

Certified Public Accountants

# TOPEKA METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year Ended June 30, 2015

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year Ended June 30, 2015

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

The Board of Directors
Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority:

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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 the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Authority as of June 30, 2015 and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 5 and Note 6 to the financial statements, on July 1, 2014, the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45: Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68: Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 71: Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

## **Required Supplementary Information**

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

### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary schedules listed in the accompanying table of contents, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 26, 2016 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Berbeick Trahan + Co., P.A.

January 26, 2016 Topeka, Kansas

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Elsie Eisenbarth, Chair Jim Ogle, Vice-Chair Jim Daniel Beverly Hall Rodney Miller

Scott Tummons Andy Vogel EXECUTIVE STAFF
Susan Duffy, GM
Chip Falldine, CFO
John Cassidy, General Counsel

## **INTRODUCTION**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Topeka Metro's basic financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2015, with selected comparative information for the year ending June 30, 2014. Topeka Metro uses an accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The **Statement of Net Position** presents information regarding Topeka Metro's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and deferred inflows. The difference between these is reported as net position. The increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents information showing how Topeka Metro's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

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

Other Supplementary Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents supplementary information which includes the budgetary schedule and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and related compliance reports.

### **OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Topeka Metro received ten new fixed route buses in December 2014. The money to pay for the buses was transferred from the board-designated capital reserve fund. These ten buses replaced the portion of the fleet purchased in 1998. Topeka Metro continued its multi-phase bus shelter project, and 31 new shelters were installed. Topeka Metro also started the Topeka Metro Bikes (TMB) bike share program in March 2015.

Topeka Metro continued the student pass program in FY2015 with Unified School District 501. The district purchased one thousand annual student passes for the 2014-2015 school year. Students may also use their bus passes during school holidays and summer vacation. Topeka Metro also negotiated a contract with Washburn University to allow 8,000 students, faculty and staff to ride during the school year.

During fiscal year 2015, Topeka Metro continued its "Kids Ride Free" and the "Lift to Fixed Route" programs.

#### TOPEKA METRO FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the Topeka Metro Board of Directors, management, stakeholders, funding sources and other interested parties with a general overview of Topeka Metro's finances, and to demonstrate Topeka Metro's accountability for the funds it receives and expends. For additional information about this report:

Susan Duffy, General Manager 201 N. Kansas Avenue Topeka, KS 66603 785-233-2011 x101 sduffy@topekametro.org Chip Falldine, Financial Officer 201 N. Kansas Avenue Topeka, KS 66603 785-233-2011 x107 cfalldine@topekametro.org

## **ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS**

### RIDERSHIP

Various attributes are summarized on the following pages for each type of service offered by Topeka Metro.

Fiscal Year	Fixed Route	Lift	Eve/Sun	Total
2011	1,152,306	82,405	16,408	1,251,119
2012	1,127,752	73,724	4,572	1,206,048
2013	1,136,393	66,253	0	1,202,646
2014	1,204,350	63,897	0	1,268,247
2015	1,205,569	55,751	0	1,261,320

#### SERVICE CHANGES

Topeka Metro developed updates to the fixed route system in fiscal year 2015. These updates will take effect in August 2015.

In FY2015, fixed route ridership increased 0.1% from FY2014 ridership, and lift ridership decreased 10%.

### SERVICE HOURS

Fiscal year	Fixed Route	_Lift	Eve/Sun	Total
2011	59,215	25,728	6,210	91,153
2012	54,380	27,195	1,730	83,305
2013	54,079	23,932	0	78,011
2014	54,303	22,866	0	77,169
2015	54,336	20,942	0	75,278

There were no major changes to routes or time-points in FY2015. The route restructuring that will take effect in August 2015 will result in little change to total service hours.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### **SUMMARY OF NET POSITION**

		2015		2014
Assets and Deferred Outflows				
Current Assets	\$	9,100,344	\$	12,303,778
Capital Assets, Net	87 <u>-</u>	16,403,024		12,989,750
Total Assets		25,503,368		25,293,528
Deferred Outflows (KPERS)	Ye <u>ranana a</u>	317,558		
<b>Total Assets and Deferred Outflows</b>	\$	25,820,926	\$	25,293,528
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position Current Liabilities	\$	488,249	\$	947,724
Long-Term Liabilities	Ψ	2,421,574	Ψ	25,691
Total Liabilities	) <del>.</del>	2,909,823		973,415
Deferred Inflows (KPERS)		564,998	-	
Net Investment in Capital Assets		16,403,024		12,989,750
Undesignated		5,943,081		11,330,363
Total Net Position	8	22,346,105		24,320,113
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	\$	25,820,926	\$	25,293,528

## **CURRENT ASSETS**

Cash and Cash Equivalents are those funds kept on hand for operating and reserve funds. Investments and Board Designated Investments include both certificates of deposit and funds invested in the State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool. As of June 30, 2015, \$1,000,000 of Designated Investment is for the self-insurance program, and \$1,489,164 was designated by the Topeka Metro Governing Board for capital improvements.

#### Receivables consist of:

- Accounts Receivable, which consist of billings to third parties who have purchased some type of fare medium (tickets or passes), and reimbursement due for federal tax paid on gasoline purchases;
- Grants Receivable, which are funds due at the close of the fiscal year from funding agencies based on the allowable expenditures within a grant; and,
- Accrued Interest Receivable, which is the interest due on certificates of deposit.

Accounts Receivable maintained a consistent balance throughout the period. The age of an account receivable rarely exceeds 30 days – the majority of accounts are paid promptly and uncollectible accounts are negligible. Grants Receivable are requested on a reimbursement basis, usually within ninety (90) days of the expenditure. The balance at the end of any year varies depending upon the capital procurements in process, operating expenses incurred, and timing of the availability of grant funds.

Inventory consists of diesel fuel, unleaded gasoline and several types of oil - all are used in the buses and service vehicles and kept in storage tanks on the property. These items are expensed monthly based on use.

Prepaid Expenses include employee benefits and a variety of operating expenditures. The largest monthly prepayment is for employee health insurance premiums. Prepaid Insurance (property, liability and workers compensation) is also included in this category.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

Topeka Metro's capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, bus shelters, buses, service vehicles, and other various equipment. The net value of Topeka Metro's property and equipment increased by \$3,413,274 during fiscal year 2015; this was due to the net effect of (1) the purchase and disposal of various assets, and (2) normal and customary depreciation. Additional information on Topeka Metro's capital assets can be found in the notes of this report.

Major capital asset events during FY2015 included the following:

## Asset purchases:

- a) Four payment kiosks for the bike share program
- b) Bus shelters
- c) New accounting software
- d) Ticket vending machines at Quincy Street Station and the public library
- e) Ten fixed route buses
- f) One service vehicle for general operations

### Asset donations:

a) One service vehicle for the bike share program

## Asset disposals:

- a) Forty radios
- b) Cameras on paratransit buses
- c) Six paratransit buses
- d) Ten fixed route buses

### Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	6/30/2015		6/30/2014	
Buildings	\$	2,888,086	\$	3,080,207
Bike Share		47,379		<del>-</del>
Bus Shelters		495,694		277,299
Communication Equipment		<b>E</b> 3		1,047
Computer Equipment		95,237		75,614
Farebox Equipment		455,445		390,820
Leasehold Improvements		85,274		143,159
Maintenance Equipment		41,453		49,584
Revenue Vehicles		8,594,765		5,353,926
Services Vehicles		61,569		17,839
Projects in Process		37,867		-
Land		3,600,255		3,600,255
Total	-\$	16,403,024	\$	12,989,750
	( <del> </del>		-	

#### **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS**

Deferred Outflows relate to the KPERS Net Pension Liability, and consist solely of Topeka Metro's contributions made to the KPERS retirement program during fiscal year 2015.

#### LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable remained fairly consistent throughout the year; any fluctuations were due to the timing of invoices.

Accrued Payroll and Related Liabilities include all wages payable, payroll taxes (both withheld and the employer share), accrued vacation, PTO and accrued contracted sick leave.

Unearned Revenue is comprised of pre-sold bus passes and tickets.

Settlements Payable consists of expected liability expenses incurred during the current fiscal year. There was a large change between FY2014 and FY2015 due to a large liability settlement recognized in FY2014.

The Long-Term Liability consists solely of Topeka Metro's share of the KPERS Net Pension Liability and post-retirement medical insurance liability.

#### **DEFERRED INFLOWS**

Deferred Inflows relate to the KPERS Net Pension Liability, and consist solely of Topeka Metro's share of KPERS Deferred Inflows as of June 30, 2014.

#### NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets is the book value of Topeka Metro's assets (purchase price less accumulated depreciation) net of related debt. Unrestricted Net Position is the balance of net position. Of the unrestricted net position, the Board has designated \$1,000,000 for the Self Insurance Fund and \$1,489,165 for Capital Reserves. Topeka Metro recorded its share of the KPERS Net Pension Liability (as of 06/30/13 and 06/30/14) as of June 30, 2015. This resulted is a net decrease to the Undesignated Net Position in the amount of \$2,752,064.

## SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION

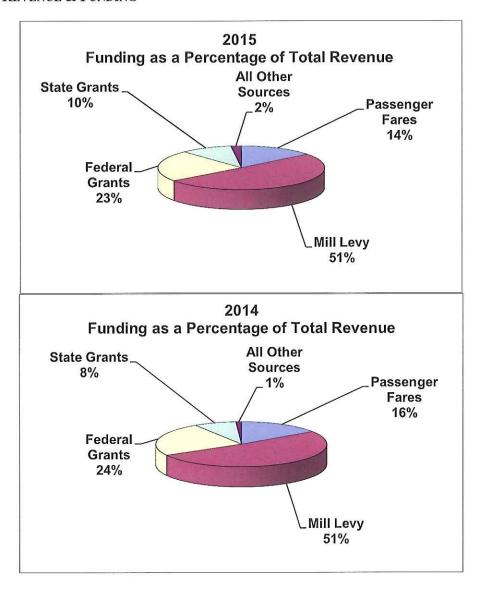
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30			
	2015	2014		
Operating Revenue				
Fares	\$ 1,362,519	\$ 1,417,523		
Other Operating	112,748	83,099		
Total Operating Revenue	1,475,267	1,500,622		
Operating Expense				
Salaries and Benefits	5,040,073	4,822,042		
Contracted Services	918,116	815,127		
Materials and Supplies	1,367,438	1,268,229		
General Overhead	433,807	763,806		
Depreciation	1,339,430	1,142,793		
Total Operating Expense	9,098,864	8,811,997		
Operating Loss	(7,623,597)	(7,311,375)		
Non-Operating Revenue				
Interest & Gain/(Loss) on disposal	67,820	12,784		
Grants	3,133,631	2,911,397		
Property Taxes	4,779,444	4,652,017		
Total Non-Operating Revenue	7,980,895	7,576,198		
Income before Capital Grants	357,298	264,823		
Capital Grants	420,758	384,960		
Change in Net Position	778,056	649,783		
Prior Period Adjustment - KPERS NPL	(2,752,064)	; <del>=</del>		
Net Position - Beginning Balance	24,320,113	23,670,330		
Net Position - Ending Balance	\$ 22,346,105	\$ 24,320,113		

Operating expenses increased 3.3% in fiscal year 2015 over the previous year. There were small increases in all categories of expense except General Overhead, which was significantly higher in 2014 due to a liability settlement. Depreciation Expense increased due to purchase and replacement of capital assets.

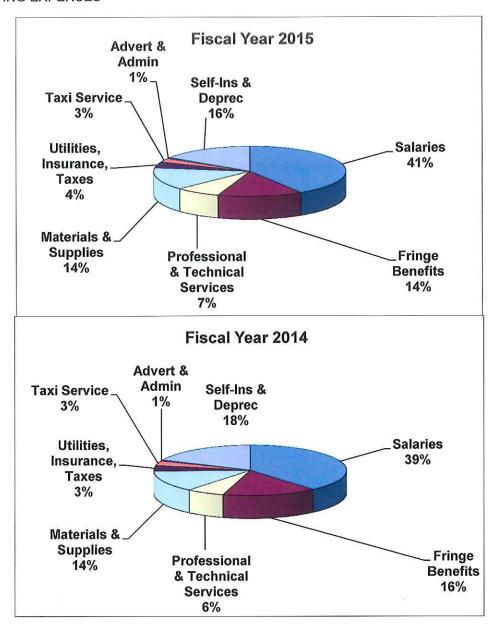
	 Fiscal Year Ending June 30			
<b>Operational &amp; Funding Revenues</b>	 2015		2014	
(Capital Grants not Included)		S		
Fares	\$ 1,362,519	\$	1,417,523	
Property Taxes	4,779,444		4,652,017	
Federal Grants	2,175,486		2,186,973	
State Grants	948,145		724,424	
All Other Sources	190,568		95,883	
Total Operating & Funding Revenues	\$ 9,456,162	\$	9,076,820	

Fare revenue decreased in FY2015 due to changes in bus pass purchasing practices of area social service agencies. Revenue from the first three months of the new bike share program was \$14,686. Property taxes, federal grant and state grant revenue varied from the previous year.

### **OPERATIONAL REVENUE & FUNDING**



## **OPERATING EXPENSES**



Operating Expenses	Fiscal Year Ending June 30			June 30
		2015		2014
Salaries	\$	3,738,974	\$	3,399,423
Fringe Benefits		1,301,099		1,422,619
Professional & Technical Services		691,188		554,080
Materials & Supplies		1,303,682		1,204,840
Utilities, Insurance & Taxes		350,033		312,152
Contracted Taxi Service		226,928		261,047
Advertising & Administration		55,296		55,802
Depreciation & Self-Insurance		1,431,664	-	1,602,034
Total Operating Expenses	\$	9,098,864	\$	8,811,997

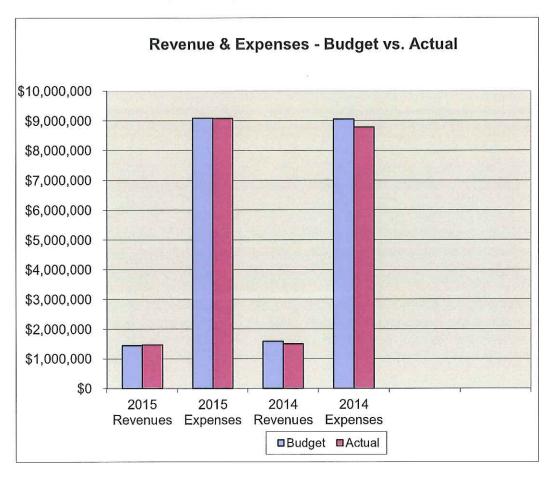
FY 2015 overall operating expenses increased from the previous year by \$287,369, or 3%. Primary changes contributing to the increase were:

- 1. Salary expense increased as Topeka Metro changed its leave time policy for non-represented employees, and paid out accumulated leave.
- 2. Fringe Benefits decreased due to the KPERS Pension Liability entry.
- 3. Contract Taxi expense decreased 13% as paratransit passengers moved to fixed route.
- 4. Liability claims decreased by \$367,000.

FY 2014 overall operating expenses increased from the previous year by \$1,084,562, or 14%. Primary reasons for the increase in operating expenses are: (1) Topeka Metro initiated contracts for planning services; (2) contracted taxi service increased 48%, as we moved ambulatory passengers from Metro-provided service to the less expensive taxi service; and, (3) a major liability claim allowance of \$450,000 at year-end.

## BUDGET

Passenger Fares did not meet revenue budget estimates in FY2015 due to changes in bus pass purchasing practices of area social service agencies. Operating expenses were within ½% of budget.



	C	2015		2014	
Budgeted Revenues	\$	1,514,780	\$	1,594,033	
Actual Revenues		1,475,267		1,500,622	
Budgeted Expenses		9,024,339		9,052,656	
Actual Expenses		9,073,675		8,786,306	

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2015

## ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	185,133
Deposits and investments:		
Operating		3,786,095
Designated		2,489,164
Accounts receivable		24,385
Grants receivable		2,348,941
Interest receivable		4,253
Inventory		46,066
Prepaid expenses	9	216,307
Total current assets		9,100,344
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets not being depreciated		3,638,122
Capital assets, net of depreciation		12,764,902
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		317,558
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	25,820,926
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND NET POSITION		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	125,898
Accrued payroll and benefits		134,946
Accrued vacation		171,028
Unearned revenue		41,377
Claims payable		15,000
Total current liabilities		488,249
Long-term liabilities:		
Other post-employment benefits liability		50,880
Net pension liability		2,370,694
Total liabilities		2,909,823
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		564,998
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		16,403,024
Unrestricted		5,943,081
Total net position		22,346,105
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$	25,820,926
Toma monitory determed annotation and not position		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

# Year Ended June 30, 2015

Operating revenues:		
Passenger fares	\$	1,362,519
Advertising and other revenue	_	112,748
Total operating revenues		1,475,267
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits		5,040,073
Contracted services		691,188
Materials and supplies		1,303,683
Depreciation		1,339,430
Utilities		169,654
Insurance		116,624
Taxes		63,755
Taxi service		226,928
Continuing education		15,569
Advertising		21,163
Leases		963
Self-insurance damage claims		92,233
Other expenses	8	17,601
Total operating expenses		9,098,864
Operating loss		(7,623,597)
Non-operating revenues:		
Investment income		16,867
Gain on sale of capital assets		50,953
Property taxes		4,779,444
Federal operating grants		2,140,687
State operating grants		711,171
Other grants		246,974
Planning grants		34,799
Total non-operating revenues		7,980,895
Income before capital grants		357,298
Capital grants	190	420,758
Change in net position		778,056
Net position, beginning of year		24,345,804
Prior period adjustments	,	(2,777,755)
Net position, end of year	\$	22,346,105

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# Year Ended June 30, 2015

Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers	\$	1,477,040
Cash paid to suppliers		(3,158,549)
Cash paid to employees		(5,084,038)
Net cash used in operating activities		(6,765,547)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:		
Property taxes and operating grants		6,104,605
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Cash received on disposal of capital assets		50,955
Capital grants		565,173
Purchase of capital assets	_	(4,752,704)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(4,136,576)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from investments		11,811,155
Purchase of investments		(6,880,386)
Interest received		19,246
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		4,950,015
Net increase (decrease) in cash		152,497
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		32,636
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	185,133
RECONCILATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	\$	(7,623,597)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation		1,339,430
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Accounts receivable		(1,988)
Inventory		8,743
Prepaid expenses		80,081
Deferred outflows - pension		(317,558)
Accounts payable		(118,201)
Accrued payroll and benefits		42,098
Accrued vacation		47,867
Unearned revenue		3,761
Claims payable		(435,000)
Other post-employment benefits liability		25,189
Net pension liability		(381,370)
Deferred inflows - pension		564,998
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(6,765,547)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

# 1 - Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

# Reporting Entity

The Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority (the Authority) was created in 1973 by Kansas statutes and a City of Topeka (City) ordinance. The Authority's primary function is to plan, develop, finance and operate transit facilities serving the City. In evaluating the Authority's financial reporting entity, management has considered all potential component units and has determined there are no component units over which the Authority is financially accountable. Financial accountability is based primarily on non-operational or financial relationships with the Authority (as distinct from legal relationships). These financial statements include all the accounts for which the Authority is considered to be financially accountable.

# Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

For financial reporting purposes, the Authority is considered a proprietary entity engaged only in business-type activities. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and on an economic resources measurement focus in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The Authority distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services in connection with ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the costs of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

# <u>Budget</u>

In accordance with Kansas statutes, the Authority must establish and approve an annual operating budget. This budget is considered to be a flexible, non-appropriated budget.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 1 - Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Authority considers all highly liquid investment instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of a checking account and petty cash.

## Investments

Investments include non-negotiable certificates of deposit and money deposited in the State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool (MIP). The certificates of deposit are recorded at cost because they are not affected by market rate changes. The fair value of the Authority's position in the MIP is the same as the value of the pool shares.

## Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of receivables previously written off are recorded as revenue when received.

## Inventory

Inventory consists of fuel and is stated at cost, which has been determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of accounting.

# Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 1 - Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# Capital Assets (Continued)

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Major additions or improvements are capitalized. When assets used in the operation of the Authority are sold, the gain or loss on the sale is recorded as non-operating revenue or expense.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Buildings are being depreciated over a period of 5 to 50 years. Buses and other equipment are depreciated over a period of 3 to 15 years.

The City deeded to the Authority the land and building at 201 North Kansas in October, 1981. The Authority is to hold title to the property as long as it remains a Transit Authority. If the Authority ceases to exist, the property will revert to the City. The City also deeded to the Authority land located at the northeast corner of Crane and Van Buren streets in July, 1996.

The Authority evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

# Compensated Absences

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts, based on length of service. In the event of termination or separation, an employee is generally paid for all accumulated vacation. It is the policy of the Authority to record vacation pay as an expense as it is earned.

Retiring union employees with 15 to 24 years of service are paid one half of their accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 60 days, and retiring employees with at least 25 years of service are paid one half of their accumulated sick leave up to a maximum of 70 days.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 1 - Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

## **Net Position**

The Authority's net position is displayed in three components as follows:

Net investment in capital assets - This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt.

Restricted - This consists of net position that is legally restricted by outside parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

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

# Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Authority only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category - deferred outflows for pension. See Note 5 for more information on the deferred outflows for the pension.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority has only one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category - deferred inflows for pension. See Note 5 for more information on the deferred inflows for the pension.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 1 - Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

## Pensions

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

## Use of Estimates

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

## Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

## 2 - Deposits and Investments

A summary of the deposits and investments at June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Cash on hand	\$	6,173
Deposits		780,218
Investments	-	5,674,001
	\$	6,460,392

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

These deposits and investments are reflected on the financial statements as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 185,133
Deposits and investments:	
Operating	3,786,095
Designated	2,489,164
	\$ 6,460,392

## **Deposits**

K.S.A. 9-1401 establishes the depositories which may be used by the Authority. The statute requires banks eligible to hold the Authority's funds have a main or branch bank in the county in which the Authority is located, or in an adjoining county if such institution has been designated as an official depository, and the banks provide an acceptable rate of return on funds.

Custodial Credit Risk — Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. Kansas statutes require that deposits be collateralized, and that collateral pledged must have a fair market value equal to 100% of the deposits and investments, less insured amounts, and must be assigned for the benefit of the Authority. At June 30, 2015, the Authority's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

### **Investments**

As of June 30, 2015, the Authority had the following investments and related maturities:

			Invest	tment Maturi	ties (in Year	s)
Investment Type	Fair Value	Rating	Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More Than 10
Money market mutual funds Brokered certificates of deposit	\$ 220,614 2,019,684	N/A N/A	\$ 220,614 2,019,684	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Kansas Municipal Investment Pool	3,433,703	AAAF/S1+	3,433,703	-	-	
	\$ 5,674,001		\$ 5,674,001	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Credit Risk – K.S.A. 12-1675 limits the Authority's investment of idle funds to time deposits, open accounts, and certificates of deposit with allowable financial institutions; U.S. government securities; temporary notes; no-fund warrants; repurchase agreements; and the MIP. The Authority's investments in the MIP were rated AAAF/S1+ by Standard & Poor's. Maturities of the above investments may not exceed two years by statute.

The MIP is under the oversight of the Pooled Money Investment Board (the Board). The Board is comprised of the State Treasurer and four additional members appointed by the State Governor. The Board reports annually to the Kansas Legislature. State pooled monies may be invested in direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or any agency thereof, with maturities up to four years. No more than 10 percent of those funds may be invested in mortgage-backed securities. In addition, the State pool may invest in repurchase agreements with Kansas banks or with primary government securities dealers.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investments maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The Authority is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Concentrations of Credit Risk – State statutes and the Authority place no limit on the amount the Authority may invest in any one issuer.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 2 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

## Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments) – For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the issuer or counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2015, the Authority's investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

## 3 - Board Designated Assets

The Board has established a capital and insurance reserve for the replacement of mini-buses, buses and to help maintain an adequate and modern transportation system and for the payment of future insurance claims or premiums totaling \$500,000. Investments totaling \$2,489,164 have been designated by the Board for these purposes as of June 30, 2015.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 is as follows:

Description	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2015	
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Construction in progress	\$ -	\$ 37,867	\$ -	\$ 37,867	
Land	3,600,255		· · · · · · · · ·	3,600,255	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,600,255	37,867		3,638,122	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Revenue equipment	11,075,345	4,184,275	(2,719,873)	12,539,747	
Service equipment	231,661	60,607	=	292,268	
Shop and garage equipment	498,000	*	=	498,000	
Computer hardware and software	137,140	31,580	Ĕ	168,720	
Farebox equipment	578,416	124,082	_	702,498	
Communications equipment	134,416	() <b>#</b> ()	(37,444)	96,972	
Leasehold improvements	1,303,427	-		1,303,427	
Bike share equipment		49,440	4	49,440	
Buildings	6,717,130	<b>Æ</b>	<del>=</del>	6,717,130	
Bus shelters	314,339	264,853	= = =	579,192	
Total capital assets being depreciated	20,989,874	4,714,837	(2,757,317)	22,947,394	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Revenue equipment	(5,721,419)	(943,436)	2,719,873	(3,944,982)	
Service equipment	(213,822)	(16,877)	<u> </u>	(230,699)	
Shop and garage equipment	(448,416)	(8,132)	2	(456,548)	
Computer hardware and software	(61,526)	(11,957)		(73,483)	
Farebox equipment	(187,596)	(59,457)	÷.	(247,053)	
Communications equipment	(133,369)	(1,046)	37,444	(96,971)	
Leasehold improvements	(1,160,268)	(57,885)		(1,218,153)	
Bike share equipment	<del>1</del>	(2,061)	₽.	(2,061)	
Buildings	(3,636,923)	(192, 121)	=	(3,829,044)	
Bus shelters	(37,040)	(46,458)		(83,498)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(11,600,379)	(1,339,430)	2,757,317	(10,182,492)	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	9,389,495	3,375,407		12,764,902	
Total capital assets	\$ 12,989,750	\$ 3,413,274	\$ -	\$ 16,403,024	

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$ 1,339,430.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 5 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

<u>Description</u>. The Authority offers postemployment health insurance to retired employees. The benefits are provided through a single employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Authority. Kansas statutes provide that postemployment healthcare benefits be extended to retired employees who have met age and/or service eligibility requirements until the individuals become eligible for Medicare coverage at age 65. The medical insurance benefit provides the same coverage for retirees and their dependents as for active employees and their dependents. The benefit is available for selection at retirement and is extended to retirees and their dependents until the individuals become eligible for Medicare at age 65. A retiring employee who waives continuing participation in the Authority's health insurance program at the time of retirement is not eligible to participate at a later date. The plan does not issue a standalone financial report.

<u>Funding Policy.</u> The Authority provides health insurance benefits to retirees and their dependents in accordance with Kansas law (K.S.A. 12-5040). Kansas statutes, which may be amended by the state legislature, establish that participating retirees may be required to contribute to the employee group health benefits plan, including administrative costs at an amount not to exceed 125 percent of the premium cost for other similarly situated employees. The Authority requires participating retirees to contribute 100 percent of the blended premium cost of active employees to maintain coverage.

The Authority appropriates funds annually for the costs associated with this retirement benefit and provides funding for the expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis. In 2015, the Authority contributed \$ 0 to the plan and participating retirees contributed \$ 0.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation. The Authority's annual OPEB (other post-employment benefit) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period of not to exceed thirty years. The following table presents the components of the Authority's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount contributed to the plan, and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 5 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

Annual required contribution Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$ 25,691 771 (1,273)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	25,189
Contributions made	-
Increase in net OPEB obligation	25,189
Net OPEB obligation, July 1, 2014	 25,691
Net OPEB obligation, June 30, 2015	\$ 50,880

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2015 and the preceding year are as follows:

			Percentage of		
Fiscal Year		Annual	Annual OPEB	N	let OPEB
Ended	O.	PEB Cost	Cost Contributed	C	Obligation
2013	\$	25,691	0%	\$	25,691
2014		25,189	0%		50,880

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress.</u> As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$ 166,899. The Authority's policy is to fund the benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$ 166,899. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$ 2,984,404 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 5.6%.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 5 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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. The valuation includes, for example, assumptions about future employment, mortality and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with the past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, will present in time, multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

<u>Actuarial Methods and Assumptions.</u> Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the July 1, 2014 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit method was applied. The actuarial assumptions included a 3.0 percent discount rate, which reflects the expected returns of asset classes stipulated in the investment policy underlying idle funds and recent return experience with cash flows that match the expected benefit payments to the Authority's current and future retirees. The valuation assumed annual healthcare cost trend rates of 7.0 percent, then grading down to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent over 8 years. The valuation assumed no employer dental benefits for retirees. The valuation assumed a 3.0 percent inflation rate. The UAAL is being amortized using a level dollar, open-period amortization basis over 30 years with the remaining amortization period of 30 years.

<u>Prior Period Adjustment.</u> The implementation of GASB 45 resulted in an increase in a long-term liability and a decrease to net position in the amount of \$25,691 as of July 1, 2014.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

### General Information About the Pension Plan

Description of Pension Plan. The Authority participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (Pension Plan), as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans. The Pension Plan is administered by the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), a body corporate and an instrumentality of the State of Kansas. KPERS provides benefit provisions to the following statewide pension groups under one plan, as provided by K.S.A. 74, article 49:

- Public employees, which includes:
  - State/School employees
  - Local employees
- Police and Firemen
- Judges

Substantially all public employees in Kansas are covered by the Pension Plan. Participation by local political subdivisions is optional, but irrevocable once elected.

Those employees participating in the Pension Plan for the Authority are included in the Local employee group.

KPERS issues a stand-alone comprehensive annual financial report, which is available on the KPERS website at <a href="https://www.kpers.org">www.kpers.org</a>.

Benefits Provided. KPERS provides retirement benefits, life insurance, disability income benefits, and death benefits. Benefits are established by statute and may only be changed by the Kansas Legislature. Member employees with ten or more years of credited service may retire as early as age 55, with an actuarially reduced monthly benefit. Normal retirement is at age 65, age 62 with ten years of credited service, or whenever an employee's combined age and years of credited service equal 85 points.

Monthly retirement benefits are based on a statutory formula that includes final average salary and years of service. When ending employment, member employees may withdraw their contributions from their individual accounts, including interest. Member employees who withdraw their accumulated contributions lose all rights and privileges of membership. For all pension coverage groups, the accumulated contributions and interest are deposited into and disbursed from the membership accumulated reserve fund as established by K.S.A. 74-4922.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

## General Information About the Pension Plan (Continued)

Member employees choose one of seven payment options for their monthly retirement benefits. At retirement a member employee may receive a lump-sum payment of up to 50% of the actuarial present value of the member employee's lifetime benefit. His or her monthly retirement benefit is then permanently reduced based on the amount of the lump sum. Benefit increases, including ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases, must be passed into law by the Kansas Legislature. Benefit increases are under the authority of the Legislature and the Governor of the State of Kansas. For all pension coverage groups, the retirement benefits are disbursed from the retirement benefit payment reserve fund as established by K.S.A. 74-4922.

Contributions. K.S.A. 74-4919 and K.S.A. 74-49,210 establish the KPERS member employee contribution rates. Effective January 1, 2015, KPERS has three benefit structures and contribution rates depend on whether the employee is a Tier 1, Tier 2 or Tier 3 member. Tier 1 members are active and contributing members hired before July 1, 2009. Tier 2 members were first employed in a covered position on or after July 1, 2009 and before January 1, 2015. Tier 3 members were first employed in a covered position on or after January 1, 2015. Kansas law establishes the KPERS member employee contribution rate at 5% of covered salary for Tier 1 members and 6% of covered salary for Tier 2 members through December 31, 2014. On January 1, 2015, Kansas law increased the KPERS member employee contribution rate to 6% of covered salary for Tier 1 members; however, the Tier 2 member employee contribution rate remained at 6% of covered salary. Member employees' contributions are withheld by their employer and paid to KPERS according to the provisions of Section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

State law provides that the employer contribution rates are determined based on the results of an annual actuarial valuation. The contributions and assets of all groups are deposited in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement Fund established by K.S.A. 74-4921. KPERS is funded on an actuarial reserve basis.

For fiscal years beginning in 1995, Kansas legislation established statutory limits on increases in contribution rates for KPERS employers. Annual increases in the employer contribution rates related to subsequent benefit enhancements are not subject to these limitations. The statutory cap increase over the prior year contribution rate is 0.9% of total payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

# General Information About the Pension Plan (Continued)

The actuarially determined employer contribution rate and the statutory contribution rate was 9.48% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Contributions to the Pension Plan from the Authority were \$ 317,558 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

At June 30, 2015, the Authority reported a liability of \$2,370,694 for its proportionate share of the KPERS collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured by KPERS as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2013, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2014. Although KPERS administers one cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, separate (sub) actuarial valuations are prepared to determine the actuarial determined contribution rate by group. Following this method, the measurement of the collective net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense are determined separately for each of the following groups of the plan:

- State/School
- Local
- Police and Firemen
- Judges

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

# 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

To facilitate the separate (sub) actuarial valuations, KPERS maintains separate accounts to identify additions, deductions, and fiduciary net position applicable to each group. The allocation percentages presented for each group in the schedule of employer and nonemployer allocations are applied to amounts presented in the schedules of pension amounts by employer and nonemployer. The Authority's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the ratio of the Authority's actual contributions to KPERS, relative to the total employer and nonemployer contributions of the Local group within KPERS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2014 the Authority's proportion was .192612%, which was a decrease of .005622% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$ 183,628. At June 30, 2015, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	12	\$	67,318
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		426,812
Changes in proportionate share		) <del>-</del>		70,868
Authority contributions subsequent to measurement date	Ju <del>l</del>	317,558	ų.	<u> </u>
Total	\$	317,558	\$	564,998

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities</u>, <u>Pension Expense</u>, and <u>Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

\$ 317,558 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended	
June 30,	
2016	\$ (134,848)
2017	(134,848)
2018	(134,848)
2019	(134,848)
2020	 (25,606)
	\$ (564,998)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability for KPERS in the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Price inflation	3.00 percent
Wage inflation	4.00 percent
Salary increases, including wage increases	4.00 to 12.50 percent, including inflation
Long-term rate of return net of investment expense, and including price inflation	8.00 percent

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2013 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the three year period beginning December 31, 2009.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Pension Plan's target asset allocations as of June 30, 2014 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global equity	47%	6.00%
Fixed income	14%	0.85%
Yield driven	8%	5.50%
Real return	11%	3.75%
Real estate	11%	6.65%
Alternatives	8%	9.50%
Short-term investments	1%	_
Total	100%	_

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

Discount rate. The discount rate used by KPERS to measure the total pension liability was 8.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the contractually required rate. The Local employers do not necessarily contribute the full actuarial determined rate. Based on legislation passed in 1993, the employer contribution rates certified by the KPERS Board of Trustees for this group may not increase by more than the statutory cap. The expected KPERS employer statutory contribution was modeled for future years, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in the future. Based on those assumptions, the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8.00%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (9.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease Discount Rate (7.00%) (8.00%)		1% Increase (9.00%)		
Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 3,404,348	\$	2,370,694	\$	1,494,909

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued KPERS financial report.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

*Prior period adjustment.* The implementation of GASB 68 resulted in a \$ 3,017,282 increase to the net pension liability, a \$ 265,218 increase to deferred outflows and a \$ 2,752,064 decrease to net position as of July 1, 2014. It was impractical to restate the financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2014 due to not being able to determine the impact on expenses during the period ended June 30, 2014.

#### 7 - Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters other than those related to comprehensive general liability claims. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year.

#### Self-Insurance

Under the Kansas Tort Claims Act, K.S.A. 75-6101 to 75-6115, general liability claims against the Authority are limited within the scope of the act to an occurrence aggregate of \$ 500,000. The Authority self-insures for general liability claims up to this statutory dollar limit. The claims liability is based on the requirement that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Other non-incremental costs are not included in the basis for estimating the liability.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 7 - Risk Management (Continued)

#### Self-Insurance (Continued)

A reconciliation of changes in liabilities for claims, including claims incurred but not reported, for the past year follows:

Claims liabilities, beginning of year	\$ 450,000
Claims incurred during the year	92,233
Claims paid during the year	(527,233)
Claims liabilities, end of year	\$ 15,000

In the past, the Authority has levied a special one-half mill ad valorem tax to establish and maintain the statutory limit of liability for aggregate claims arising from a single incident against a governmental entity for loss claims of \$500,000. The Authority did not levy the special one-half mill ad valorem tax for the tax year 2015.

#### 8 - Contingent Liabilities

#### Litigation

The Authority has certain contingent liabilities and is a party to various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management and legal counsel, all such matters are adequately covered by insurance or self-insurance reserves, or if not so covered, are without merit or are of such kind, or involve such amounts that unfavorable disposition would not have a material effect on the financial position of the Authority.

#### Grants

Grantor agencies reserve the right to conduct audits of the Authority's grant programs for economy and efficiency and program results that may result in disallowed costs to the Authority. Management does not believe such audits, if any, would result in any disallowed costs that would be material to the Authority's financial position at June 30, 2015.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 9 - Property Taxes and Significant Concentrations

The City of Topeka, Kansas, (the City) has adopted the provisions of the metropolitan transit authority act contained in K.S.A. 12-2801 through 12-2840.

The City may levy a tax as approved by the City election on April 3, 1973. The mill levy shall be upon the taxable property within the City, as authorized by ordinance of the City. The mill levy rate was \$ 4.20 per \$ 1,000 assessed valuation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. The moneys derived from such tax levy shall be for the benefit of the Authority for the purpose of providing funds for the operation of the Authority.

The Authority received \$ 4,779,444 from the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The Authority also receives a significant amount of funding through grants from the State of Kansas and the U.S. Department of Transportation.

A significant reduction in funding from these sources could materially affect the operations of the Authority.

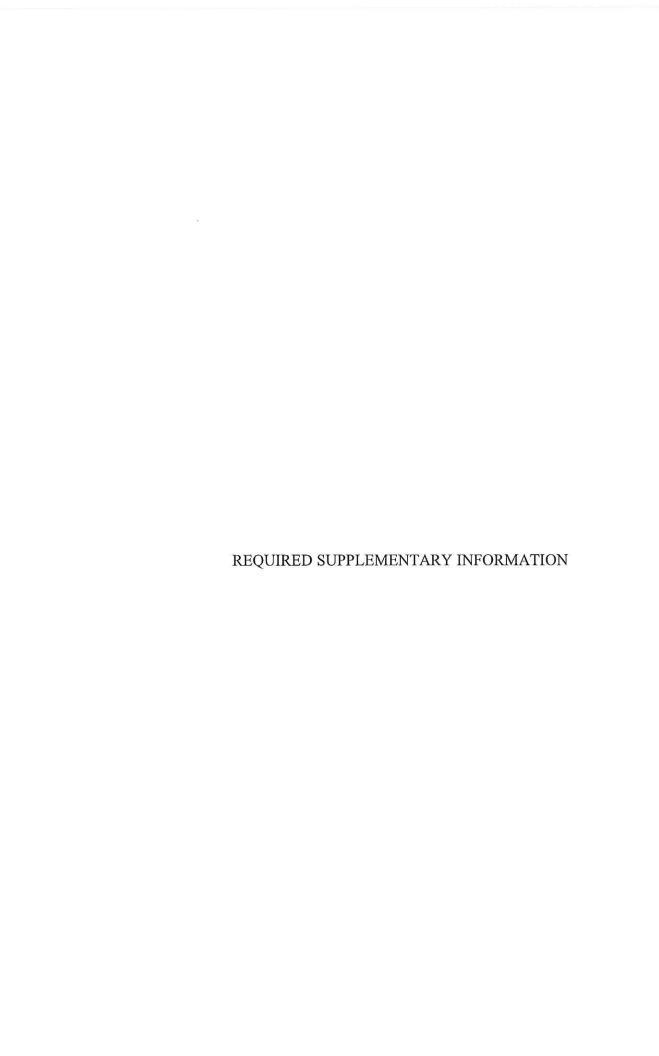
#### 10 - Pending Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, was issued in February 2015. The objective of this statement is to address financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes and for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The provisions of this statement are effective for period beginning after June 15, 2015.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### 10 - Pending Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions, replaces the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The statement establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for other postemployment benefits (OPEB), including standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense. This statement requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information (RSI) about their OPEB liabilities. Among the new note disclosures is a description of the effect on the reported OPEB liability of using a discount rate and a healthcare cost trend rate that are one percentage point higher and one percentage point lower than assumed by the government. The new RSI includes a schedule showing the causes of increases and decreases in the OPEB liability and a schedule comparing a government's actual OPEB contributions to its contribution requirements. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for the Authority's fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.



#### SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

2000 St. 100 B. 200	Actuarial	(7,000,000	arial Accrued	ñ	Unfunded			Annual	UAAL as a
Actuarial	Value of	Lia	bility (AAL)		AAL	Funded		Covered	Percentage of
Valuation	Assets	Projec	ted Unit Credit		(UAAL)	Ratio		Payroll	Covered Payroll
Date	(a)		(b)		(b-a)	(a/b)		(c)	(b-a)/c)
	•		166,000	ф.	1// 000	0.00/		2.094.404	5 69/
7/1/2014	\$ -	\$	166,899	3	166,899	0.0%	2	2,984,404	5.6%

#### Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

#### Last Two Fiscal Years

	 2015	2014
Authority's proportion of the collective net pension liability	0.192612%	0.198234%
Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 2,370,694	\$ 3,017,282
Authority's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,528,031	\$ 3,292,913
Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	67%	91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	66.60%	59.94%

# Schedule of the Authority's Contributions Kansas Public Employees Retirement System

# Last Ten Fiscal Years

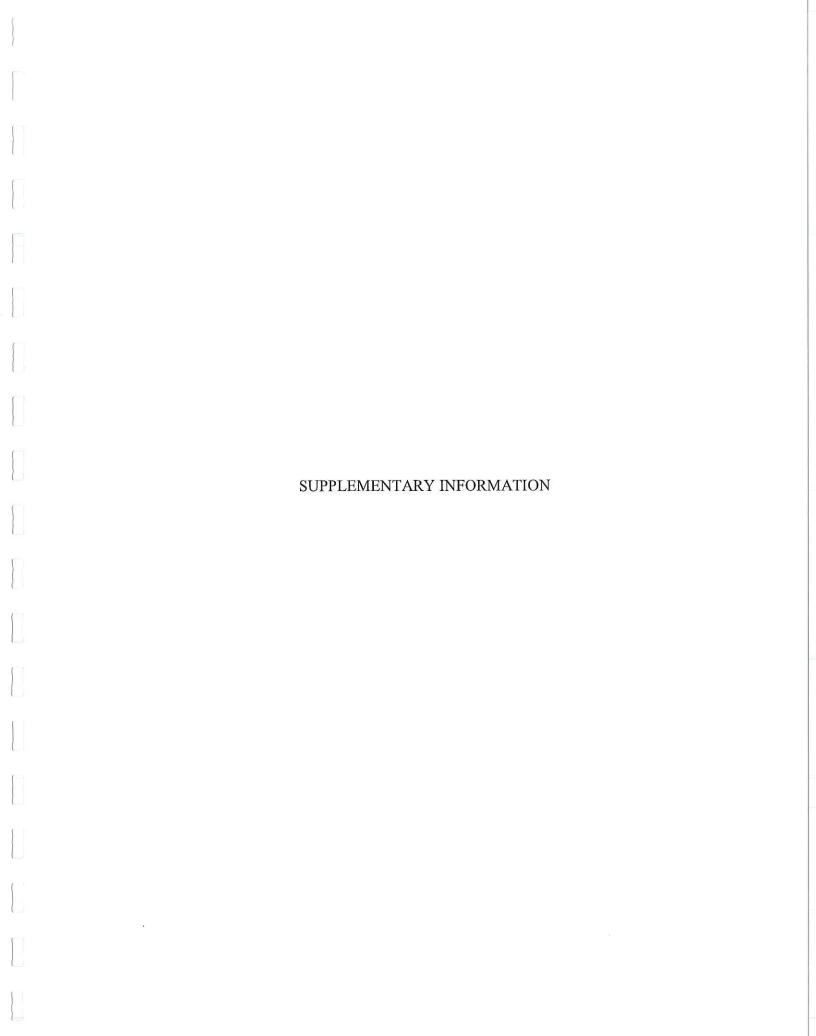
		.	i i	
8		ا ي	S	
ľ	70	r	¥°.	116
69		€9	ss	
573	573)		552	4.00%
122,	(122,0		2,751,	4
89	ļ	ν	S	
154,148	(154,148)	ř	,,034,025	2.00%
69		S	€4	
195,356	(195,356)	ï	,484,453	%00.9
S		S	S 3	
224,375	(224,375)	Ċ	3,337,480	7.00%
69		S	S	
220,436	(220,436)		3,283,035	7.00%
W		S	S	
243,994	(243,994)		3,016,360	8.00%
S		es		
265,218	(265,218)	ř	3,292,913	8.00%
S		S	s <sub>A</sub>	
317,558	(317,558)	Ē	3,528,031	%00.6
65		S	S	
Contractually required contribution	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Authority's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
	317,558 S 265,218 S 243,994 S 220,436 S 224,375 S 195,356 \$	\$ 317,558       \$ 265,218       \$ 243,994       \$ 220,436       \$ 224,375       \$ 195,356       \$ 154,148       \$ 137,558	\$ 317,558       \$ 265,218       \$ 243,994       \$ 220,436       \$ 224,375       \$ 195,356       \$ 154,148       \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ 317,558       \$ 265,218       \$ 243,994       \$ 220,436       \$ 224,375       \$ 195,356       \$ 154,148       \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

<sup>1</sup> Information not available for these fiscal years.

#### NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2015

Changes in benefit terms for KPERS. Effective January 1, 2014, KPERS Tier 1 member's employee contribution rate increased to 5.0% and then on January 1, 2015, increased to 6.0% with an increase in benefit multiplier to 1.85% for future years of service. For Tier II members retiring after July 1, 2012, the cost of living adjustments (COLA) is eliminated, but members will receive a 1.85% multiplier for all years of service.



# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

#### Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Budget		Actual	Variance	
Operating revenues:					
Passenger fares	\$ 1,4	38,580 \$	1,362,519	\$	(76,061)
Advertising and other revenue		76,200	112,748		36,548
Total operating revenues	1,5	14,780	1,475,267		(39,513)
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits	4,9	45,472	5,040,073		94,601
Contracted services	6	50,365	691,188		40,823
Materials and supplies	1,3	21,630	1,303,683		(17,947)
Depreciation	1,3	61,922	1,339,430		(22,492)
Utilities	1	60,620	169,654		9,034
Insurance		99,750	116,624		16,874
Taxes		65,575	63,755		(1,820)
Taxi service		64,000	226,928		(37,072)
Continuing education		18,240	15,569		(2,671)
Advertising		30,000	21,163		(8,837)
Leases		5,220	963		(4,257)
Self-insurance damage claims		72,000	92,233		20,233
Other expenses		29,545	17,601	-	(11,944)
Total operating expenses	9,0	)24,339	9,098,864		74,525
Operating loss	(7,5	509,559)	(7,623,597)		(114,038)
e 3			•		
Non-operating revenues:		7.500	16.067		0.267
Investment income		7,500	16,867		9,367
Gain on sale of assets		-	50,953		50,953
Property taxes		80,888	4,779,444		198,556
Federal operating grants		60,000	2,140,687		(19,313)
State operating grants	7	11,171	711,171		-
Other grants		-	246,974		246,974
Planning grants		50,000	34,799	9	(15,201)
Total non-operating revenues	7,5	509,559	7,980,895	9	471,336
Income before capital grants			357,298		357,298
Capital grants		-	420,758		420,758
Change in net position	\$	348	778,056	\$	778,056
Net position, beginning of year	77 - 3 200 - 12 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		24,345,804		
Prior period adjustment			(2,777,755)		
Net position, end of year		\$	22,346,105		

#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

#### Year Ended June 30, 2015

Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/ Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Grantor's Number	Award Amount		Expenditures	
U.S. Department of Transportation:						
Federal Transit Cluster:						
Operating Assistance - FY14	20.507	KS-90-X151-00	\$ 2,146,174	\$	536,544	
Operating Assistance - FY15	20.507	KS-90-X155-00	1,425,254	V-	1,604,143	
Federal Transit Cluster Subtotal					2,140,687	
Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC)	20.516	KS-37-X017-00	213,883		213,883	
New Freedom	20.521	KS-57-X003-03	503,617		206,875	
Passed through Kansas Department of Transportation:						
Job Access and Reverse Commute (JARC)	20.516	PT-1601-15	236,974		236,974	
Passed through City of Topeka:						
Planning Grant	20.505	-	-	(	34,799	
Total expenditures of federal awards				\$	2,833,218	

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

#### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

June 30, 2015

#### 1 - General

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal programs of the Authority. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through other governmental agencies, are included on the schedule.

#### 2 - Basis of Accounting

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

#### 3 - Relationship to Financial Statements

Federal awards received are reported in the Authority's financial statements as grants on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

#### 4 - <u>Difference in Presentation of Capital Assets</u>

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents capital asset acquisitions as expenditures under the definition of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of State, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. The financial statements present capital asset acquisitions as assets in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Year Ended June 30, 2015

#### Section I. Summary of Independent Auditor's Results

**Financial Statements** 

Type of auditor's report issued

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified

None

Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses

None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted

None

Federal Awards

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs

Unmodified

Internal control over major programs:

Material weaknesses identified

None

Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses

None reported

Identification of major programs:

CDFA Number

Name of Federal Program

20.507

Federal Transit Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs

\$ 300,000

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (Continued)

Section I.	Summary	of Independent	Auditor's	Results	(Continued)
Section 1.	Summary	or maepenaem	Auditor 8	Kesuns	(Continued)

Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee

Yes

Section II. Financial Statement Findings

None.

Section III. Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

None.

# TOPEKA METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Year Ended June 30, 2015

None.



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

Board of Directors Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority Topeka, Kansas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2016.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Berberick Trahan + Co., P.A.

January 26, 2016 Topeka, Kansas



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

Board of Directors Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority Topeka, Kansas

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Topeka Metropolitan Transit Authority's (the Authority) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the Authority's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Authority's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the Authority's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Authority's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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



#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2015.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the Authority is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Authority's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Berberick Trahan + Co., P.A.

January 26, 2016 Topeka, Kansas