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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Butler County 3045 Moser Court Hamilton, Ohio 45011

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Butler County Regional Transit Authority, Butler County, Ohio (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Butler County Regional Transit Authority, Butler County, Ohio as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements, during 2018, the Authority adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis* and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the Entity's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

The schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 15, 2019 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Butler County Independent Auditor's Report Page 3

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Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 15, 2019

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

As management of the Butler County Regional Transit Authority, Butler County, Ohio (BCRTA, the Authority), we offer readers of the Authority's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on the significant financial issues and activities and to identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Financial Highlights for 2018

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the Authority at December 31, 2018 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." For fiscal year 2018, the Authority adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the Authority's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the Authority's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

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

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the Authority is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities, but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the Authority's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As a result of implementing GASB 75, the Authority is reporting a net OPEB liability and deferred inflows/outflows of resources related to OPEB on the accrual basis of accounting. This implementation also had the effect of restating net position at December 31, 2017, from \$6,651,373 to \$4,754,340.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Authority has a net position of \$4.12 million. This net position results from the difference between total assets and deferred outflows of resources related to Pensions and OPEB of \$10.31 million and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to Pensions and OPEB of \$6.19 million.

Current assets of \$1.98 million primarily consist of non-restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents of \$1.19 million; Intergovernmental/Accounts Receivable of \$0.56 million and prepaids/bid deposits of \$0.23 million.

Current liabilities of \$0.52 million primarily consist of Accounts Payable, Accrued Wages and related Payroll Accruals.

Basic Financial Statements and Presentation

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Net Position

The largest portion of the Authority's net position reflect investments in capital assets consisting of buses, an operating facility, and equipment less accumulated depreciation. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide public transportation services in Butler County, Ohio and in adjacent areas. The table below provides a summary of the Authority's net position:

(Table 1) Butler County Regional Transit Authority Condensed Summary of Net Position For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
Current Assets	\$ 1,984,248	\$ 1,661,659
Net Pension Asset	12,519	9,965
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated		
Depreciation)	7,399,987	7,900,914
Deferred Outflows of Resources-Pensions	750,453	1,638,793
Deferred Outflows of Resources-OPEB	162,117	37,182
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows	10,309,324	11,248,513
Current Liabilities	517,207	358,459
Net Pension Liability	2,778,356	4,104,439
Net OPEB Liability	2,079,549	1,934,215
Deferred Inflows of Resources-Pensions	657,241	97,060
Deferred Inflows of Resources-OPEB	154,913	0
Total Liabilities & Deferred Inflows	6,187,266	6,494,173
Net Position		
Invested in Capital Assets	7,399,987	7,900,914
Unrestricted	(3,277,928)	(3,146,574)
Total Net Position	\$ 4,122,058	\$ 4,754,340

During fiscal year 2018, the Authority's current assets increased as we received federal funds for replacement buses, facility improvements, and general operating funds. Capital assets decreased due to annual depreciation charges exceeding capital replacements.

During fiscal year 2017, the Authority's current assets remained stable. Capital assets decreased due to annual depreciation charges exceeding capital replacements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Table 2 reflects the changes in net position.

(Table 2) Butler County Regional Transit Authority Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

evenues: 2018		2017	
Passenger Fares	\$ 319,988	\$ 423,889	
Local Operating Funds	0	0	
State Operating Funds	4,095	125,303	
Federal Operating Funds	1,493,180	1,261,306	
Intergovernmental Funding	3,563,455	3,204,846	
Gain on Sale of Assets	18,504	1,923	
Federal Capital Funds	574,666	641,042	
Local Capital Funds	0	0	
Sale of Non-Transportation Service	120,000	98,239	
Other Income	78,130	74,357	
Total Revenues	6,172,018	5,830,905	
Expenses:			
Operating Expenses			
Net of Depreciation	5,581,452	5,765,237	
Depreciation Expense	1,222,848	1,019,925	
Total Expenses	6,804,300	6,785,162	
Increase in Net Position During the Year	(632,282)	(954,257)	
Net Position, Beginning of Year (Restated)	4,754,340	N/A	
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 4,122,058	\$ 4,754,340	

The information necessary to restate the 2017 beginning balances and the 2017 OPEB expense amounts for the effects of the initial implementation of GASB 75 is not available. Therefore, 2017 functional expenses still include OPEB expense of \$37,182 computed under GASB 45. GASB 45 required recognizing pension expense equal to the contractually required contributions to the plan. Under GASB 75, OPEB expense represents additional amounts earned, adjusted by deferred inflows/outflows. The contractually required contribution is no longer a component of OPEB expense. Under GASB 75, the 2018 statements report an OPEB expense of \$184,395.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Consequently, in order to compare 2018 total program expenses to 2017, the following adjustments are needed:

Total 2018 program expenses under GASB 75	\$6,767,118
OPEB expense under GASB 75	(184,395)
2018 contractually required contribution	9,083
Adjusted 2018 program expenses	6,591,806
Total 2017 program expenses under GASB 45	6,785,162
Decrease in program expenses not related to OPEB	(\$193,356)

Financial Operating Results

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

Operating Revenues

- **Passenger Fares Demand Response/Contracts** Fares paid by the public to ride the public bus service and public/contract fares paid by agencies on behalf of the rider.
- Federal Operating Funds BCRTA receives Federal Transit Administration (FTA) general operating funds from as part of our 5307 allocations as well as funds from competitive grant programs.
- Intergovernmental Funding Agreements BCRTA has an agreement with Southwest Ohio Regional Transit Authority (SORTA), who operates park-n-ride express service from Butler County to Downtown Cincinnati. The agreement divides a portion of Urbanized Federal Funds which are allocated to the Authority, to SORTA to operate this service. The funds reported are the "gross" funds allocated to the Authority. In addition, during 2009, the Authority entered into a service agreement with the City of Middletown to operate a shuttle between Hamilton and Middletown, another shuttle was added during 2010, between Oxford and Middletown, and another operating between Oxford and Hamilton was added in 2012. The service agreement extended to the Tri-County shuttle in 2015, and the WorkLink shuttle in 2018. During 2013 we entered into an agreement with Miami University to provide public transit services in the city of Oxford for a 10-year term.

Non-Operating Revenues

- Gain/Loss on Sale of Assets Sale of surplus vehicles, property, and equipment.
- Federal Capital Funds FTA funds for the purchase of capital assets.
- Sale of Non-Transportation Services Funds received for management services provided to the city of Middletown Transit, as well as maintenance services for updates to the Middletown Transit Station.
- **Other Income** Miscellaneous refunds, credits, and interest income.

Operating Expenses - For purposes of this presentation, the Authority groups its Operating Expenses into the following categories:

Labor and Fringe Benefits - These personnel costs accounted for approximately 65% of the Authority operating expenses (excluding depreciation) in 2018 as compared to 71% in 2017. This reflects a change in staffing and an increase in operational efficiency.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (UNAUDITED)

Contract Services - Items under this category include Attorney, Audit, Transit Management Fees, external vehicle maintenance, facility maintenance, as well as miscellaneous professional services.

Materials and Supplies - These costs have increased from prior years mainly due to fuel pricing and service expansion.

Utilities - These costs include natural gas, electric, water, and communication services.

Casualty and Liability - The Authority is a member of the Ohio Transit Risk Pool, which sets premiums based on service factors and claims experience.

Purchased Transportation – This represents the cost of the park-n-ride service operated by SORTA for the Authority and discussed under Intergovernmental Funding in the revenue section.

Other - This category summarizes various expenses not included in other expense categories.

Capital Assets – At the end of fiscal year 2018, the Authority had \$7,399,987 invested in land, operating facility, equipment, and vehicles. Table 3 shows fiscal year 2018 balances in comparison to 2017 balances:

(Table 3) Butler County Regional Transit Authority Statement of Capital Assets For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

	2018	2017
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets		
Land	\$ 294,000	\$ 294,000
Depreciable Capital Assets		
Operating Facility	2,426,912	2,368,053
Equipment & Misc.	822,881	731,330
Vehicles	8,921,251	8,728,408
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	12,171,044	11,827,791
Total Cost	\$ 12,465,044	\$ 12,121,791
Accumulated Depreciation		
Operating Facility	(1,530,287)	(1,415,687)
Equipment	(437,995)	(256,458)
Vehicles	(3,096,775)	(2,548,732)
Total Depreciation	(5,065,057)	(4,220,877)
Net Value	\$ 7,399,987	\$ 7,900,914

Depreciation – This category includes depreciation on all capital assets, except land and work in process.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, Butler County Regional Transit Authority, 3045 Moser Court, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Statement of Net Position For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2018
Current Assets: Cash on Deposit Intergovernmental Receivable Accounts Receivable Bid Deposits	\$ 1,190,564 533,884 27,500 50,000
Prepaids Total Current Assets	<u> </u>
Non-Current Assets:	
Net Pension Asset	12,519
Property, Facilities and Equipment Land - Non Depreciable Operating Facility Vehicles & Equipment Furniture & Equipment Amenities & Misc. Subtotal Less Accumulated Depreciation Total Property, Facility and Equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	294,000 2,426,912 8,921,251 755,003 <u>67,878</u> 12,465,044 (5,065,058) 7,399,987
Total Non-Current Assets	7,412,506
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	750,453 162,117
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 10,309,324
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	
Current Liabilities Accounts Payable Accrued Payroll & Benefits Unearned Funds Total Current Liabilities	137,385 259,646 <u>120,176</u> 517,207
Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability	2,778,356 2,079,549
Total Liabilities	5,375,112
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	657,241 154,913
Net Position	
Invested in Capital Assets Unrestricted Total Net Position	7,399,987 (3,277,928) 4,122,058
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	\$ 10,309,324

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

Operating Revenues		2018
Passenger Fares - Demand Response, Contracts	\$	319,988
State Operating Funds	Ψ	4,095
Federal Operating Funds		1,493,180
Intergovernmental Funding		3,563,455
Total Operating Revenues		5,380,718
Operating Expenses		
Labor		2,477,766
Fringe Benefits		1,177,330
Contract Services		307,019
Materials & Supplies		659,420
Utilities		86,671
Casualty & Liability Insurance		186,910
Purchased Transportation		492,534
Depreciation Expense Other		1,222,848
•		<u>193,803</u> 6,804,300
Total Operating Expenses		0,004,300
Operating Gain (Loss)		(1,423,583)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Gain/Loss on Sale of Capital Asset		18,504
Federal Capital Funds		574,666
Sale of Non-Transportation Services		120,000
Other Income		78,130
Total Non-Operating Revenue		791,300
Net Gain (Loss)		(632,282)
Net Position, Beginning of Year (Restated)		4,754,340
Net Position, End of Year	\$	4,122,058

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

	2018
Operating Activities	
Cash Received From Customers	\$ 5,252,308
Cash Payments - Suppliers for Goods & Services	(1,880,233)
Cash Payments - Employees for Wages & Fringes	(3,247,275)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	124,800
Non-Capital Financing Activities	
Non-Transit Funds	198,130
Prepaids - Other	(17,912)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities	180,218
Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Improvements to Operating Facility	(58,859)
Purchase of Vehicles & Equipment	(562,386)
Purchase of Equipment & Furniture	(87,441)
Purchase of Amenities & Misc.	(13,234)
Federal Capital Funds	574,666
Proceeds from Disposal of Fixed Asset	18,504
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(128,750)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	176,268
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	 1,014,296
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 1,190,564

Reconciliation of Operating Gain (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities

Operating Gain (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Gain (Loss) to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	\$ (1,423,583)
Depreciation	1,222,848
Changes in Assets & Liabilities:	
Accounts/Intergovernmental Receivables	(128,409)
Accounts Payable	9,778
Accrued Payroll & Benefits	112,624
Accrued Tickets & Reserves	36,345
Net Pension Asset	(2,554)
Net Pension Liability	(1,326,083)
Net OPEB Liability	182,516
Deferred Outflows - Pensions	888,340
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	(162,117)
Deferred Inflows - Pensions	560,181
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	154,913
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities	\$ 124,800

See Accompanying Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHORITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

Description of Authority - The Butler County Regional Transit Authority (BCRTA, the Authority), is a body corporate and politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. It was created pursuant to Sections 306.30 through 306.71 of the Ohio Revised Code. As a political subdivision, it is distinct from, and is not an agency of, the State of Ohio or any other local governmental unit. The Authority is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

The Authority is directed by a nine-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of Butler County. The Authority is responsible for the safe and efficient operation and maintenance of regional transportation within Butler County.

Reporting Entity - The Authority complies with the provisions of Statement No. 14 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) regarding the definition of the financial reporting entity. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements include only the accounts and transactions of the Authority. Under the criteria specified in Statement No. 14, the Authority has no component units. The Authority is, however, considered to be a related organization of Butler County by virtue of the fact that BCRTA's Board of Trustees is appointed by the County Commissioners and the County's ability to impose its will on the Authority.

These conclusions regarding the financial reporting entity are based on the concept of financial accountability. The Authority is not financially accountable for any other organization nor is any other organization accountable for BCRTA. This is evidenced by the fact that the Authority is a legally and fiscally separate and distinct organization under the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting - The Authority's basic financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows. The Authority follows the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and expenses are recognized in the period earned or incurred. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position and cash flows. All transactions are accounted for in a single enterprise fund.

In accordance with Statement No. 20 of the GASB, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that use Proprietary Fund accounting, the Authority has elected not to apply the provisions of the Statements and Interpretations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued after November 30, 1989.

Non-exchange Transactions - The Authority complies with the provisions of Statement No. 33 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) regarding the Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions. This statement requires that capital contributions be recognized as revenue. No capital contributions were received, and no related revenue was recognized as revenue in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the Authority.

The Authority will continue applying all applicable pronouncements issued by the GASB.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Authority considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity, at date of purchase, of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments - BCRTA maintains all available funds on deposit with financial institutions with amounts on deposit protected by FDIC coverage or through a public funds depository agreement. The investment policy prohibits any type of investing that would be considered risky.

Materials and Supplies Inventory - Materials and supplies (including fuel) are purchased as needed and no parts or fuel inventory are maintained.

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

Property, Facilities and Equipment - Property, facilities and equipment are stated at historical cost. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operations as incurred.

Depreciation - Depreciation is computed for assets acquired at or above a \$5,000 threshold using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, as follows:

Description	Years
Building and improvements	5 - 40
Land improvements	5 - 20
Transportation equipment	2 - 12
Other equipment	2 - 15

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the Authority, deferred outflows of resources are reported for pension and OPEB.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized until that time. For the Authority, deferred inflows of resources include pension and OPEB.

Pensions/Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) - For purposes of measuring the net pension/ OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net Position - Equity is displayed in two components as follows:

Invested in Capital Assets - This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.

<u>Unrestricted</u> - This consists of net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or invested in capital assets.

Operating Revenues and Expenses - The Authority has classified its revenues as either operating or non-operating. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activities. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the Authority. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating.

Recognition of Revenue and Receivables - The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) provide financial assistance and make allocations directly to the Authority for operations and acquisition of property and equipment. Operating grants and special fare assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as grant receivables and revenue over the entitlement period. Capital grants for the acquisition of property and equipment (reimbursement type grants) are recorded as revenue when the expenditure has been made and the revenue is available. Capital grant funds received in advance of project costs being incurred are deferred.

When assets acquired with capital grants funds are disposed of, the Authority is required to notify the granting agency. A proportional amount of the proceeds or fair market value, if any, of such property and equipment may be used to acquire like-kind replacement vehicles or remitted to the granting agency.

Compensated Absences - The Authority offers employees paid time off (PTO). These benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable the Authority will compensate employees for the benefits through time off or some other means. An annual accrual for PTO balances at year end is made to the extent that it is probable that benefits will result in future payments.

3. EQUITY IN CASH AND DEPOSITS

The Authority's funds are invested in a manner consistent with applicable local, state, and federal laws. Adequate funds are held in cash and deposits to meet short-term and long-term obligations as follows:

- All agency funds will be kept on deposit with financial institutions that are experienced in handling "public funds".
- Funds shall be maintained in checking or short-term savings accounts equal to at least an amount to cover ninety days of approved operating/capital expenditures.
- Excess funds will be invested in instruments considered "low risk" such as money market savings accounts (or similar) and certificates of deposit.

At December 31, 2018, the Authority had no excess funds for investment, and \$1,000 in undeposited cash on hand which is included on the financial statements of the Authority as part of "Cash on Deposit".

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

3. EQUITY IN CASH AND DEPOSITS (Continued)

The Authority had bank balance and carrying amount of \$1,348,546 and \$1,189,564 respectively at December 31, 2018, with financial institutions authorized to accept public funds. Of the bank balance at December 31, 2018 \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$1,098,546 was exposed to custodial risk and was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent but not in the Authority's name.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. By Ohio law, financial institutions must collateralize all public deposits. The face value of the pooled collateral must equal at least 105 percent of public funds on deposit with that specific institution. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

Protection of the Authority's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and by the financial institutions' participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

4. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For fiscal year 2018, the Authority implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, and related guidance from (GASB) Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting).

GASB 75 established standards for measuring and recognizing Postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expense/expenditure. The implementation of this pronouncement had the following effect on net position as reported December 31, 2017:

Net Position December 31, 2017	\$6,651,373
Adjustments:	
Net OPEB Liability	(1,934,215)
Deferred Outflow – Payments Subsequent to Measurement Date	37,182
Restated Net Position December 31, 2017	<u>\$4,754,340</u>

Other than employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, the Authority made no restatement for deferred inflows/outflows of resources as the information needed to generate these restatements was not available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee— on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the Authority's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the Authority does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

Net OPEB Liability

For 2018, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" was effective. The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions—between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net OPEB liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Ohio Revised Code limits the Authority's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The Authority cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the Authority does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net OPEB liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in payables on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

Plan Description - Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

BCRTA employees participate in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans: the traditional pension plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan, a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <u>https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml</u> by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the State and Local group under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS' CAFR referenced above for additional information):

Group A	Group B	Group C
Eligible to retire prior to	20 years of service credit prior to	Members not in other Groups
January 7, 2013 or five years	January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire	and members hired on or after
after January 7, 2013	ten years after January 7, 2013	January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:	Age and Service Requirements:
Age 60 w ith 60 months of service credit	Age 60 with 60 months of service credit	Age 57 with 25 years of service credit
or Age 55 w ith 25 years of service credit	or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula:	Formula:	Form ula:
2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of	2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of
service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 30 years and 2.5%	service for the first 35 years and 2.5%
for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 30	for service years in excess of 35

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

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

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be a 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, current law provides that the adjustment will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3%. A death benefit of \$500-\$2,500, determined by the number of years of service credit of the retiree, is paid to the beneficiary of a deceased retiree or disability benefit recipient under the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan. Death benefits are not available to beneficiaries of Member-Directed Plan participants.

Funding Policy - Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Pension Plan and Combined Plan was 1.0 percent during calendar year 2017. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care beginning January 1, 2018 decreased to 0 percent for both plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the Member-Directed Plan for 2017 was 4.0 percent.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

The member and employer contribution rates for the State and Local divisions are currently set at the maximums authorized by the ORC of 10% and 14%, respectively.

ORC Chapter 145 assigns authority to the Board to amend the funding policy. As of December 31, 2017, the Board adopted the contribution rates recommended by the actuary. The contribution rates were included in a funding policy adopted by the Board in October 2013, and are certified periodically by the Board as required by the ORC.

As of December 31, 2017, the date of the last pension actuarial study, the funding period for all defined benefits of the System was 18 years.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The Authority's contractually required contribution was \$381,946 for 2018.

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

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and expense:

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$2,778,356	(\$12,519)
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.01771%	0.009196%
Proportionate Share of the Employer Pension Expense	\$653,876	\$3,477

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

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$2,837	\$0	\$2,837
BCRTA contributions subsequent to the measurement date	334,458	7,457	341,915
Changes in proportion and differences in assumptions	403,843	1,858	405,701
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions	\$741,138	\$9,315	\$750,453

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$54,753	\$3,729	\$58,482
Difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments	596,476	1,975	598,451
Changes in proportion and differences in assumptions	0	308	308
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions	\$651,229	\$6,012	\$657,241

The reported \$341,915 as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from BCRTA contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2019.

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

	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan
Year Ending December 31:		
2019	(\$248,865)	\$628
2020	57,467	682
2021	262,657	1,124
2022	245,100	1,078
2023	0	384
Thereafter	0	714
Total	\$316,359	\$4,610

Actuarial Assumptions – Pensions

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial-reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions and methods applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total Pension Liability			
Actuarial Information	Traditional Pension Plan	Combined Plan	
Measurement and Valuation Date	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2017	
Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age	Individual entry age	
Actuarial Assumptions			
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%	7.50%	
Wage Inflation	3.25%	3.25%	
Projected Salary Increases	3.25%-10.75% (includes wage inflation at 3.25%)	3.25%-8.25% (includes wage inflation at 3.25%)	
Cost-of-living Adjustments	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2018, then 2.15% Simple	Pre-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple Post-1/7/2013 Retirees: 3.00% Simple through 2018, then 2.15% Simple	

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively.

Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

Discount Rate - Pensions The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5% for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the net pension liability or asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, and the expected net pension liability or asset if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

BCRTA's Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as of December 31, 2017	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Traditional Plan	\$4,933	\$2,778	\$981
Combined Plan	(\$6)	(\$12) (in thousands)	(\$16)

The allocation of investment assets within the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2017	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.20%
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.37
Real Estate	10.00	5.26
Private Equity	10.00	8.97
International Equities	20.00	7.88
Other Investments	18.00	5.26
TOTAL	100.00%	5.66%

The long-term expected rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio was 16.82% for 2017.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Authority's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability Current Measurement Date	0.01915%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,079,549
OPEB Expense	\$184,395

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$1,621
BCRTA contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,083
Changes in proportion and differences in assumptions	151,413
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB	\$162,117
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$0
Difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments	154,913
Changes in proportion and differences in assumptions	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB	\$154,913

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

The reported \$9,083 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from BCRTA contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2019.

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

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2019	(\$34,437)
2020	(34,437)
2021	32,026
2022	38,728
2023	0
Thereafter	0
Total	\$1,880

Actuarial Assumptions – OPEB

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverage provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between the System and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Key Methods and Assumptions Used in Valuation of Total OPEB Liability		
Actuarial Information		
Actuarial Valuation Date	December 31, 2016	
Rolled-Forward Measurement Date	December 31, 2017	
Experience Study	5-Year Period Ended December 31, 2015	
Actuarial Assumptions		
Single Discount Rate	3.85%	
Investment Rate of Return	6.50%	
Municipal Bond Rate	3.31%	
Wage Inflation	3.25%	
Projected Salary Increases	3.25%-10.75% (includes wage inflation at 3.25%)	
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	7.5% initial, 3.25% ultimate in 2028	

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively.

Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

Discount Rate - OPEB A single discount rate of 3.85% was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2017. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.50% and a municipal bond rate of 3.31%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2034. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Health Care Trend Rate The following table presents the OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.85%, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate.

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
As of December 31, 2017	(2.85%)	(3.85%)	(4.85%)
BCRTA's Net OPEB Liability	\$2,762	\$2,079	\$1,527
		(in thousands)	

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0% lower or 1.0% higher than the current rate. Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2018 is 7.50%. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care. A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION/OPEB PLANS (Continued)

by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25% in the most recent valuation.

		Current Health Care Cost Trend	
As of December 31, 2017	1% Decrease	Rate Assumption	1% Increase
BCRTA's Net OPEB Liability	\$1,989	\$2,079	\$2,172
		(in thousands)	

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. The System's primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit.

The table below displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2017 and the long-term expected real rates of return

Asset Class	Target Allocation for 2017	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Fixed Income	34.00%	1.88%
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.37
REITs	6.00	5.91
International Equities	22.00	7.88
Other Investments	17.00	5.39
TOTAL	100.00%	4.98%

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2017, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: The Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 15.2% for 2017.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Continued)

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority participates in the Ohio Transit Risk Pool Association, (OTRP), related to its risk of property and casualty loss. Under this plan, the Authority receives property and casualty loss coverage in exchange for premiums paid. OTRP self-insures the first \$250,000 of any qualified property loss and the first \$1,000,000 of any qualified casualty loss subject to a \$1,000 per loss deductible. Per occurrence, reinsurance coverage is maintained by OTRP equal to approximately \$200,000,000 for qualified property losses and \$7,500,000 for qualified casualty losses. Any underfunding of the plans liabilities is shared pro-rata by the members based on pool contribution factors comprised of population, full-time employees, vehicles, property values, budget, claims history times two and net operating expenses.

The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS – 2018

	Janu	uary 1, 2018	Ac	dditions	Delet	ions	Decem	ber 31, 2018
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	5							
Land	\$	294,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	294,000
Depreciable Capital Assets								
Operating Facility		2,368,053		58,859		-		2,426,912
Equipment		731,330		100,675	(9,124)		822,881
Vehicles		8,728,408		562,386	(36	9,543)		8,921,251
Total Depreciable Capital Assets		11,827,791		721,920	(37	8,667)		12,171,044
Total Cost	\$	12,121,791	\$	721,920	\$ (37	8,667)	\$	12,465,044
Accumulated Depreciation								
Operating Facility		(1,415,688)		(114,600)		-		(1,530,288)
Equipment		(256,458)		(190,661)		9,124		(437,995)
Vehicles		(2,548,731)		(917,587)	36	69,543		(3,096,775)
Total Depreciation	\$	(4,220,877)	\$(1	,222,848)	\$ 37	78,667	\$	(5,065,058)
Net Value	\$	7,900,914	\$	(500,928)	\$	0	\$	7,399,987

8. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

For the period January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, the Authority received federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the Authority believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF BCRTA CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSIONS OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST TEN YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

-	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contribution	\$381,945	\$379,837	\$366,899	\$345,054	\$322,316
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$381,945	\$379,837	\$366,899	\$345,054	\$322,316
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
BCRTA Covered- Employee Payroll	\$2,848,966	\$2,787,620	\$2,710,406	\$2,532,610	\$2,375,026
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	13.4%	13.6%	13.6%	13.5%	13.6%

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Contractually Required Contribution	\$238,425	\$171,079	\$141,800	\$95,793	\$67,041
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$238,425	\$171,079	\$141,800	\$95,793	\$67,041
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
BCRTA Covered- Employee Payroll	\$1,766,282	\$1,256,193	\$1,038,909	\$696,546	\$486,059
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	13.5%	13.6%	13.6%	13.8%	13.8%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF BCRTA'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST FOUR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 (1)

	201	17	2016		
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	
BCRTA's proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.017710%	0.009196%	0.017294%	0.008339%	
BCRTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$2,778,356	\$ (12,519)	\$4,104,440	\$ (9,965)	
BCRTA's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,787,620	\$2,787,620	\$2,710,406	\$2,710,406	
BCRTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered- Employee Payroll	99.67%	-0.45%	151.43%	-0.37%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	84.66%	137.28%	77.25%	116.55%	

	202	15	2014		
	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	Traditional Plan	Combined Plan	
BCRTA's proportion of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	0.016842%	0.012560%	0.015496%	0.016240%	
BCRTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$2,922,737	\$ (6,514)	\$1,868,991	\$ (6,253)	
BCRTA's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,532,610	\$2,532,610	\$2,375,026	\$2,375,026	
BCRTA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered- Employee Payroll	115.40%	-0.26%	78.69%	-0.26%	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	81.08%	116.90%	86.45%	114.83%	

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year end.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF BCRTA CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST FIVE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 (1)

-	2018	5	2017		2016		2015		2014	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 9	,083	\$37	,182	\$59	,466	\$42	,758	\$49	,162
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 9	,083	\$37	,182	\$59	,466	\$42	,758	\$49	,16 <u>2</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
BCRTA Covered- Employee Payroll	\$2,848	,966	2,787	,620	\$2,710	406	\$2,532	,610	\$2,375	<u>,026</u>
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll	0.	32%	1.3	33%	2.4	19%	1.	69%	2.	07%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF BCRTA'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST ONE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (1)

	2017
BCRTA's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.019150%
BCRTA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$2,079,549
BCRTA's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,787,620
BCRTA's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered- Employee Payroll	74.60%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	54.14%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the Authority's measurement date which is the prior year end.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

FEDERAL GRANTOR	Federal CFDA	Grant	Federal	
Program Title	Number	Number	Expenditure	S
U.S. Department of Transportation				
Federal Transit Cluster:				
5307 - Urbanized Area Formula Program	20.507	OH-2016-056	704,8	399
5307 - Urbanized Area Formula Program	20.507	OH-2018-021	863,2	269
5339 - Bus and Bus Facilities Program	20.526	OH-2016-056	175,1	171
Total Federal Transit Cluster			1,743,3	339
Transit Services Program Cluster:				
5310 - Enhanced Mobility for Seniors and				
Individuals with Disabilities Program	20.513	OH-2016-056	304,6	694
5310 - Enhanced Mobility for Seniors and				
Individuals with Disabilities Program	20.513	OH-2018-021	19,8	313
Total Transit Services Program Cluster			324,5	507
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			2,067,8	346
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 2,067,8	346

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS 2 CFR 200.510(b)(6) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Butler County Regional Transit Authority (the Authority's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2018. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Authority, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Authority.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement. The Authority has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE C - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the Authority to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The Authority has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

NOTE D – INDIRECT COST RATE

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Butler County 3045 Moser Court Hamilton, Ohio 45011

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the Butler County Regional Transit Authority, Butler County, (the Authority) as of and for the ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 15, 2019, wherein we noted the Authority adopted new accounting guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the 's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements. 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 internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the 's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Butler County Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page 2

Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

tobu

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 15, 2019



Corporate Centre of Blue Ash 11117 Kenwood Road Blue Ash, Ohio 45242-1817 (513) 361-8550 or (800) 368-7419 SouthwestRegion@ohioauditor.gov

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Butler County 3045 Moser Court Hamilton, Ohio 45011

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Butler County Regional Transit Authority's (the Authority) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of the Butler County Regional Transit Authority's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2018. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the Authority's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The Authority's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the Authority's compliance for each of the Authority's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; 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). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Authority's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on each of the Authority's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Butler County Regional Transit Authority complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Butler County Regional Transit Authority Butler County Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance Page 2

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The Authority's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the Authority's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement 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 would not necessarily 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.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Keith Faber Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

July 15, 2019

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS 2 CFR § 200.515 DECEMBER 31, 2018

		0210
(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Federal Transit Cluster: CFDA #20.507 and #20.526 Federal Transit – Formula Grants
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > \$750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR §200.520?	Yes

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

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

None

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None

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BUTLER COUNTY

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

Susan Babbett

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED AUGUST 8, 2019

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