, not when they are paid. Capital assets are capitalized and, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated over their useful lives. Certain amounts are restricted for debt service and, where applicable, for construction activities. See the notes to basic financial statements for a summary of the Commission's significant accounting policies.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Financial Position Summary

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Commission's financial position. The Commission's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$257,979,403 at June 30, 2019. A condensed summary of the Commission's net position is shown below:

	Year Ended June 30, 2019		Year Ended June 30, 2018	*As Restated Year Ended June 30, 2017		
Assets:		40.740.000	Ф 45 704 004	Φ.	04 407 074	
Current assets Capital assets, net	\$	43,740,392 262,198,417	\$ 45,731,621 277,093,262	\$	34,407,971 296,457,111	
Other assets		2,914,002	2,352,200		156,474	
Total Assets		308,852,811	325,177,083		331,021,556	
Deferred Outflows of Resources		8,773,584	5,669,024		9,606,166	
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities		36,265,534	39,436,371		36,857,252	
Long-term liabilities		19,911,406	15,873,949		16,276,867	
Total Liabilities		56,176,940	55,310,320		53,134,119	
Deferred Inflows of Resources		3,470,052	4,088,823		919,035	
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets		260,947,348	275,449,210		292,493,576	
Restricted		2,307,687	2,715,150		3,697,854	
Unrestricted		(5,275,632)	(6,717,396)		(9,616,862)	
Total Net Position	\$	257,979,403	\$ 271,446,964	\$	286,574,568	

^{*}Restated for GASB75 implementation.

The largest portion of the Commission's net position each period represents its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, improvements, and equipment). The Commission uses these capital assets to provide services to its passengers. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Summary of Operations and Changes in Net Position

	Year Ended une 30, 2019	rear Ended une 30, 2018	,	As Restated Year Ended une 30, 2017
Operating revenues Operating expenses	\$ 18,827,777 124,875,187	\$ 18,786,826 125,585,295	\$	19,027,226 129,846,411
Operating loss before subsidies and grants Subsidies and grants	(106,047,410) 78,456,438	(106,798,469) 79,828,501		(110,819,185) 80,224,573
Operating loss before other expenses Other expenses, net	(27,590,972) (10,439,714)	(26,969,968) (7,919,184)		(30,594,612) (10,062,214)
Loss before proceeds from capital grants Proceeds from capital grants Cumulative effect of change in accounting standard	(38,030,686) 24,563,125	(34,889,152) 19,761,548		(40,656,826) 15,272,596 (1,558,000)
Change in net position Net position, beginning of year	(13,467,561) 271,446,964	(15,127,604) 286,574,568		(26,942,230) 313,516,798
Net position, end of year	\$ 257,979,403	\$ 271,446,964	\$	286,574,568

Revenue

A summary of revenue is as follows:

	2019 Amount	Percent of Total	2018 Amount	Percent of Total	*	*As Restated 2017 Amount	Percent of Total
Operating:							
Passenger fares	\$ 15,319,483	81.3%	\$ 15,619,873	82.2%	\$	15,671,061	87.4%
Charges and contracts	2,261,886	12.0%	2,215,994	11.7%		2,149,290	12.0%
Auxiliary	1,138,852	6.0%	844,716	4.4%		1,124,275	6.3%
Nontransportation	107,556	0.6%	106,243	0.6%		82,600	0.5%
Total Operating	 18,827,777	99.9%	 18,786,826	98.9%		19,027,226	106.2%
Nonoperating: Gain (loss) on sale of							
capital assets	21,710	0.1%	162,623	0.9%		(303,634)	-1.7%
Interest income	· <u>-</u>	0.0%	 49,675	0.3%		17,940	0.1%
Total Nonoperating	 21,710	0.1%	212,298	1.1%		(285,694)	-6.2%
Total Revenues	\$ 18,849,487	100.0%	\$ 18,999,124	100.0%	\$	18,741,532	100.0%

^{*}Restated for GASB75 implementation.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Expenses

A summary of expenses is as follows:

					*	*As Restated	
	2019	Percent	2018	Percent		2017	Percent
	Amount	of Total	Amount	of Total		Amount	of Total
Operating:							
Labor	\$ 48,417,080	36.2%	\$ 48,466,557	36.2%	\$	48,420,295	35.5%
Fringe benefits	14,218,004	10.6%	15,812,947	11.8%		15,916,751	11.1%
Depreciation and							
amortization	29,053,413	21.7%	29,247,649	21.9%		30,433,974	22.3%
Materials and supplies	11,726,745	8.8%	9,980,402	7.5%		11,101,816	8.1%
Purchase of transportation							
services	7,891,394	5.9%	8,549,457	6.4%		8,321,926	6.1%
Contractual services	7,864,266	5.9%	8,187,924	6.1%		8,252,631	6.0%
Insurance, net of ordinary		0.0%		0.0%			
recoveries	3,144,338	2.4%	3,166,124	2.4%		4,220,619	3.1%
Utilities	1,160,013	0.9%	1,205,506	0.9%		1,307,840	1.0%
Other	 1,399,934	1.0%	 968,729	0.7%		1,870,559	1.4%
Total Operating	124,875,187	93.4%	 125,585,295	93.9%		129,846,411	94.6%
Nonoperating:							
Interest expense	342,716	0.3%	256,016	0.2%		471,920	0.3%
Noncapitalized grant							
expenditures	10,264,625	7.7%	 7,875,466	5.9%		9,304,600	5.1%
Total Nonoperating	 10,607,341	7.9%	 8,131,482	6.1%		9,776,520	5.4%
Total Expenses	\$ 135,482,528	101.3%	\$ 133,716,777	100.0%	\$	139,622,931	100.0%

^{*}Restated for GASB75 implementation.

Capital Assets

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Commission capitalized \$18,746,247 on capital activities from grant and operating funds. This amount included \$6,417,590 for facility renovations, \$11,317,360 for buses, and \$1,011,297 for other capital items.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Commission expended \$9.7 million on capital activities from grant and operating funds. This amount included \$4.6 million for facility renovations, \$1.5 million for a ferryboat, and \$80,000 for other capital items.

Capital asset acquisitions and improvements exceeding \$5,000 are capitalized at cost. Acquisitions are funded using a variety of financing techniques, including Federal grants with matching State grants and local funds. Additional information about Hampton Roads Transit's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Debt

At June 30, 2019, the Commission owed \$16,605,091 against its \$17,000,000 revolving line of credit, primarily due to the timing of government receivables.

At June 30, 2018, the Commission owed \$15,500,000 against its \$17,000,000 revolving line of credit, primarily due to the timing of government receivables.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Industry Outlook

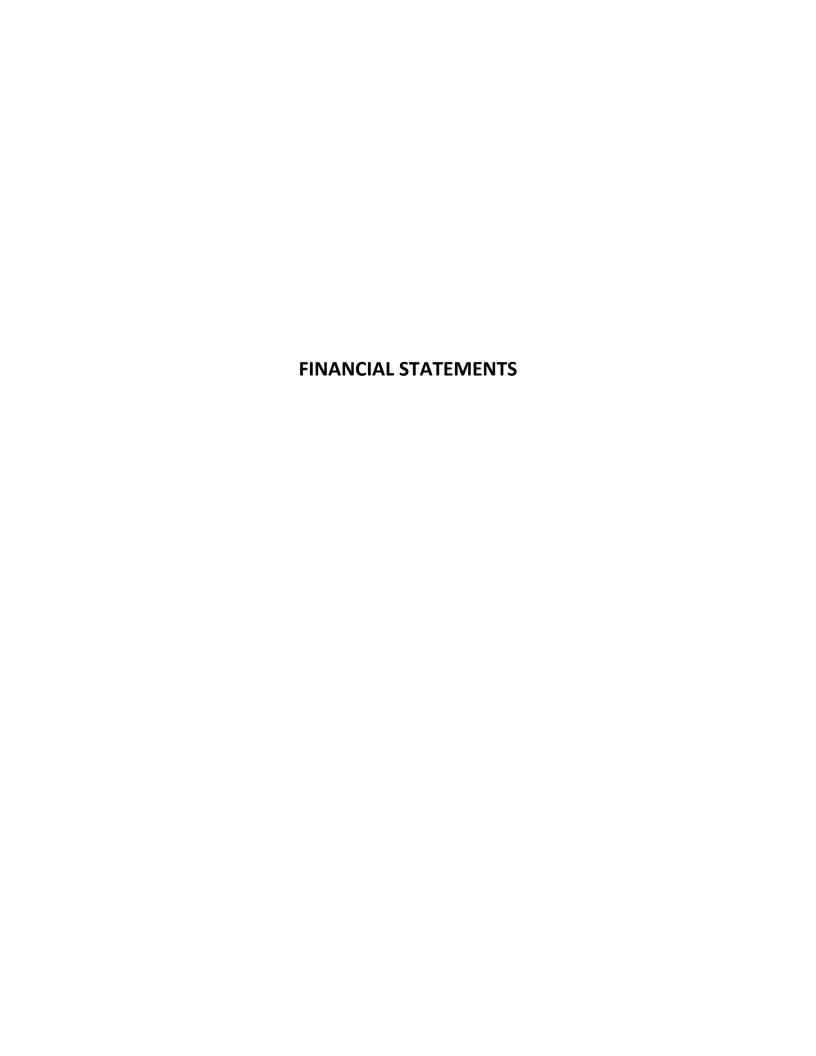
During the 1st quarter of 2020, the world has been faced with the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic which has spread to the United States, including the Hampton Roads Region. The Commission has been working in close coordination with its federal partners at the Federal Transit Administration ("FTA") and state and local governments related to COVID-19 activities. With numerous business closings, lower passenger counts, and free fare assistance provided by the Commission, the long-term financial implications to the Commission are difficult to assess.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act of 2020 totaling \$2 trillion was signed into law in March 2020, which provided relief for the economy including \$25 billion specifically for the FTA, which has allocated \$25 billion to recipients of urbanized area and rural area formula funds in proportion to the FY2020 program apportionments. The \$25 billion in funding is provided at 100% federal share with no local match requirements and are eligible for reimbursement of all COVID-19 related operating and capital costs, as well as, all net operating expenses incurred beginning on January 20, 2020. Operating expenses to maintain transit services and costs of administrative leave due to reduced operations during an emergency are also eligible. Based on current allocations, the Commission is scheduled to receive approximately \$61,731,853 from the CARES FTA allocation for urbanized and rural area formula funds.

The Commission is working closely with its state and local partners, financial advisors, and financial institutions, regarding the economic impact to the transportation industry. The Commission's ability to meet current obligations remains the same; however, the outlook for the transportation industry has been lowered from "Stable" to "Negative" for the foreseeable future. In response, the Commission has reduced operating costs where possible and will continue to work with its partners to assess the situation as it evolves. While the economic impact to the transportation industry may be significant in the short-term, the Commission's liquidity and the CARES Act Grant will provide a stable financial position during this difficult time.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all those interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional information should be addressed in writing to the Chief Financial Officer, Hampton Roads Transit, 3400 Victoria Boulevard, Hampton, VA 23661.



TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2019	2018
Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,030,111 22,097,920	\$ 15,080,277 22,266,740
Due from governments Accounts receivable	468,782	398,139
Inventories	7,159,783	6,565,123
Prepaid expenses	1,983,796	1,421,342
Total Current Assets	43,740,392	45,731,621
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital assets, net	262,198,417	277,093,262
Intangible assets, net	53,418	55,645
Net pension asset	2,860,584	2,296,555
Total Noncurrent Assets	265,112,419	279,445,462
Total Assets	308,852,811	325,177,083
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	0.574.040	E E40 200
Deferred outflows of resources - pension Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB group life insurance	8,571,042 157,044	5,548,309 89,584
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB disability program	45,498	31,131
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,773,584	5,669,024
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 317,626,395	\$ 330,846,107
		ψ 330,040,107
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable - bank	\$ 16,605,091	\$ 15,500,000
Current portion of long-term capital lease	408,544	395,210
Accounts payable	4,579,337	8,975,556
Accrued expenses	4,062,894	4,301,762
Self-insurance liability	3,307,687	3,715,150
Advanced capital contributions	7,301,981	6,548,693
Total Current Liabilities	36,265,534	39,436,371
Other Liabilities:	895,943	1 204 407
Long-term capital lease Unearned revenues	5,183,598	1,304,487 5,090,281
Net pension liability	12,438,865	8,046,181
Net OPEB liability - group life insurance	1,377,000	1,421,000
Net OPEB liability - disability program	16,000	12,000
Total Other Liabilities	19,911,406	15,873,949
Total Liabilities	56,176,940	55,310,320
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	3,287,052	3,928,823
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB group life insurance	179,000	158,000
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB disability program	4,000	2,000
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,470,052	4,088,823
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	59,646,992	59,399,143
Net Position:	260 047 240	275 440 240
Net investment in capital assets	260,947,348	275,449,210
Restricted Unrestricted (deficit)	2,307,687 (5,275,632)	2,715,150 (6,717,306)
Unrestricted (deficit)	(5,275,632) 257,979,403	(6,717,396)
	757 979 403	271,446,964
Total Net Position Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 317,626,395	\$ 330,846,107

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
Operating Revenues:		
Passenger fares	\$ 15,319,483	\$ 15,619,873
Charters and contracts	2,261,886	2,215,994
Auxiliary	1,138,852	844,716
Nontransportation	107,556	106,243
Total Operating Revenues	18,827,777	18,786,826
Operating Expenses:		
Labor	48,417,080	48,466,557
Fringe benefits	14,218,004	15,812,947
Depreciation and amortization	29,053,413	29,247,649
Materials and supplies	11,726,745	9,980,402
Purchase of transportation services	7,891,394	8,549,457
Contractual services	7,864,266	8,187,924
Insurance, net of ordinary recoveries	3,144,338	3,166,124
Utilities	1,160,013	1,205,506
Other	1,399,934	968,729
Total Operating Expenses	124,875,187	125,585,295
Operating loss before subsidies and grants	(106,047,410)	(106,798,469)
Subsidies and grants	78,456,438	79,828,501
Operating loss before other income (expenses)	(27,590,972)	(26,969,968)
Other Income (Expenses):		
Interest income	145,917	49,675
Interest expense	(342,716)	(256,016)
Gain on sale of capital assets	21,710	162,623
Noncapitalized grant expenditures	(10,264,625)	(7,875,466)
Total Other Expenses, net	(10,439,714)	(7,919,184)
Loss before proceeds from capital grants	(38,030,686)	(34,889,152)
Proceeds from capital grants	24,563,125	19,761,548
Change in net position	(13,467,561)	(15,127,604)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated (note 18)	271,446,964	286,574,568
Net position, end of year	\$ 257,979,403	\$ 271,446,964

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 18,757,134	\$ 18,810,573
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(39,147,486)	(27,222,383)
Payments to employees	(62,808,628)	(64,511,152)
Net cash used in operating activities	(83,198,980)	(72,922,962)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Operating subsidies and grants received	78,549,755	84,918,782
Net increase / (decrease) in note payable - bank	1,105,091	(1,500,000)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	79,654,846	83,418,782
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Increase in advanced capital contributions	753,288	1,374,804
Interest expense	(342,716)	(256,016)
Acquisition of capital assets and intangible assets	(14,298,499)	(9,790,971)
Noncapitalized grant expenditures	(10,264,625)	(7,875,466)
Proceeds from disposition of capital assets	163,868	162,623
Proceeds from capital grants	24,731,945	16,131,271
Payments on long-term capital lease	(395,210)	(382,312)
Payments on long-term debt		(2,030,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related		
financing activities	348,051	(2,666,067)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest income	145,917	49,675
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(3,050,166)	7,879,428
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	15,080,277	7,200,849
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 12,030,111	\$ 15,080,277
Reconciliation of operating loss before subsidies and grants to net cash from operating activities:		
Operating loss before subsidies and grants	\$ (106,047,410)	\$ (106,798,469)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss before subsidies		
and grants to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	29,053,413	29,247,649
Change in:		
Accounts receivable	(70,643)	23,747
Inventories	(594,660)	(398,790)
Prepaid expenses	(562,454)	561,098
Accounts payable	(4,396,219)	5,656,155
Accrued expenses	(238,868)	47,966
Net pension/OPEB liability	65,324	(279,614)
Self-insurance liability	(407,463)	(982,704)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (83,198,980)	\$ (72,922,962)
iver cash used in operating activities	ψ (03,180,800)	Ψ (12,322,302)

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 1—Organization and nature of business

The Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads (the "Commission") was formed on June 29, 1999, to effect the merger of the Peninsula Transportation District Commission ("PTDC") and the Tidewater Transportation District Commission ("TTDC"), effective October 1, 1999. The Commission was established in accordance with Chapter 45 of Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, referred to as the Transportation District Act of 1964 and by ordinances as adopted by the governing bodies of its component governments. The Commission provides public transportation facilities and services within the Cities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Virginia Beach, Virginia. Oversight responsibility is exercised by all of the participating localities through their designated representatives ("Commissioners"). Responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Commission rests with management.

Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies

Reporting Entity – Transit Management Company ("Subsidiary") is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Commission. The Subsidiary is considered a component unit of the Commission for reporting purposes. The Subsidiary pays all payroll related expenses for union employees and operates on a break-even basis by having the Commission reimburse the Subsidiary's expenses. Accounts of the Subsidiary are included in the basic financial statements. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation – The financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits, and short-term highly liquid investments with an original purchased maturity of three months or less.

Investments – Investments are stated at fair value, with the exception of investments in the Virginia Local Government Investment Pool ("LGIP"), an external 2a7-like investment pool which is presented at share price. All fair market valuations are based on quoted market prices. LGIP shares are based on amortized cost of the LGIP's underlying portfolio.

Accounts Receivable – The Commission evaluates its accounts receivable individually. A charge to income to absorb possible credit losses is provided when, in the opinion of management, it is appropriate. The effect of using this method approximates that of the allowance method.

Inventories – Parts inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using the average cost method. The cost of fuel and oil inventories is determined using the consumption method. Inventories are used for operations and are not for resale.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include infrastructure, equipment, property (e.g., buses, ferries and docks, trolleys, and light rail vehicles), and intangible assets (e.g., computer software) are reported at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives of 3 to 50 years. Capital assets other than equipment, property, and infrastructure assets are defined by Hampton Roads Transit ("HRT") as an asset with initial individual cost of \$5,000 or more with a useful life greater than one year. Donated assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value on the date donated. The cost of repairs and maintenance that do not add value or extend an asset's life are not capitalized. When assets are retired or disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any gain or loss on disposition is recognized. Most property and equipment is acquired with grant proceeds so the method and use of proceeds from disposition of property and equipment is restricted by the grant requirements.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Buildings and improvements	10-50 years
Light rail vehicles and infrastructure	10-30 years
Ferries and docks	10-20 years
Buses	7-12 years
Equipment and other	3-13 years
Vehicles	3-4 years
Intangibles	3-5 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an expense until that time. 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 represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as revenue until that time.

Pensions – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads' Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads' 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.

Group Life Insurance – VRS Group Life Insurance ("GLI") Program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. It provides coverage to state employees, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. The GLI Program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The GLI Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a basic group life insurance benefit for employees of participating employers. For purposes of measuring the net GLI Program other postemployment benefit ("OPEB") liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI Program OPEB, and GLI Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI Program OPEB's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Disability Program – The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program ("VLDP") is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan. For purposes of measuring the net Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB, and the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP; and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Unearned Revenues – Federal funds originally designated for the extension of light rail to the City of Virginia Beach is currently being held for the purchase of buses.

Revenues – Revenues are recognized when services are provided. Operating grant subsidies and expense reimbursements are recognized in accordance with the grant document or reimbursement agreement. Generally, these agreements provide for reimbursement to the Commission for operating expenses incurred. Operating subsidies from the municipalities provide for reimbursement to the Commission based on services provided within the various jurisdictions.

Net Position – Net position represents the residual interest in the Commission's assets and deferred outflows of resources after liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are deducted and consist of three sections: net investment in capital assets; restricted for self-insurance; and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets includes capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding debt attributable to capital expenditures. The Commissions' restricted amounts for self-insurance are expendable and relate to amounts restricted for the self-insurance liability. Unrestricted amounts may be designated for specific purposes by action of management or the board of commissioners.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting – The Commission's annual budget for transit activities is a management tool that assists users in analyzing financial activity for its fiscal year ending June 30th. The Commission's primary funding sources are federal and state grants and local subsidies, which have periods that may or may not coincide with the Commission's fiscal year. These grants and subsidies are normally for a twelve-month period; however, they may be awarded for periods shorter or longer than twelve months.

Because of the Commission's dependency on federal, state, and local budgetary decisions, revenue estimates are based upon the best available information as to potential sources of funding. The Commission's annual budget differs from that of a local government due to the uncertain nature of grant awards from other entities.

The resultant annual budget is subject to constant change within the fiscal year due to:

- Increases/decreases in actual grant awards from those estimated;
- Unanticipated grant awards not included in the budget, and
- Expected grant awards that fail to materialize.

The Commissioners formally approve the annual budget but greater emphasis is placed on complying with the grant budget, whose terms and conditions are on a grant-by-grant basis. These terms and conditions usually specify the period during which costs may be incurred and outline budget restrictions or allowances.

Estimates – The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and deferred inflows and outflows of resources, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities for the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 2—Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Deposits – At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the carrying value of the Commission's deposits with banks was \$9,221,639 and \$11,836,126, respectively, and the bank balances were \$9,909,141 and \$14,860,308, respectively. All of the bank balance was insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act ("Act"). Under the Act, banks holding public deposits in excess of the amounts insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral in the amount of 50% of such excess deposits to a collateral pool in the name of the State Treasury Board. Savings and loan institutions are required to collateralize 100% of deposits in excess of FDIC limits. The State Treasury Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the collateralization and reporting requirements of the Act and for notifying local governments of compliance by banks and savings and loans.

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission had \$2,808,472 and \$2,822,263, respectively, invested in money market funds valued at fair value. These cash equivalents are not insured by FDIC or the Act and are, therefore, subject to investment risk.

Investments

Investment Policy - In accordance with the Code of Virginia and other applicable laws, including regulations, the Commission's investment policy ("Policy") permits investments in U.S. government obligations, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia (the "Commonwealth") or political subdivisions thereof, prime quality commercial paper, and certain corporate notes, bankers acceptances, repurchase agreements, negotiable certificates of deposit, bank deposit notes, mutual funds that invest exclusively in securities specifically permitted under the Policy, and the State Treasurer's LGIP. Pursuant to 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 LGIP values portfolio securities by the amortized cost method and on a monthly basis this valuation is compared to current market to monitor any variance. The LGIP is in compliance with the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and elects to measure its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting. Therefore, participants in LGIP should also measure their investments in the LGIP at amortized cost for financial reporting. The Policy establishes an investment committee consisting of the Chief Financial Officer, the President and Chief Executive Officer. The members of this committee meet guarterly to determine general investment strategies and to monitor results. The investment committee includes in its deliberations such topics as: economic outlook, portfolio diversification and maturity structure, potential risks to Commission funds, authorized depositories and dealers, and the target rate of return on the investment portfolio.

Credit Risk – As required by the Commonwealth's statue, the Policy requires that commercial paper have a short-term debt rating of not less than "A-1" (or its equivalent) from at least two of the following: Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor'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 Standard & Poor's and "P-1" by Moody's Investor Service. Notes having a maturity of greater than one year must be rated "AA" by Standard & Poor's and "Aa" by Moody's Investor Service.

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, 100% of the Commission's cash equivalents were invested in money market funds and the LGIP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 3—Cash and cash equivalents and investments

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Commission's main depository is selected through a formal procurement process at least once every five years. The Chief Financial Officer selects dealers, brokers, and other depositories after a competitive evaluation process. In selecting depositories or dealers, the creditworthiness of the institutions, financial stability, credit characteristics, financial history, and interest rates offered are considered.

Dealers and financial institutions seeking to establish eligibility for the Commission's competitive certificate of deposit purchase programs for amounts not covered under FDIC or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation ("FSLIC") insurance submits information as required, which shall be reviewed by the investment committee.

Before accepting funds or engaging in investment transactions with the Commission, the supervising officer at each depository submits a certification evidencing that he or she has reviewed the investment policies and objectives and agrees to disclose potential conflicts or risks to public funds that might arise out of business transactions between the depository and the Commission. All financial institutions shall agree to exercise due diligence in monitoring the activities of other officers and subordinate staff members engaged in transactions with this entity.

Employees of any firm or financial institution offering securities or investment to the Commission are trained in the precautions appropriate to public sector investments and are required to familiarize themselves with the Commission's investment objectives and constraints.

Interest Rate Risk – As a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Commission's Policy limits the investment of operating funds to investments with a stated maturity of no more than five years from the date of purchase.

Fair Value – The Commission categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by U.S. GAAP. The hierarchy base on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Commission's investments in other money market funds are considered to be Level 1.

Custodial Credit Risk – The assets of the Commission shall be secured through third party custody and safekeeping procedures. Bearer instruments shall be held only through third party institutions. Investment officials shall be bonded to protect against possible embezzlement and malfeasance. Unless prevailing practices or economic circumstances dictate otherwise, ownership shall be protected through third-party custodial safekeeping.

Note 4—Due from governments

Government receivables (payable) consisted of the following:

	2019	2018
Federal Transit Administration	\$ 19,417,681	\$ 17,647,139
Commonwealth of Virginia	1,634,459	4,952,768
Local governments	1,045,780	(333,167)
	\$ 22,097,920	\$ 22,266,740

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 5—Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

	2019	2018
Bus and service vehicle parts	\$ 4,469,991	\$ 3,982,284
Light rail parts	2,467,730	2,375,971
Fuel and oil	222,062	206,868
	\$ 7,159,783	\$ 6,565,123

Note 6—Capital and intangible assets

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

, , ,	Balance June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 8,900,798	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,900,798
Construction in process:				
Buildings and improvements	3,276,104	9,988	3,276,104	9,988
Other	7,472,024	4,885,584	6,067,216	6,290,392
Total capital assets not				
being depreciated	19,648,926	4,895,572	9,343,320	15,201,178
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buses	111,057,234	11,317,360	7,634,635	114,739,959
Buildings and improvements	90,081,795	6,417,590	-	96,499,385
Equipment	25,164,478	24,415	76,895	25,111,998
Ferries and docks	8,992,772	138,657	1,924,035	7,207,394
Other	9,441,861	836,442	539,254	9,739,049
Vehicles	7,575,929	-	-	7,575,929
Intangibles	4,497,664	-	-	4,497,664
Light rail	256,096,446	11,783		256,108,229
Total capital assets				
being depreciated	512,908,179	18,746,247	10,174,819	521,479,607
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:				
Buses	78,403,199	10,173,685	7,634,366	80,942,518
Buildings and improvements	36,403,306	3,957,807	-	40,361,113
Equipment	23,372,943	437,564	76,895	23,733,612
Ferries and docks	4,960,074	223,058	1,782,146	3,400,986
Other	6,842,478	1,107,209	539,254	7,410,433
Vehicles	7,531,737	21,436	-	7,553,173
Intangibles	4,442,019	2,227	-	4,444,246
Light rail	93,452,442	13,130,427		106,582,869
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	255,408,198	29,053,413	10,032,661	274,428,950
Total capital assets				
being depreciated - net	257,499,981	(10,307,166)	142,158	247,050,657
Total capital assets - net	\$ 277,148,907	\$ (5,411,594)	\$ 9,485,478	\$ 262,251,835

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 6—Capital and intangible assets (continued)

Capital assets not being depreciated: June 30, 2017 Increases Decreases June 30, 2018 Land \$ 8,900,798 - \$ - \$ 8,900,798 Construction in process: Buildings and improvements 5,778,920 2,530,900 5,033,716 3,276,104 Other 2,058,415 7,207,166 1,793,557 7,472,024 Total capital assets not being depreciated: 117,221,819 447,086 6,827,273 19,648,926 Bulses 117,221,819 447,086 6,611,671 111,057,234 Buses of Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - <			Balance						Balance
Land		<u>Jur</u>	ne 30, 2017		ncreases		<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ju</u>	ne 30, 2018
Construction in process: Buildings and improvements 5,778,920 2,530,900 5,033,716 3,276,104 Other 2,058,415 7,207,166 1,793,557 7,472,024 Total capital assets not being depreciated 16,738,133 9,738,066 6,827,273 19,648,926 Capital assets being depreciated: 85,508,650 4,47,086 6,611,671 111,057,234 Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Buises accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524	•	•	0.000.700	•		•		•	0.000.700
Buildings and improvements Other 5,778,920 2,530,900 5,033,716 3,276,104 Other 2,058,415 7,207,166 1,793,557 7,472,024 Total capital assets not being depreciated: 16,738,133 9,738,066 6,827,273 19,648,926 Capital assets being depreciated: 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciation and amortization for: 8 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524<		\$	8,900,798	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,900,798
Other 2,058,415 7,207,166 1,793,557 7,472,024 Total capital assets not being depreciated 16,738,133 9,738,066 6,827,273 19,648,926 Capital assets being depreciated: 117,221,819 447,086 6,611,671 111,057,234 Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciation and amortization for: 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467	•				0.500.000		= 000 = 40		0.070.404
Total capital assets not being depreciated 16,738,133 9,738,066 6,827,273 19,648,926 Capital assets being depreciated: Buses 117,221,819 447,086 6,611,671 111,057,234 Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	•								
being depreciated 16,738,133 9,738,066 6,827,273 19,648,926 Capital assets being depreciated: Buses 117,221,819 447,086 6,611,671 111,057,234 Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 82,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,			2,058,415		7,207,166		1,793,557		7,472,024
Capital assets being depreciated: Buses	·								
Buses 117,221,819 447,086 6,611,671 111,057,234 Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 8uses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,96	being depreciated		16,738,133		9,738,066		6,827,273		19,648,926
Buildings and improvements 85,508,650 4,573,145 - 90,081,795 Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 8 8 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 <td>Capital assets being depreciated:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Capital assets being depreciated:								
Equipment 25,429,997 29,900 295,419 25,164,478 Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 80,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478	Buses	1	17,221,819		447,086		6,611,671		111,057,234
Ferries and docks 7,501,631 1,497,142 6,001 8,992,772 Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 8 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485	Buildings and improvements		85,508,650		4,573,145		-		90,081,795
Other 9,114,679 395,324 68,142 9,441,861 Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 8 8 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,	Equipment		25,429,997		29,900		295,419		25,164,478
Vehicles 8,203,413 - 627,484 7,575,929 Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649	Ferries and docks		7,501,631		1,497,142		6,001		8,992,772
Intangibles 4,557,792 - 60,128 4,497,664 Light rail 256,096,446 - - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 513,634,427 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649	Other		9,114,679		395,324		68,142		9,441,861
Light rail 256,096,446 - - 256,096,446 Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 8 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets 50,000,000 <td< td=""><td>Vehicles</td><td></td><td>8,203,413</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>627,484</td><td></td><td>7,575,929</td></td<>	Vehicles		8,203,413		-		627,484		7,575,929
Total capital assets being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Intangibles		4,557,792		-		60,128		4,497,664
being depreciated 513,634,427 6,942,597 7,668,845 512,908,179 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Light rail	2	256,096,446		-		-	:	256,096,446
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for: Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Total capital assets								
amortization for: Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	being depreciated	5	513,634,427		6,942,597		7,668,845	;	512,908,179
amortization for: Buses 77,151,727 7,862,871 6,611,399 78,403,199 Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Less accumulated depreciation and								
Buildings and improvements 32,446,839 3,956,467 - 36,403,306 Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	·								
Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Buses		77,151,727		7,862,871		6,611,399		78,403,199
Equipment 22,934,524 733,617 295,198 23,372,943 Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Buildings and improvements		32,446,839		3,956,467		-		36,403,306
Ferries and docks 4,567,715 396,562 4,203 4,960,074 Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		22,934,524		733,617		295,198		23,372,943
Other 6,208,543 702,076 68,141 6,842,478 Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981									
Vehicles 7,458,317 700,905 627,485 7,531,737 Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Other						68,141		
Intangibles 4,409,317 32,702 - 4,442,019 Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Vehicles				700,905				
Light rail 78,589,993 14,862,449 - 93,452,442 Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Intangibles		4,409,317		32,702		-		4,442,019
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	<u> </u>				14,862,449		-		
and amortization 233,766,975 29,247,649 7,606,426 255,408,198 Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	Total accumulated depreciation								
Total capital assets being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981	·	2	233,766,975		29,247,649		7,606,426	:	255,408,198
being depreciated - net 279,867,452 (22,305,052) 62,419 257,499,981									
Total capital assets - net \$ 296,605,585 \$ (12,566,986) \$ 6,889,692 \$ 277,148,907	•	2	279,867,452		(22,305,052)		62,419	:	257,499,981
	Total capital assets - net	\$ 2	296,605,585	\$	(12,566,986)	\$	6,889,692	\$ 2	277,148,907

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 7—Unearned reimbursements – net

Amounts advanced (owed) by participating municipalities to various operating subsidy and/or grant agreements are as follows:

	 2019	 2018
City of Chesapeake	\$ 82,598	\$ 16,810
City of Hampton	71,325	(65,865)
City of Newport News	170,930	(73,509)
City of Norfolk	73,542	219,277
City of Portsmouth	(84,838)	87,166
City of Virginia Beach	 (84,516)	 278,979
	\$ 229,041	\$ 462,858

For 2019 and 2018, the amounts owed by (due to) participating municipalities are included in due from governments in the statement of net position.

Note 8—Notes payable – bank

The Commission has a revolving line of credit of \$17,000,000, which matures January 31, 2024. Advances on the line of credit were collateralized by the pledging of all revenue, federal grants, and nonfederal operating subsidies of the Commission. Interest on advances is payable monthly at a fluctuating rate per annum equal to 83% of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 140 basis points with a floor of 3%.

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission owed \$16,605,091 and \$15,500,000 against the line of credit, respectively. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission had \$394,909 and \$1,500,000, respectively, available under the line of credit agreement. The agreement provides for certain actions to be taken in events of default including acceleration of payment of the line of credit balance, termination of the lender's commitment to make further advances, foreclosure against collateral pledged under the provisions of the agreement, and increasing the interest rate in effect by the 3% default rate until paid in full.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 9—Long-term debt

Following is a summary of debt transactions of the Commission:

					Due Within
	2018	Additions	Reductions	2019	One Year
Self-insurance	3,715,150	822,940	1,230,403	3,307,687	3,307,687
Compensated absences	1,273,430	2,359,905	2,276,963	1,356,372	1,356,372
Revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Capital lease	1,699,697	-	395,210	1,304,487	408,544
Net OPEB liability	1,433,000	6,000	46,000	1,393,000	-
Net pension liability,					
net of pension assets	5,749,626	15,062,967	11,234,312	9,578,281	
	\$ 13,870,903	\$ 18,251,812	\$ 15,182,888	\$ 16,939,827	\$ 5,072,603
					Due Within
	2017	Additions	Reductions	2018	Due Within One Year
Self-insurance	2017 4,697,854	Additions 809,239	Reductions 1,791,943	2018 3,715,150	
Self-insurance Compensated absences					One Year
	4,697,854	809,239	1,791,943	3,715,150	One Year 3,715,150
Compensated absences	4,697,854 1,328,072	809,239	1,791,943 782,906	3,715,150	One Year 3,715,150
Compensated absences Revenue bonds	4,697,854 1,328,072 2,030,000	809,239	1,791,943 782,906 2,030,000	3,715,150 1,273,430	One Year 3,715,150 1,273,430
Compensated absences Revenue bonds Capital lease	4,697,854 1,328,072 2,030,000 2,082,009	809,239 728,264 -	1,791,943 782,906 2,030,000 382,312	3,715,150 1,273,430 - 1,699,697	One Year 3,715,150 1,273,430
Compensated absences Revenue bonds Capital lease Net OPEB liability	4,697,854 1,328,072 2,030,000 2,082,009	809,239 728,264 -	1,791,943 782,906 2,030,000 382,312	3,715,150 1,273,430 - 1,699,697	One Year 3,715,150 1,273,430

Revenue Bonds – On June 1, 2006, the Commission entered into a financing arrangement with the Virginia Resources Authority ("VRA"), whereby VRA provided \$12,770,000 of proceeds from the VRA's issuance of Infrastructure Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A. The debt requires the Commission to pay interest at variable rates ranging from 3.5838% to 4.2416%. Interest was payable semi-annually each April 1st and October 1st. Annual principal payments of varying amounts began October 1, 2007, through the termination date of October 1, 2017, at which time it was paid off. Proceeds from the debt were used to establish a fund for the acquisition of buses and related equipment during fiscal year 2007.

On June 1, 2007, the Commission entered into a second financing arrangement with the VRA providing \$4,975,000 of proceeds from the VRA's issuance of Infrastructure Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A. The debt requires the Commission to pay interest at variable rates ranging from 4.10% to 4.595%. Interest was payable semi-annually each April 1st and October 1st. Annual principal payments of varying amounts began October 1, 2008, through the termination date of October 1, 2017. Proceeds from the debt were used to establish a fund for the acquisition of buses and related equipment during fiscal year 2008.

During the term of financing, title to the buses will remain with the Commission. To secure its obligations, VRA created a security interest in all property and equipment purchased with the proceeds. The Commission also agreed to maintain the equipment free of any liens, pledges and/or encumbrances of any kind.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 10—Lease transactions

Operating Leases – In 2008, the Commission entered into agreements to lease warehouse and storage facilities expiring in various years through February 2020. For 2019 and 2018, lease expense was \$99,069 and \$96,494, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under this lease are approximately \$100,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Capital Leases – In 2015, the Commission entered into a capital lease to purchase seven 40-foot buses to add to their fleet. The buses were capitalized at a cost of \$3,127,291. Depreciation expense of \$260,575, on the assets under lease, is included in depreciation expense on the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position for each of the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. This resulted in accumulated depreciation of \$1,302,875 and \$1,042,300 as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under this lease as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:

2020	\$ 445,704
2021	445,704
2022	445,704
Thereafter	 37,143
Total future minimum lease payments Less amounts representing interest	 1,374,255 (69,768)
Total principal due under capital lease obligation Less current portion	1,304,487 (408,544)
Long-term portion of capital lease obligation	\$ 895,943

Note 11—Compensated absences

All full-time administrative employees not covered under collective bargaining agreements earn vacation in accordance with Commission policy as follows:

	Days Earned
Length of Service	Per Year
0 - 5 years	10 days
6 - 10 years	15 days
11 or more years	20 days

All nonunion employees may accumulate and roll-over annual leave from year to year with no limits, and up to a maximum of 320 hours may be paid upon separation. All union employees under collective bargaining agreements earn vacation on a pay-as-you-take-it policy and vacation balances do not carry over into the next calendar year. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission has accrued \$1,356,372 and \$1,273,430, respectively, for compensated absences. Compensated absences are included in accrued expenses on the statements of net position.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 12—Self-Insurance

General Liability Self-Insurance – The Commission is self-insured with a retention amount of \$1,000,000 of each occurrence. The Commission purchases excess insurance above the retention.

The Commission is a defendant in various lawsuits incidental to its business relating primarily to bodily injury claims for which it self-insures. Management has reviewed the various lawsuits and accrued an amount for the estimated financial exposure resulting from these lawsuits. Management believes any potential additional liability from these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the Commission's financial condition.

Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance – The Commission is also self-insured for workers' compensation. To minimize the potential for excessive claims, the Commission obtained excess workers' compensation insurance. The Commission is self-insured with a retention amount of \$600,000 of each occurrence. The Commission purchases excess insurance above the retention.

Following is a summary of changes in self-insurance claims payable for the last three fiscal years ended June 30:

	E	Beginning	CI	aims and		Claim	Ending
		Balance	R	eserves	F	Payments	Balance
2019	\$	3,715,150	\$	822,940	\$	1,230,403	\$ 3,307,687
2018		4,697,854		809,239		1,791,943	3,715,150
2017		4,373,999		1,768,464		1,444,609	4,697,854

Note 13—Subsidies and grants

Subsidies and grants for operating purposes were as follows:

	2019	2018
Federal	\$ 15,655,534	\$ 16,520,546
State	20,062,372	19,505,598
Local	42,738,532	43,802,357
	\$ 78,456,438	\$ 79,828,501

Note 14—Advanced capital contributions

Advanced capital contributions result from local government contributions received in excess of the local government share on capital grants. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, contributions received from local governments exceeded amounts expended by \$7,301,981 and \$6,548,693, respectively.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan

HRT participates in an agent, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System ("VRS" or "System"). HRT also administers a single employer defined pension plan for its collectively bargained employees.

Virginia Retirement Plan

Plan Description – All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Commission are automatically covered by the VRS Retirement Plan ("Plan") upon employment. This Plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement 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 System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees – Plan 1, Plan 2, and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the following table.

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS						
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 benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.	About 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. • 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.				

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS					
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN			
The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.	The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.	*Non-Eligible Members Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:			
If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.	If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.	Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees			
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.	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.	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			
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.			

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS					
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN			
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 Defined Benefit Component: 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.			
		Defined Contribution Component: Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the 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 that they make.	Vesting Same as Plan 1.	Vesting Defined Benefit Component: 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.			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS				
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN		
		Defined Contributions Component: 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 that 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 70½. 		
Calculating the Benefit The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final	Calculating the Benefit See definition under Plan 1.	Calculating the Benefit Defined Benefit Component: See definition under Plan 1.		
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		Defined Contribution Component: 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		
retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS					
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN			
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 VRS: 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 1.70%.	Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: 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 Defined Benefit Component: VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%. For members who 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.			
Normal Retirement Age VRS: Age 65.	Normal Retirement Age VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.	Normal Retirement Age Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2. Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.			
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.	
years of creditable service.		Defined Contribution Component: 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 Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 2. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.	
Eligibility: 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 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.	Eligibility: Same as Plan 1.	Eligibility: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: 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.	Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1.	Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.	
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 Employees of political subdivisions (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 optins) participate in the VLDP unless their local governing body provides and 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.	

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS					
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN			
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 Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions: • Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.			

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – As of the June 30, 2018 and 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	2018	2017
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	98	92
Inactive Members:		
Vested	50	44
Nonvested	138	131
Active elsewhere in VRS	50	48
Total Inactive Members	238	223
Active members	290	292
Total	626	607

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 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Prior to July 1, 2012, all or part of the 5.00% member contribution may have been assumed by the employer. Beginning July 1, 2012, new employees were required to pay the 5.00% member contribution. In addition, for existing employees, employers were required to begin making the employee pay the 5.00% member contribution. This could be phased in over a period of up to 5 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 was 5.99% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Contributions to the pension plan from the Commission were \$610,144 and \$943,032 for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Net Pension Liability (Asset) – The Commission's net pension liability (asset) reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was measured as of June 30, 2018. The Total Pension Liability ("TPL") used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

The Commission's net pension liability reported for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was measured as of June 30, 2017. The Total Pension Liability ("TPL") 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 TPL for General Employees in the Commission's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, respectively, 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, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.5% - 5.35%

Investment rate of return 7.0%, net of pension plan investment expenses,

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 U.S. GAAP 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.

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality rates: 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

Pre-Retirement

RP-2014 Employee Rates to 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality rates: 15% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to 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.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return – The long-term expected rate of return on pension 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 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 and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)		rget cation	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	0.00%		4.80%
		Inflation		2.50%
	* Expected arithmetic nomi	nal 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%.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Discount Rate — The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.00%. 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. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions: political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the employer for the Political Subdivision 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, 2018 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 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 TPL.

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 37,535,599	\$ 39,832,154	\$ (2,296,555)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,549,494	-	1,549,494
Interest	2,572,874	-	2,572,874
Difference between expected and actual	12,952	-	12,952
Contributions - employer	-	943,256	(943,256)
Contributions - employee	-	820,005	(820,005)
Net investment income	-	2,963,678	(2,963,678)
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
employee contributions	(1,560,504)	(1,560,504)	-
Administrative expense	-	(24,923)	24,923
Other		(2,667)	2,667
Net changes	2,574,816	3,138,845	(564,029)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 40,110,415	\$ 42,970,999	\$ (2,860,584)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) (continued)

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2016	\$ 35,789,182	\$ 34,965,484	\$ 823,698
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	1,722,982	-	1,722,982
Interest	2,458,439	-	2,458,439
Changes of assumptions	(608, 159)	-	(608, 159)
Difference between expected and actual	(489,591)	-	(489,591)
Contributions - employer	-	979,749	(979,749)
Contributions - employee	-	919,527	(919,527)
Net investment income	-	4,332,554	(4,332,554)
Benefit payments, including refunds of			
employee contributions	(1,337,254)	(1,337,254)	-
Administrative expense	-	(24,013)	24,013
Other		(3,893)	3,893
Net changes	1,746,417	4,866,670	(3,120,253)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 37,535,599	\$ 39,832,154	\$ (2,296,555)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability 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 position liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a stated discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	 6.00%	F	Rate 7.00%	 8.00%
June 30, 2018 Plan's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,433,723	\$	(2,860,584)	\$ (7,261,758)
June 30, 2017 Plan's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,747,420	\$	(2,296,555)	\$ (6,483,757)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission recognized pension (benefit) expense of \$(265,554) and \$52,677, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	0	eferred outflows Resources	I	eferred nflows Resources
Employer contributions made subsequent to measurement date	\$	610,144	\$	-
Differences between expected and actual experience		9,374		310,821
Changes of assumptions		-		286,381
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments				396,349
	\$	619,518	\$	993,551

\$610,144 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the commissions contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year end June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as of June 30, 2019 will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2020	\$ (260,842)
2021	(284,578)
2022	(404,897)
2023	(33,860)
2024	
	\$ (984,177)

At June 30, 2018, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	0	eferred outflows Resources	-	Deferred Inflows Resources
Employer contributions made subsequent to measurement date	\$	943,032	\$	-
Difference between expected and actual experience		-		571,388
Changes of assumptions		-		447,270
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments		-		610,300
	\$	943,032	\$	1,628,958

\$943,032 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date was recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year end June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Retirement Plan of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads

Plan Description – Effective January 1, 2012, the Transit Employees of Tidewater Disability and Retirement Allowance Plan and Retirement Plan of Hampton Roads Transportation District Commission merged to become Retirement Plan of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads ("Plan"). The Plan represents Transit Management Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Commission, which covers principally those employees subject to the Commission's union bargaining agreement between the Commission and the Local Union 1177 ("Union"), Norfolk, Virginia, of the Amalgamated Transit Union, dated July 1, 2010. The Plan is a single employer defined benefit plan administered by the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads. The Plan provides pensions for all collectively bargained employees of HRT.

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – As of the December 31, 2018 and 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	325	302
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	43	102
Active members	580	618
Total	948	1,022

Benefits Provided – All collectively bargained employees are eligible to participate in the Plan upon completion of 60 consecutive days of service. Benefits vest after completing ten years of service. Employees who retire after age 65 with 10 years of service, age 61 where the sum of age and years of service is greater than or equal to 85, or any age with at least 25 years of service are entitled to a retirement benefit. The monthly benefit is determined using a formula of 1.6% of Final Average Monthly Compensation (the employees' highest five-year average monthly compensation, plus any accumulated and unused sick leave at retirement) times years of service. Compensation is limited to \$270,000 per year, per IRC Section 401(a)(17).

Contributions – The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards set out in the collective bargaining agreement. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Employees contribute 3% of compensation to fund the plan with a minimum contribution of \$10. The Commission is required to contribute the remainder of the actuarially determined rate, unless that rate falls outside of the predefined corridor of 7.5% to 9.5% of total compensation with a minimum contribution of \$40. To the extent the value of unused sick leave is included in the compensation used to determine retirement benefits, the employer contributes an amount equal to the combined employer and employee contribution rate on that value to the Plan. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the actuarially determined total rate was 10.50% of annual pay. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, there were no changes in plan provisions from the previous measurement date. Contributions to the pension plan from the Commission were \$943,256 and \$979,749 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

2017

2019

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability (TPL) was 7.00% as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits for current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs for future plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Net Pension Liability – The Commission's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018. The TPL used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of January 1, 2019, using updated actuarial assumptions.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following represents the Net Pension Liability ("NPL") of the Plan as of December 31, 2018 using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Plan's NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	6.00%	Rate 7.00%	8.00%
December 31, 2018 Plan's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 20,496,380	\$ 12,438,865	\$ 5,617,652
December 31, 2017 Plan's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 16,395,243	\$ 8,046,181	\$ 1,000,470

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Aggregate payroll increases	3.50%
Individual salary increases	7.75% for the first five years after date of hire, 3.75% thereafter
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee Mortality Table, set forward two years and projected generationally using Scale MP2016 from 2014. Mortality rates for nondisabled pensioners were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, set forward two years and projected generationally using Scale MP2016 from 2014. Mortality rates for disabled pensioners were based on RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, set forward two years and projected generationally using Scale MP2016 from 2014.

The underlying tables with generational projection to the ages of the participants as of the measurement date reasonably reflect the mortality experience of the Plan as of the measurement date. These mortality tables were then adjusted to future years using the generational projection to anticipate mortality improvement between the measurement date and those years.

The mortality rates were based on historical and current demographic data, estimated future experience, and professional judgment. As part of the analysis, a comparison was made between the actual number of deaths and the projected number of deaths based on the prior years' assumption over the most recent five years.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term
	Asset	Real Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return
Domestic equity	35.00%	6.70%
International developed markets equity	8.00%	7.20%
Emerging markets equity	2.00%	10.10%
Core fixed income	30.00%	2.20%
Emerging market debt	10.00%	4.40%
Alternative investments	10.00%	4.10%
Real estate	5.00%	5.00%
	100%	

Changes in Net Pension Liability

Asset Class	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Long-Term Net Position Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2017	\$ 75,113,541	\$ 67,067,360	\$ 8,046,181
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,170,056	-	2,170,056
Interest	5,256,473	-	5,256,473
Contributions - employer	-	2,243,867	(2,243,867)
Contributions - employee	-	860,429	(860,429)
Difference between expected and actual experience	(3,400,081)	-	(3,400,081)
Net investment income	-	(3,342,739)	3,342,739
Benefit payments, net of refunds	(4,382,248)	(4,382,248)	-
Administrative expense	-	(130,789)	130,789
Other changes		2,996	(2,996)
Net changes	(355,800)	(4,748,484)	4,392,684
Balances at December 31, 2018	\$ 74,757,741	\$ 62,318,876	\$ 12,438,865

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

Asset Class	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Long-Term Net Position Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at December 31, 2016	\$ 72,048,214	\$ 59,860,743	\$ 12,187,471
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,096,672	-	2,096,672
Interest	5,047,386	-	5,047,386
Contributions - employer	-	2,333,012	(2,333,012)
Contributions - employee	-	877,097	(877,097)
Net investment income	-	8,188,123	(8,188,123)
Benefit payments, net of refunds	(4,078,731)	(4,078,731)	-
Administrative expense		(112,884)	112,884
Net changes	3,065,327	7,206,617	(4,141,290)
Balances at December 31, 2017	\$ 75,113,541	\$ 67,067,360	\$ 8,046,181

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission recognized pension expense of \$3,445,955 and \$2,774,444, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Outflows of Inflows o		Deferred nflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	282,016	\$	2,689,850	
Employer contributions made subsequent to measurement date		2,293,699		-	
Change in assumptions		1,205,236		-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan					
investments		4,566,922		_	
	\$	8,347,873	\$	2,689,850	

\$2,293,699 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Commissions contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as of June 30, 2019 will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2020	\$ 1,769,687
2021	312,322
2022	82,465
2023	1,199,850
	\$ 3,364,324

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 15—Defined benefit pension plan (continued)

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		s of Inflows of	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	415,674	\$	308,505
Employer contributions made subsequent to measurement date		2,131,684		-
Change in assumptions		2,057,919		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan				
investments		-		1,991,360
	\$	4,605,277	\$	2,299,865

\$2,131,684 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Commissions contributions subsequent to the measurement date was recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs

Group Life Insurance

Plan Description – All full-time, salaried permanent employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS GLI Program upon employment. This plan is administered by VRS, along with pensions and other OBEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In addition to the basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional Group Life Insurance Program. For members who elect the Optional Group Life Insurance coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members' paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insured program, it is not included as part of the GLI Program OPEB.

The specific information for GLI Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out in the table below:

Eliqible Employees

The GLI Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program, including the following employers that do not participate in VRS for retirement:

- · City of Richmond
- City of Portsmouth
- City of Roanoke
- City of Norfolk
- Roanoke City Schools Board

Basic GLI coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their member contributions and accrued interest.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Benefit Amounts

The benefits payable under the GLI Program have several components.

- Natural Death Benefit The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled.
- Accidental Death Benefit The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit.
- Other Benefit Provisions In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include:
 - o Accidental dismemberment benefit
 - Safety belt benefit
 - Repatriation benefit
 - Felonious assault benefit
 - Accelerated death benefit option

Reduction in Benefit Amounts

The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the GLI Program are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value.

Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the GLI Program. The minimum benefit was set at \$8,000 by statute. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and is currently \$8,111.

Contributions — The contribution requirements for the GLI Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Program was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79% (1.31% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.52% (1.31% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution, however the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2018 was 0.52% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Program from the Commission were \$90,044 and \$89,584 for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Program OPEB – At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission reported a liability of \$1,377,000 and \$1,421,000, respectively, for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and 2017. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Program for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Commission's proportion was .09071% and .09465%, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$-0- and \$13,000, respectively. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

At June 30, 2019, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	2019				
	Deferred			eferred	
	Outflows of		Inflows of		
	Resources			Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	67,000	\$	25,000	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI					
OPEB program investments		-		45,000	
Change in assumptions		-		57,000	
Changes in proportion		-		52,000	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		90,044			
Total	\$	157,044	\$	179,000	

\$90,044 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows for years ended:

FY 2020	\$ (30,000)
FY 2021	(30,000)
FY 2022	(30,000)
FY 2023	(18,000)
FY 2021	(6,000)
Thereafter	2,000
	\$ (112,000)

At June 30, 2018, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	2018				
	Deferred			eferred	
	Out	flows of	Inflows of		
	Re	sources	Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	32,000	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI					
OPEB program investments		-		53,000	
Change in assumptions		-		73,000	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		89,584			
Total	\$	89,584	\$	158,000	

\$89,584 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date was recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

Disability program

Plan Description – All full-time, salaried general employees; including local law enforcement officers, firefighters, or emergency medical technicians of political subdivisions who do not provide enhanced hazardous duty benefits; who are in the VRS Hybrid Retirement Plan benefit structure and whose employer has not elected to opt out of the VRS-sponsored program are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for eligible public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Political subdivisions are required by Title 51.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended to provide short-term and long-term disability benefits for their Hybrid employees either through a local plan or through the VLDP.

The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are described in the table below:

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION EMPLOYEE VLDP PLAN PROVISIONS

Eligible Employees

The Political Subdivision Employee VLDP was implemented January 1, 2014 to provide short-term and long-term disability benefits for non-work-related and work-related disabilities for employees with Hybrid retirement benefits

Eligible employees are enrolled automatically upon employment, unless their employer has elected to provide comparable coverage. They include:

Full-time general employees; including local law enforcement officers, firefighters, or emergency
medical technicians who do not have enhanced hazardous duty benefits; of public political
subdivisions covered under VRS.

Benefit Amounts

The Political Subdivision Employee VLDP provides the following benefits for eligible employees:

Short-Term Disability -

- The program provides a short-term disability benefit beginning after a seven-calendar-day waiting period from the first day of disability. Employees become eligible for non-work-related short-term disability coverage after one year of continuous participation in VLDP with their current employer.
- During the first five years of continuous participation in VLDP with their current employer, employees are eligible for 60% of their pre-disability income if they go out on non-work-related of work-related disability.
- Once the eligibility period is satisfied, employees are eligible for higher income replacement levels.

Long-Term Disability -

- The VLDP program provides a long-term disability benefit beginning after 125 workdays of shortterm disability. Members are eligible if they are unable to work at all or are working fewer than 20 hours per week.
- Members approved for long-term disability will receive 60% of their pre-disability income. If approved for work-related long-term disability, the VLDP benefit will be offset by the workers' compensation benefit. Members will not receive a VLDP benefit if their workers' compensation benefit is greater than the VLDP benefit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

VLDP Notes:

- Members approved for short-term or long-term disability at age 60 or older will be eligible for benefit, provided they remain medically eligible.
- VLDP Long-Term Care Plan is a self-funded program that assists with the cost of covered long term care services.

Contributions – The contribution requirement for active Hybrid employees is governed by §51.1-1178(C) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each political subdivision's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 0.72% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VLDP. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the Commission to the VLDP were \$45,498 and \$31,131 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

VLDP OPEB Liabilities, VLDP OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to VLDP OPEB – At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission reported a liability of \$16,000 and \$12,000, respectively, for its proportionate share of the VLDP Net OPEB Liability. The Net VLDP OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, and the total VLDP OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VLDP OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The Commission's proportion of the Net VLDP OPEB Liability was based on the Commission's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VLDP OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Commission's proportion of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP was 2.14917% and 2.21134%, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Commission recognized VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB expense of \$37,000 and \$21,000, respectively.

At June 30, 2019, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of		
	Resources			Resources	
Change in assumptions	\$	-	\$	2,000	
Differences between expected and actual experience		-		2,000	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		45,498		-	
Total	\$	45,498	\$	4,000	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

\$45,498 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the VLDP OPEB resulting from the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the VLDP OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to the VLDP OPEB will also be recognized in the VLDP OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows for years ending:

FY 2020	\$ (1,000)
FY 2021	(1,000)
FY 2022	-
FY 2023	(1,000)
FY 2024	(1,000)
Thereafter	 -
	\$ (4,000)

At June 30, 2018, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Change in assumptions	\$	-	\$	2,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		31,131		-
Total	\$	31,131	\$	2,000

\$31,131 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the VLDP OPEB resulting from the Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date were recognized as a reduction of the VLDP OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Actuarial Assumptions for Other Postemployment Benefits:

The total OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016, respectively, 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, 2018 and June 30, 2017.

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases, including inflation –
Locality – General employees 3.5% – 5.35%

Investment rate of return 7.0%, net of investment expenses, 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 U.S. GAAP 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 the OPEB liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

Mortality rates - Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 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 Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates

Net OPEB Liability – The net OPEB liability (NOL) represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, NOL amounts were as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	ı	2019 froup Life nsurance EB Program	2018 Group Life Insurance OPEB Program		
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$	3,113,508	\$	2,942,426	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		1,594,773		1,437,586	
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability	\$	1,518,735	\$	1,504,840	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability		51.22%		48.86%	
		2019		2018	
		rginia Local Disability	Virginia Local Disability		
	OP	EB Program	OP	EB Program	
Total VLDP OPEB Liability	\$	1,588	\$	914	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		816		351	
Employers' Net VLDP OPEB Liability	\$	563	\$	563	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total VLDP OPEB Liability		51.39%		38.40%	

The total OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of U.S. GAAP in the System's notes to financial statements and required supplementary information.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return —The long-term expected rate of return on the System's investments was determined using a lognormal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of System's 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 and 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 %	3.69 %	0.59 %
Real Assets	15.00 %	5.76 %	0.86 %
Private Equity	15.00 %	9.53 %	1.43 %
	100.00 %		4.80 %
Expected arithmetic n	Inflation		2.50 % 7.30 %
Expected antilinetic in	Ullillai letulli		1.30 /0

^{*}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 OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance 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 ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the entity for the OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2018 forward, employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 16—Other postemployment benefit programs (continued)

Sensitivity of the Political Subdivision's Proportionate Share Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the Commission's proportionate share of the OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Commission's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	_	1% ecrease	Current count Rate	1% Increase
Group Life Insurance	(6.00%)	 (7.00%)	 (8.00%)
June 30, 2018 employer's proportionate share of the GLI Program Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,800,000	\$ 1,377,000	\$ 1,034,000
June 30, 2017 employer's proportionate share of the GLI Program Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,838,000	\$ 1,421,000	\$ 1,083,000
VRS Political Subdivision VLDP	_	1% ecrease 6.00%)	Current count Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
VRS Political Subdivision VLDP	_			
VRS Political Subdivision VLDP June 30, 2018 employer's proportionate share of the VLDP OPEB Liability June 30, 2017 employer's proportionate share	_	ecrease	count Rate	\$ Increase

Fiduciary Net Positions – Detailed information about the various VRS pension and OPEB programs' Fiduciary Net Positions are available in the separately issued VRS 2018 CAFR. A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Hampton Roads Transit Group Life Insurance HRT

Plan Description – Employees within the group "grandfathered retired Northside employees" are covered by a term life insurance plan administered by Minnesota Life Insurance and Ochs, Inc. ("Minnesota Life"). The basic life insurance amount is the amount in force on the date of employment. Benefit payments are made directly from Minnesota Life. The Commission paid Minnesota Life \$167 and \$329 for this benefit for years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Note 17—Contingencies

Federally Assisted Grant Programs – The Commission participates in a number of federally assisted grant programs. Although the Commission has been audited in accordance with the provisions of Uniform Guidance, these programs remain subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the Commission believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Note 18—Retrospective application of a change in accounting principle and restatement of prior period net position

For fiscal year 2018, the Commission has adopted GASB Statement No. 75 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses. As a result, the beginning net position was restated as follows:

	(As Previously Reported) June 30, 2017			Effects of GASB 75	•	As Adjusted) une 30, 2017
Total assets	\$	331,013,556	\$	-	\$	331,013,556
Total deferred outflows		9,606,166		108,000		9,714,166
Total liabilities		51,568,119		1,666,000		53,234,119
Total deferred inflows		919,035		-		919,035
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets		292,493,576		-		292,493,576
Restricted		3,697,854		-		3,697,854
Unrestricted		(8,058,862)		(1,558,000)		(9,616,862)
Total net position	\$	288,132,568	\$	(1,558,000)	\$	286,574,568

Note 19—Subsequent events

During the first quarter of 2020, the world faced the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic which spread to the United States, including the Hampton Roads region. The Commission has been working in close coordination with its federal partners at the Federal Transit Administration ("FTA") and state and local governments related to COVID-19 activities. With numerous business closings, lower passenger counts, and free fare assistance provided by the Commission, the long-term financial implications to the Commission are difficult to assess.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act of 2020 totaling \$2 trillion was signed into law in March 2020, which provided relief for the economy including \$25 billion specifically for the FTA, which has allocated \$25 billion to recipients of urbanized area and rural area formula funds in proportion to the FY2020 program apportionments. The \$25 billion in funding is provided at 100% federal share with no local match requirements and are eligible for reimbursement of all COVID-19 related operating and capital costs, as well as, all net operating expenses incurred beginning on January 20, 2020. Operating expenses to maintain transit services and costs of administrative leave due to reduced operations during an emergency are also eligible. Based on current allocations, the Commission is scheduled to receive approximately \$61,731,853 from the CARES FTA allocation for urbanized and rural area formula funds.

The Commission is working closely with its state and local partners, financial advisors, and financial institutions, regarding the economic impact to the transportation industry. The Commission's ability to meet current obligations remains the same; however, the outlook for the transportation industry has been lowered from "Stable" to "Negative" for the foreseeable future. In response, the Commission has reduced operating costs where possible and will continue to work with its partners to assess the situation as it evolves. While the economic impact to the transportation industry may be significant in the short-term, the Commission's liquidity and the CARES Act Grant will provide a stable financial position during this difficult time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMEN	ITARY INFORMATION	

SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

Virginia Retirement System

	* 2019	* 2018	* 2017		* 2016
Total pension liability:					
Service cost	\$ 1,549,494	\$ 1,722,982	\$	1,666,613	\$ 1,645,945
Interest	2,572,874	2,458,439		2,292,254	2,132,196
Changes of assumptions	-	(608,159)		-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	12,952	(489,591)		(273,907)	(264,067)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	 (1,560,504)	(1,337,254)		(1,284,530)	(1,170,235)
Net change in total pension liability	2,574,816	1,746,417		2,400,430	2,343,839
Total pension liability, beginning of year	37,535,599	35,789,182		33,388,752	31,044,923
Total pension liability, end of year	 40,110,415	 37,535,599		35,789,182	 33,388,762
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions - employer	943,256	979,749		977,368	934,294
Contributions - employee	820,005	919,527		881,024	789,916
Net investment income	2,963,678	4,332,554		617,701	1,483,386
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,560,504)	(1,337,254)		(1,284,530)	(1,170,235)
Administrative expense	(24,923)	(24,013)		(20,514)	(19,456)
Other	 (2,667)	 (3,893)		(256)	 (316)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	3,138,845	4,866,670		1,170,793	2,017,589
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year	 39,832,154	 34,965,484		33,794,691	31,777,102
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year	42,970,999	39,832,154		34,965,484	33,794,691
Net pension liability (asset), end of year	\$ (2,860,584)	\$ (2,296,555)	\$	823,698	\$ (405,929)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	107%	106%		98%	101%
Covered payroll	\$ 17,227,619	\$ 17,401,786	\$	16,989,819	\$ 15,945,689
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-17%	-13%		5%	-3%

Note: Information prior to 2015 is not readily available * The measurement date is one year prior.

SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

Retirement Plan of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads

	* 2019	* 2018	* 2017	* 2016
Total pension liability:				
Service cost	\$ 2,170,056	\$ 2,096,672	\$ 1,942,521	\$ 1,937,014
Interest	5,256,473	5,047,386	4,716,744	4,465,478
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,400,081)	-	682,990	(104,384)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	1,260,323	3,109,006
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	 (4,382,248)	 (4,078,731)	 (3,681,036)	 (3,574,555)
Net change in total pension liability	(355,800)	3,065,327	4,921,542	5,832,559
Total pension liability, beginning of year	 75,113,541	 72,048,214	 67,126,672	 61,294,113
Total pension liability, end of year	 74,757,741	 75,113,541	 72,048,214	 67,126,672
Plan fiduciary net position:				
Contributions - employer	2,243,867	2,333,012	2,184,142	2,019,707
Contributions - employee	860,429	877,097	894,542	803,688
Net investment income	(3,342,739)	8,188,123	4,817,005	(674,158)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(4,382,248)	(4,078,731)	(3,681,036)	(3,574,555)
Administrative expense	(130,789)	(112,884)	(128,321)	(146,392)
Other	 2,996	-	(329,075)	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(4,748,484)	7,206,617	3,757,257	(1,571,710)
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year	 67,067,360	 59,860,743	 56,103,486	 57,675,196
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year	 62,318,876	67,067,360	59,860,743	56,103,486
Net pension liability, end of year	\$ 12,438,865	\$ 8,046,181	\$ 12,187,471	\$ 11,023,186
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	83%	89%	83%	84%
Covered payroll	\$ 29,517,820	\$ 28,172,411	\$ 25,916,719	\$ 27,075,414
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	42%	29%	47%	41%

Note: Information prior to 2015 is not readily available

^{*} The measurement date is one year prior.

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

Date	ontractually Required ontribution	Co	etributions in Relation to Intractually Required Intribution	Defi	ribution ciency cess)	 Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
			Virginia Re	tirement	System		
2019	\$ 610,144	\$	610,144	\$	-	\$ 17,270,832	3.53%
2018	\$ 943,032	\$	943,032	\$	-	\$ 17,227,619	5.47%
2017	\$ 974,399	\$	974,399	\$	-	\$ 17,401,786	5.60%
2016	\$ 977,271	\$	977,271	\$	-	\$ 16,989,819	5.75%
2015	\$ 1,029,823	\$	1,029,823	\$	-	\$ 15,945,689	6.46%

^{*}The schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2015 is not readily available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

	Retirement Plan of Transportation District Commission									
2019	\$	2,293,699	\$	2,293,699	\$	-	\$	29,193,068	7.86%	
2018	\$	2,131,684	\$	2,131,684	\$	-	\$	29,517,820	7.22%	
2017	\$	2,333,012	\$	2,333,012	\$	-	\$	28,172,411	8.28%	
2016	\$	2,078,056	\$	2,078,056	\$	-	\$	25,916,719	8.02%	
2015	\$	1,950,314	\$	1,950,314	\$	-	\$	27,075,414	7.20%	

^{*}The schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2015 is not readily available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

	Group Life Insurance Program								
2019	\$	90,044	\$	90,044	\$	-	\$	17,316,059	0.52%
2018	\$	89,584	\$	89,584	\$	-	\$	17,227,619	0.52%
2017	\$	90,599	\$	90,599	\$	-	\$	17,422,839	0.52%
2016	\$	81,644	\$	81,644	\$	-	\$	17,009,149	0.48%
2015	\$	76,653	\$	76,653	\$	-	\$	15,969,374	0.48%
2014	\$	74,219	\$	74,219	\$	-	\$	15,462,239	0.48%
2013	\$	75,274	\$	75,274	\$	-	\$	15,682,072	0.48%
2012	\$	40,916	\$	40,916	\$	-	\$	14,612,726	0.28%
2011	\$	33,175	\$	33,175	\$	-	\$	11,848,173	0.28%
2010	\$	22,466	\$	22,466	\$	-	\$	8,320,702	0.27%
				Virginia Local	Disab	ility Program			
2019	\$	45,498	\$	45,498	\$	-	\$	6,319,235	0.72%
2018	\$	31,131	\$	31,131	\$	-	\$	5,188,540	0.60%
2017	\$	24,364	\$	24,364	\$	-	\$	4,060,662	0.60%
2016	\$	19,233	\$	19,233	\$	-	\$	3,205,499	0.60%
2015	\$	11,719	\$	11,719	\$	-	\$	1,953,239	0.60%
2014	\$	1,355	\$	1,355	\$	-	\$	225,819	0.60%

^{*}The schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2014 is not readily available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

2017

2.59536%

Date	Employer's Proportion of Net GLI OPEB Liability	Pro	imployer's oportionate Share of et GLI OPEB Liability	Cov	Employer's vered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability
			-		nce Program		
2019	0.09071%	\$	1,377,000	\$	17,227,619	0.080%	51.22%
2018	0.09446%	\$	1,421,000	\$	17,422,839	0.082%	48.86%
2017	0.09465%	\$	1,656,000	\$	17,009,149	0.095%	41.18%
			Virginia Local	l Disal	bility Program		
2019	2.14917%	\$	16,000	\$	5,188,540	0.0025%	51.39%
2018	2.21134%	\$	12,000	\$	4,060,662	0.0023%	38.40%

^{*}The schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2017 is not readily available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

10,000

3,205,499

0.0025%

0.00%

^{**}Per GAAP, net OPEB liability is reported using the measurement date, which is one year prior to the reporting date.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Virginia Retirement Plan

Changes of Benefit Terms – There have been no actuarially significant 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 was a new benefit and the number of participants was relatively small, the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018 and 2017 are not material.

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 ending June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-
healthy, and disabled)	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 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-							
healthy, and disabled)	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 9 years of service							
Disability Rates	Lowered rates							
Salary Scale	No change							
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%							

Largest 10 - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-
healthy, and disabled)	2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Virginia Retirement Plan (continued)

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-
healthy, and disabled)	2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older
	ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year
	age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Retirement Plan of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads

Valuation date Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of

January 1st 18 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which

contributions are reported.

Actuarial cost method Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method

Amortization method Open level dollar for remaining unfunded liability without benefit

improvements

3.50%

Remaining amortization period 30 years, with benefit improvements over 5 years closed

Asset valuation method The market value of assets less unrecognized returns in each of the last

four years. Unrecognized return is equal to the difference between actual and expected returns on a market value basis and is recognized over a four-year period. The deferred return is further adjusted, if necessary, so that the actuarial value of assets will stay within 20% of

the market value of assets.

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

The net investment return assumption is a long-term estimate derived from historical data, current and recent market expectations, and professional judgment. As part of the analysis, a building block approach was used that reflects inflation expectations and anticipated risk premiums for each of the portfolio's asset classes, as well as the Plan's target asset allocation.

Aggregate payroll increases

Individual salary increases

7.75% for the first five years after date of hire, 3.75% thereafter

Retirement rates

Age	Retirement Probability
50-55	7%
56-59	4%
60	10%
61	15%
62-63	40%
64	30%
65 & older	100%

Mortality rates

RP-2014 Blue Collar Employee Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years and projected generationally with Scale MP2016 from 2014 for pre-retirement lives.

RP-2014 Blue Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years and projected generationally with Scale MP2016 from 2014 for nondisabled pensioner lives.

RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years and projected generationally with Scale MP2016 from 2014 for disabled pensioner lives.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Group Life Insurance

Changes of Benefit Terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

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 ending June 30, 2016:

Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, postretirement	Updated to a more current mortality table –
healthy, and disabled)	RP2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, postretirement	Updated to a more current mortality table –							
healthy, and disabled)	RP2014 projected to 2020							
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages							
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience							
	at each age and service year							
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates							
Salary Scale	No change							
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%							

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 AND 2018

Virginia Local Disability Program

Changes of Benefit Terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

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:

Largest Ten Locality Employers - General and Non-Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each year age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General and Non-Hazardous Duty Employees

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

OTHER SUPPLEMENT	ARY INFORMATION	

ENTERPRISE FUND - TRANSIT ACTIVITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES - ACTUAL AND BUDGETED

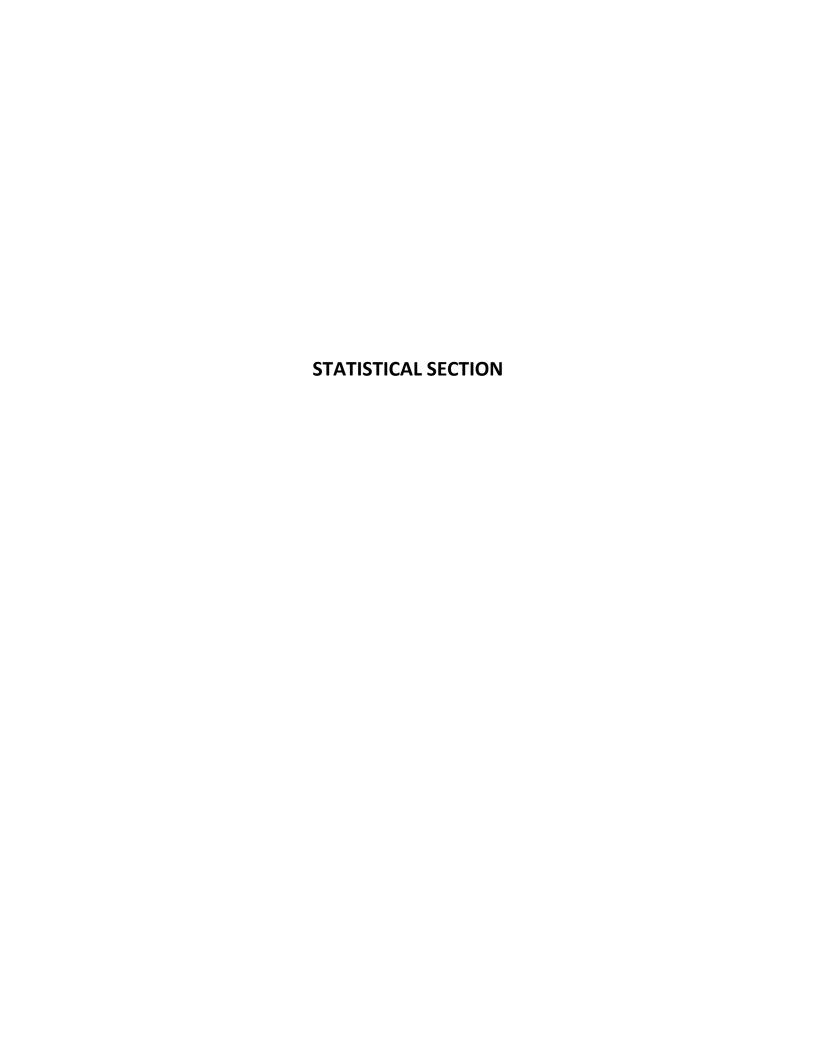
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Actual	Budgeted	0	Actual ver (Under) Budget
Revenues:				
Passenger fares	\$ 15,319,483	\$ 15,160,400	\$	159,083
Charters and contracts	2,261,886	2,046,700		215,186
Auxiliary	1,138,852	800,000		338,852
Nontransportation	 107,556	 60,000		47,556
Total Revenues	 18,827,777	 18,067,100		760,677
Subsidies and Grants:				
Municipal subsidies	42,738,532	43,288,900		(550,368)
State operating subsidies	20,062,372	19,507,900		554,472
Federal operating grants	15,655,534	 18,024,700		(2,369,166)
Total Subsidies and Grants	78,456,438	80,821,500		(2,365,062)
Total Revenues, Subsidies, and Grants	\$ 97,284,215	\$ 98,888,600	\$	(1,604,385)

ENTERPRISE FUND - TRANSIT ACTIVITY SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES - ACTUAL AND BUDGETED

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Actual	Budgeted	O	Actual Over (Under) Budget
Transit Activity Expenses:		_	 _		
Labor and fringe benefits	\$	62,635,084	\$ 64,055,800	\$	(1,420,716)
Materials and supplies		11,726,745	10,287,100		1,439,645
Insurance, net of ordinary recoveries		2,736,875	4,200,900		(1,464,025)
Purchase of transportation services		7,891,394	9,006,800		(1,115,406)
Contractual services		7,864,266	8,212,100		(347,834)
Utilities		1,160,013	1,212,200		(52,187)
Other		1,399,934	 1,913,700		(513,766)
Total Transit Activity Expenses before			 		
Depreciation and Amortization	\$	95,414,311	\$ 98,888,600	\$	(3,474,289)
Reconciliation to expenses shown in the consolidated Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Total transit activity expenses before depreciation Depreciation and amortization Self-insurance net increase in net position	is as			\$	95,414,311 29,053,413 407,463 124,875,187



TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS CHANGES IN NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					Δ	s Restated					A	As Restated								
Operating Revenues:		2019	_	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013	_	2012		2011	_	2010
Passenger fares	\$	15,319,483	\$	15,619,873	\$	15,671,061	\$	16,516,616	\$	17,058,634	\$	16,847,734	\$	15,059,102	\$	16,563,517	\$	15,329,690	\$	14,751,980
Charters and contracts	Ψ	2,261,886	Ψ	2,215,994	Ψ	2,149,290	Ψ	2,148,932	Ψ	2,790,843	Ψ	175,422	Ψ	18	Ψ	13,742	Ψ	19,200	Ψ	76,800
Vanpool rentals		2,201,000		-		2,140,200		2,140,002		99,010		128,864		177,911		170,138		174,831		177,058
Auxiliary		1,138,852		844,716		1,124,275		916,238		1,166,888		914,629		1,005,820		731,827		291,817		269,226
Nontransportation		107,556		106,243		82,600		71,677		189,307		197,249		184,424		189,229		338,116		266,398
Total Operating Revenues		18,827,777		18,786,826		19,027,226		19,653,463		21,304,682		18,263,898		16,427,275		17,668,453		16,153,654		15,541,462
Operating Expenses:																				
Labor		48,417,080		48,466,557		48,420,295		47,684,198		39,565,925		38,365,599		37,029,933		36,459,948		31,358,906		30,574,713
Fringe benefits		14,218,004		15,812,947		15,916,751		14,011,406		18,679,778		17,881,389		15,935,969		15,919,415		14,841,910		14,947,924
Depreciation and amortization		29,053,413		29,247,649		30,433,974		29,807,263		28,913,830		28,280,028		30,582,193		23,535,796		10,561,359		11,956,938
Materials and supplies		11,726,745		9,980,402		11,101,816		14,377,178		15,355,599		14,419,137		14,079,082		14,309,506		12,123,871		11,370,908
Purchase of transportation services		7,891,394		8,549,457		8,321,926		8,236,318		8,364,927		8,664,786		8,320,274		8,084,487		8,229,824		7,317,820
Contractual services		7,864,266		8,187,924		8,252,631		7,176,841		7,212,163		6,328,661		5,765,101		5,665,506		4,997,821		4,485,524
Insurance - net of ordinary recoveries		3,144,338		3,166,124		4,220,619		4,227,990		4,860,863		3,469,574		4,308,865		7,196,743		3,274,247		3,765,591
Utilities		1,160,013		1,205,506		1,307,840		1,209,725		1,242,038		1,402,569		1,361,074		1,312,737		736,784		678,685
Other		1,399,934		968,729		1,870,559		1,773,808		2,315,819		1,001,624		1,285,981		1,083,639		960,543		669,995
Total Operating Expenses		124,875,187		125,585,295		129,846,411		128,504,727		126,510,942		119,813,367		118,668,472		113,567,777		87,085,265		85,768,098
Operating loss before subsidies																				
and grants		(106,047,410)		(106,798,469)	((110,819,185)	((108,851,264)	(105,206,260)	((101,549,469)	(102,241,197)		(95,899,324)		(70,931,611)		(70,226,636)
Subsidies and grants		78,456,438	_	79,828,501		80,224,573		79,900,451		80,140,500		74,907,981		71,304,102	_	71,066,933		60,555,809	_	58,020,430
(expenses)		(27,590,972)		(26,969,968)		(30,594,612)		(28,950,813)		(25,065,760)		(26,641,488)		(30,937,095)		(24,832,391)		(10,375,802)		(12,206,206)
Other Income (Expenses):								· ·										<u> </u>		
Interest income		145,917		49,675		17,940		12,536		2,840		2,079		4,760		3,109		11,460		13,535
Interest expense		(342,716)		(256,016)		(471,920)		(516,644)		(538,750)		(539,967)		(631,645)		(702,559)		(725,536)		(911,415)
Pension benefit		-		-				(96,529)		1,180,335				-		-				-
Group life insurance		-		_		_		-		-		_		-		-		_		_
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets		21,710		162,623		(303,634)		1,497,602		(56,954)		(8,313)		25,093		84,969		165,079		78,881
VA local disability program		-		_		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Noncapitalized grant expenditures		(10,264,625)		(7,875,466)		(9,304,600)		(15,976,572)		(7,747,825)		(10,201,366)		(7,802,976)		(11,313,086)		(11,680,362)		(7,210,393)
Total Other Expenses, Net		(10,439,714)		(7,919,184)		(10,062,214)		(15,079,607)		(7,160,354)		(10,747,567)		(8,404,768)		(11,927,567)		(12,229,359)		(8,029,392)
Loss before proceeds from capital grants		(38,030,686)		(34,889,152)		(40,656,826)		(44,030,420)		(32,226,114)		(37,389,055)		(39,341,863)		(36,759,958)		(22,605,161)		(20,235,598)
Proceeds from capital grants		24,563,125		19,761,548		15,272,596		45,398,865		19,936,757		17,805,078		15,764,870		44,962,979		111,771,158		115,595,814
Change in net position		(13,467,561)		(15,127,604)		(25,384,230)		1,368,445		(12,289,357)		(19,583,977)		(23,576,993)		8,203,021		89,165,997		95,360,216
Prior period adjustment		-		-		(1,558,000)		-		-		(4,588,220)		-		-		-		-
Net position, beginning of year		271,446,964	_	286,574,568		313,516,798		312,148,353		324,437,710		348,609,907		372,186,900		363,983,879		274,817,882		179,457,666
Net position, end of year	\$	257,979,403	\$	271,446,964	Φ.	286,574,568	Φ.	313,516,798	Φ.	312,148,353	\$	324,437,710	¢.	348,609,907	•	372,186,900	Φ	363,983,879	Ф	274,817,882

DEMOGRAPHIC AND OPERATING STATISTICS ¹

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Cities served 1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Square miles ¹	432	432	428	431	421	421	515	515	515	369
Number of employees ² :										
Administrative FT	266	280	281	286	284	263	270	261	235	211
Administrative PT	59	77	80	85	90	85	76	81	36	27
Bargaining Unit FT	585	611	638	629	597	575	573	613	605	562
Bargaining Unit PT	24	28	24	55	59	79	103	99	134	72
	934	996	1,023	1,055	1,030	1,002	1,022	1,054	1,010	872
Maintenance facilities ¹	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Gallons of diesel fuel 1	2,353,294	2,407,893	2,448,638	2,503,943	2,530,231	2,616,249	2,535,071	2,698,447	2,811,773	2,874,687
Gallons of gasoline ¹	564,771	554,583	582,744	569,396	579,115	557,185	587,615	453,533	545,282	528,579
Kilowatt hours of propulsion 1,3	3,494,750	3,621,825	3,520,125	3,678,500	3,432,625	4,368,975	3,387,625	2,950,078	N/A	N/A

¹ Source - National Transit Database

N/A No information available

² Source - Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads Human Resources Department

³ Light Rail started operation in FY12

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS OPERATING INDICATORS ¹

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

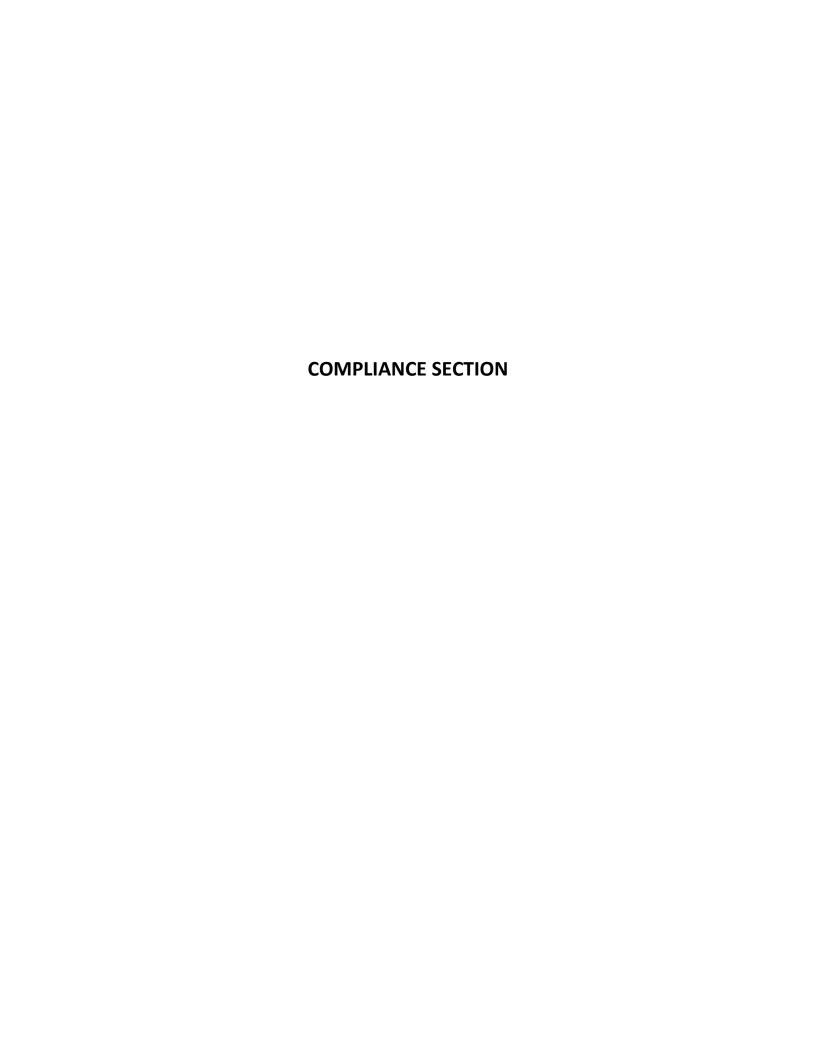
Fiscal Year	Vehicle Operated in Maximum Service	Annual Vehicle Revenue Miles	Annual Vehicle Revenue Hours	Annual Unlinked Passenger Trips	Passenger Miles Traveled
2010:					
Bus	227	11,003,538	808,594	14,955,012	98,160,468
Vanpool	55	823,994	26,398	171,703	6,025,451
Demand Response	74	3,273,196	204,380	307,034	3,444,866
Ferryboat	2	12,491	6,218	317,322	160,289
Total	358	15,113,219	1,045,590	15,751,071	107,791,074
2011:					
Bus	221	10,832,392	799,657	15,815,418	100,436,425
Vanpool	52	901,364	24,375	180,000	6,702,708
Demand Response	80	3,438,711	218,711	347,499	3,919,622
Ferryboat	2	12,552	5,969	295,877	149,529
Total	355	15,185,019	1,048,712	16,638,794	111,208,284
2012:					
Bus	240	10,494,200	799,786	16,166,441	99,459,300
Light Rail	7	323,239	25,478	1,359,915	5,648,374
Vanpool	52	945,663	24,641	194,623	7,077,317
Demand Response	84	2,692,602	176,932	293,002	2,547,951
Demand Taxi	75	778,913	44,023	64,571	885,535
Ferryboat	2	13,479	6,407	382,394	195,216
Total	460	15,248,096	1,077,267	18,460,946	115,813,693
2013:					
Bus	234	9,975,729	794,369	16,217,920	91,880,790
Light Rail	7	376,007	30,345	1,762,284	7,004,670
Vanpool	54	943,950	24,474	188,780	6,933,420
Demand Response	82	3,451,692	221,875	303,925	2,649,310
Ferryboat	2	16,995	6,118	337,210	184,794
Total	379	14,764,373	1,077,181	18,810,119	108,652,984
2014:					
Bus	233	9,975,085	740,586	15,024,190	75,683,206
Light Rail	6	372,032	29,810	1,587,929	6,296,325
Vanpool	47	828,572	21,149	159,642	5,343,342
Demand Response	86	2,821,403	184,814	311,789	2,487,677
Ferryboat	3	15,208	6,375	332,378	236,720
Total	375	14,012,300	982,734	17,415,928	90,047,270

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Vehicle Operated in Maximum Service	Annual Vehicle Revenue Miles	Annual Vehicle Revenue Hours	Annual Unlinked Passenger Trips	Passenger Miles Traveled
2015:	- 	· .		•	
Bus	236	10,218,494	796,645	14,218,168	65,849,308
Light Rail	6	376,456	29,966	1,551,553	5,716,308
Vanpool	33	609,793	14,835	97,859	3,594,392
Demand Response	90	3,370,172	213,638	324,510	2,696,590
Ferryboat	3	18,955	6,597	294,625	209,583
Total	368	14,593,870	1,061,681	16,486,715	78,066,181
2016:		-	_	_	
Bus	236	10,616,777	817,866	13,241,512	64,203,470
Light Rail	6	393,524	29,955	1,369,483	5,178,799
Vanpool	26	445,988	10,845	74,079	2,818,601
Demand Response	98	3,788,225	237,016	351,654	2,948,453
Ferryboat	3	19,163	6,658	247,013	181,405
Total	369	15,263,677	1,102,340	15,283,741	75,330,728
2017:			_	_	
Bus	227	10,624,169	827,021	12,586,719	69,866,663
Light Rail	6	392,768	29,868	1,405,330	5,005,506
Vanpool	36	501,855	13,384	98,621	3,270,223
Demand Response	103	3,804,596	239,679	365,610	3,115,549
Ferryboat	3	18,972	6,612	295,983	213,395
Total	375	15,342,360	1,116,564	14,752,263	81,471,336
2018:					
Bus	242	10,397,860	812,325	11,644,377	61,264,189
Light Rail	6	387,609	29,656	1,417,350	4,932,543
Vanpool	44	627,442	18,778	122,273	3,867,691
Demand Response	92	3,464,857	225,397	355,089	3,438,583
Demand Taxi	10	223,264	13,782	17,197	155,385
Ferryboat	3	18,846	6,550	327,661	235,176
Total	397	15,119,878	1,106,488	13,883,947	73,893,567
2019*:					
Bus	243	10,479,429	816,548	11,102,350	59,926,216
Light Rail	6	385,469	29,388	1,428,956	4,798,117
Vanpool	48	693,712	20,598	126,761	4,140,665
Demand Response	88	3,135,592	203,642	326,443	3,228,117
Demand Taxi	20	583,678	32,802	46,933	479,077
Ferryboat	2	18,734	6,516	301,321	214,237
Total	407	15,296,614	1,109,494	13,332,764	72,786,429

¹ Source: National Transit Database

^{*} Preliminary Data





Report of Independent Auditor 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

Commissioners Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads Hampton, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to the 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 Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads ("Commission"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 26, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity'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 and therefore, material weaknesses of significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2019-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads' Response to the Finding

The Commission's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Commission's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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

Virginia Beach, Virginia May 26, 2020

Cherry Bekaut LLP



Report of Independent Auditor on Compliance for the Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Commissioners Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads Hampton, Virginia

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads' ("Commission") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Commission's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Commission's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal program.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Commission complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Cherry Bekaut LLP

May 26, 2020

TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT COMMISSION OF HAMPTON ROADS SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

al Granting Agency/Recipient State cy/Grant Program/Grant Number		Year	Federal Catalogue Number	Total Expenditures
tment of Transportation				
Direct Payments				
Federal Transit Administration Capital Improvement Grants:				
VA-04-0050	Southside Facility Project - Admin Bldg.	2011	20.500	\$ 5,66
VA-04-0058	FY12 SGR-Paratransit Vans and TAM	2014	20.500	363,67
	Total Federal Transit Administration Capital Improveme	nt Grants		369,33
Federal Transit Administration Formula Grants:	5V44 5307 D: . I	2011	20.507	5070
VA-90-X410	FY14 5307 Partial	2014	20.507	56,78
VA-90-X430	FY 2015 5307 Partial	2015	20.507	1,649,13
VA-90-X533	5337, 5307, 5339, STP and CMAQ Grant	2017	20.507	1,091,11
VA-95-X118	Bus Refurbishment and EMS Project	2014	20.507	8,05
VA-95-X119	Bus Purchase and TRAFFIX-RSTP/CMA	2015	20.507	1,19
VA-95-X141	VBTES RSTP	2015	20.507	1,109,58
VA-95-X167	FY15&16 Partial 5307 and CMAQ grant-PM and TRAFFIX	2016	20.507	107,43
VA-95-X178	5337, 5307, 5339, STP and CMAQ Grant	2017	20.507	1,781,99
VA-90-X550	HRT's 5339, 5337,5307, STP and CMAQ Grant	2019	20.507	1,023,36
VA-05-0049	FY12 5309 Fixed Guideway	2015 2019	20.507 20.507	26,75
VA-95-X192 VA-90-X533	HRT FFY18 STIP and CMAQ 5337, 5307, 5339, STP and CMAQ Grant	2019	20.507	597,72 736,64
				,
VA-90-X546 VA-90-X569	FY14 Passenger Ferry Discretionary Grant	2018 2019	20.507 20.507	480,24 13,637,5
VA-90-X309	FFY2019 Section Capital Cost of Contracting, ADA Complimentary Pa Total Federal Transit Administration Formula Grants	2019	20.507	22,307,59
Passed through from Department of Rail and Public Transportation	Total Federal Transit Administration Formula Grants			22,307,55
72514-04	Regional TDM program Traffix	2015	20.507	161,29
72514-04	Regional TDM program Traffix	2016	20.507	3,73
72310-01	Total Department of Rail and Public Transportation	2010	20.307	165,03
	Total Department of Ran and Public Hansportation			103,03
State of Good Repair Grants Program:				
VA-54-0006	HRT FFY 18 STP and CMAQ	2019	20.525	5,92
VA-54-X001	FY 2017 Capital Cost of Contracting and Preventive Maintenance	2018	20.525	407,30
77.517.001	Total State of Good Repair Grants Program	2010	20.525	413,22
	Total State of Good Repair Grants (Togram			
Bus Facilities Formula Program:				
VA-34-0011	FY15&16 Partial 5307 and CMAQ grant-PM and TRAFFIX	2017	20.526	1,633,18
	Total Bus Facilities Formula Program			1,633,18
Federal Transit Administration Job Access and				, ,
Reverse Commute Program:				
VA-37-X014	Job Access/Reverse Commute	2011	20.516	36,09
VA-37-X022	JARC Projects - Cycle 6 and 8	2014	20.516	32,87
	Total Federal Transit Administration Job Access and			
	Reverse Commute Program			68,96
Federal Transit Administration New Freedom Program:				
VA-57-X001	New Freedom Grant	2011	20.521	32,66
VA-57-X004	Cycle 7 and 8 New Freedom Projects	2014	20.521	21,3
	Total Federal Transit Administration New Freedom Progr	a m		54,03
	Subtotal - Transit Services Program Cluster			123,00
	·			
	Total Department of Transportation			\$ 25,011,38

^{*} The total for Federal Transit Administration Formula Grants Federal Catalogue Number 20.507 is \$22,472,627 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1—General

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal award programs of the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads.

Note 2—Basis of accounting

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the accrual method of accounting.

Note 3—Indirect cost rate

The Commission does not elect to use a 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Section 2 CFR 200.331(a)(4).

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

- 1. The type of report issued on the basic financial statements: Unmodified opinion
- 2. Significant deficiencies in internal control disclosed by the audit of the financial statements: Yes, finding 2019-001
- 3. Material weaknesses in internal control disclosed by the audit of the financial statements: No
- 4. Noncompliance, which is material to the financial statements: **No**
- 5. Significant deficiencies in internal control over major programs: None reported
- 6. Material weaknesses in internal control over major programs: No
- 7. The type of report issued on compliance for major programs: **Unmodified opinion**
- 8. Any audit findings which are required to be reported under Uniform Grant Guidance: No
- 9. The programs tested as major programs were:

CFDA Number

Name of Federal Program or Cluster

20.500-CL

Federal Transit Cluster

- 10. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,342
- Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads qualified as a low-risk auditee under Uniform Grant Guidance: No

B. Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*:

Finding: 2019-001

Type of Finding: Significant deficiency over financial reporting

Criteria:

Journal entries should be reviewed for completeness and accuracy before posting.

Condition:

During our testing of journal entries relating to other postemployment benefits and combining grant fund entries, we noted errors that were not detected by management's review of journal entries.

Cause:

During fiscal year 2019, the Commission's Finance Department incurred employee turnover resulting in the department being understaffed. The Finance Department staff did not have adequate resources to perform sufficient detailed review of journal entries.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Effect:

The Commission's other postemployment benefit balances and grant fund balances required adjustments to be properly reported at June 30, 2019.

Auditor's Recommendation:

We recommend the Commission dedicate the necessary resources to the Finance Department in order to ensure all journal entries are reviewed in sufficient detail to detect errors prior to being posted.

Management's Response:

The Commission reviewed all journal entries prior to posting. The Commission agrees that more experienced staff are needed to thoroughly review complex journal entries.

C. Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Federal Awards:

None reported.

D. Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Compliance with Commonwealth of Virginia Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grants:

None reported.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

				Amount of	Description of
Comment Description	Corrected	In Process of	Valid	Questioned	Action Taken
and Number	Yes/No	Correcting	Yes/No	Cost	by Commission

There were no prior year audit findings.