Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

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Financial Section

Basic Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Report on the Financial Statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority (the Authority), which comprise the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2019 and 2018; the related Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and Cash Flows for the years then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, as listed on the table of contents.

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

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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—Pension Plan, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the 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 basic financial statements as a whole. The Indenture Cash Flow and Debt Service Coverage on page 50 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such 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. The 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.

RSM US LLP

Austin, Texas
October 8, 2019

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

The Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority (the Authority) presents the following discussion and analysis of the Authority's financial activities during the fiscal years that ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. This section is intended to be read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial section of this annual report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, the notes to the financial statements and the required supplementary information.

The financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Authority's overall financial status. The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Basic financial statements: The financial statements are designed to provide readers with an overview of the Authority's finances in a manner similar to private-sector business.

The S*tatements of Net Position* present information on all of the Authority's assets and deferred outflows, as well as the Authority's liabilities and deferred inflows with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating. The Statements of Net Position can be found on pages 9-10 of this report.

The S*tatements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position* present information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. 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. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. The increase or decrease in net position may serve as an indicator of the effect of the Authority's current year operations on its financial position. The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position can be found on page 11 of this report.

The *Statements of Cash Flows* summarize all of the Authority's cash flows into three categories as applicable: 1) cash flows from operating activities, 2) cash flows from capital and related financing activities and 3) cash flows from investing activities. The Statement of Cash Flows can be found on page 12 of this report. The Statements of Cash Flows, along with the related notes and information in other financial statements, can be useful in assessing the following:

- The Authority's ability to generate future cash flows

- The Authority's ability to pay its debt as the debt matures

- Reasons for the difference between the Authority's operating cash flows and operating income

- The impact of the Authority's financial position of cash and noncash transactions from investing, capital, and financing activities

The *Notes to Financial Statements* provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The Notes to Financial Statements can be found starting on page 13 of this report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total toll revenue increased to $108.3 million in 2019 from $91.5 million in 2018 or an 18% increase. Total toll revenue increased to $91.5 million in 2018 from $75.6 million in 2017 or a 21% increase.

- Total operating expenses were approximately $64.5 million, $58.6 million and $45.0 million in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

- Total construction in progress was approximately $763.4 million, $642.5 million and $594.3 million as of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Construction in progress increased by approximately $120.9 million from 2018 to 2019 in part due to progress made on the SH 45 Southwest Project of approximately $22.6 million, progress made the 290E Phase III Project of approximately $16.7 million, and the 183 South Project (collectively, the Projects) of approximately $110.5 million and various other projects which totaled approximately $12.3 million. The Authority also placed into service the remaining work on the MoPac Improvement Project of approximately $41.2 million.

- Construction in progress increased by approximately $51.4 million from 2017 to 2018 in part due to progress made on the MoPac Improvement Project of approximately $21.6 million, offset by the placing in service of $179.0 million of the MoPac Improvement Project, progress made on the SH 45 Southwest Project of approximately $42.6 million, starting the 290E Phase III Project of approximately $4.2 million, continuing the 183 South Project of approximately $154.7 million and various other projects which total approximately $7.3 million.

- Total restricted cash and cash equivalents increased by $77.8 million from 2018 to 2019. The overall increase in restricted cash and investments was largely due to bond proceeds received for the 290E Phase III Project.

- Total restricted cash and cash equivalents decreased by $80.9 million from 2017 to 2018. The overall decrease in restricted cash and investments was largely due to construction of certain Projects.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY

Net position: As noted above, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Authority's financial position. The net position reflects an un-expendable and expendable portion of net position. The Authority's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by approximately $663.8 million, $636.1 million, and $635.1 million as of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Table A-1). As of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the largest portion of the Authority's net position is reflected its investment in capital assets (the Tolling System infrastructure and related assets) net of any outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The second largest portion of net position, as of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, is expendable and reflects proceeds restricted for debt service or construction expenditures. Although the Authority's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Table A-1
Condensed Schedules of Net Position
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	2019	2018	2017
Current assets	$ 215,320	$ 182,094	$ 204,850
Restricted assets	342,618	204,384	309,229
Pension asset	177	826	355
Capital assets	1,810,305	1,673,628	1,491,482
Total assets	2,368,420	2,060,932	2,005,916
Deferred outflows of resources	107,392	108,057	109,742
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 2,475,812	$ 2,168,989	$ 2,115,658
Total liabilities	$ 1,811,756	$ 1,532,560	$ 1,480,216
Deferred inflows of resources	236	278	286
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	$ 1,811,992	$ 1,532,838	$ 1,480,502
Net position:			
Invested in capital assets	$ 439,875	$ 447,015	$ 436,282
Restricted for other purposes	118,363	106,764	141,068
Unrestricted	105,582	82,372	57,806
Total net position	663,820	636,151	635,156
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 2,475,812	$ 2,168,989	$ 2,115,658

For fiscal year 2019, current and restricted assets increased as a result of the Authority's ongoing construction of the Projects and the start of the 290E Phase III Project. The Authority received grant funds, TIFIA loans and bond proceeds to fund the Projects.

For fiscal year 2018, current and restricted assets decreased as a result of the Authority's ongoing construction on the Projects.

For fiscal year 2019 and 2018, excluding accumulated depreciation, depreciable capital assets increased as a result of the ongoing construction and current period Project additions of approximately $160 million and $202.4 million, respectively.

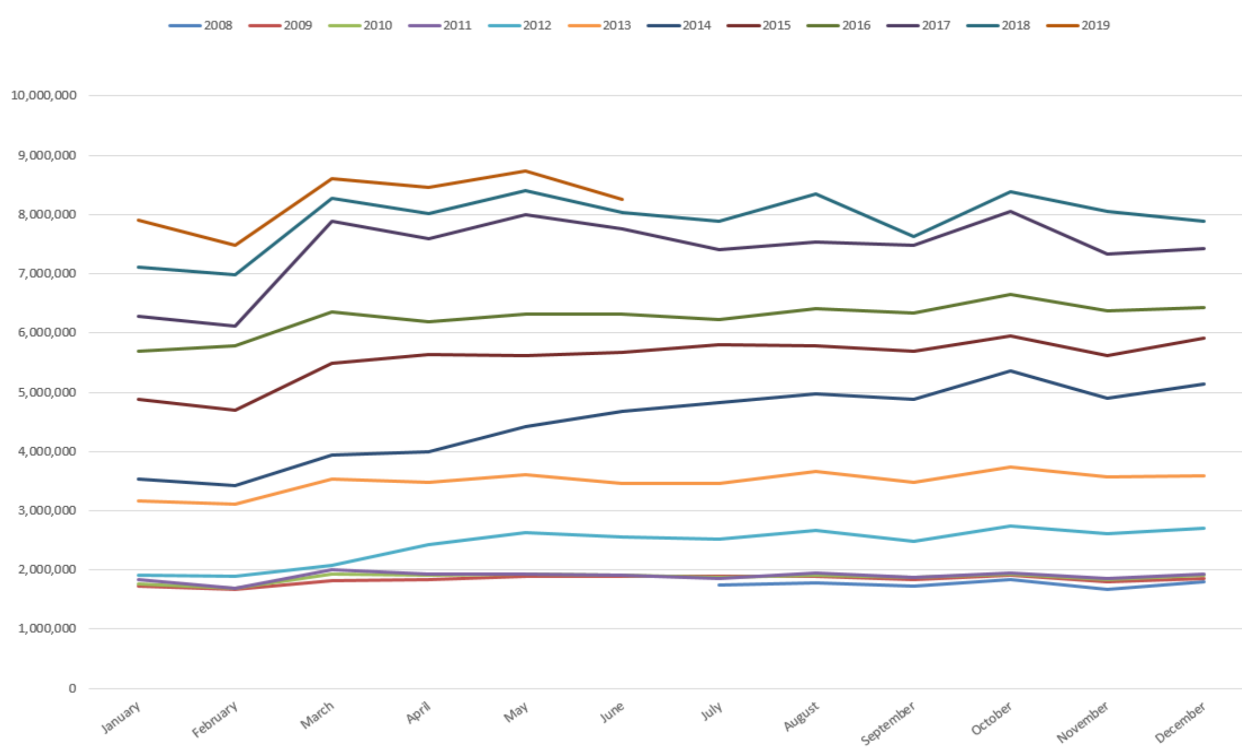
For fiscal year 2018 and 2017, excluding accumulated depreciation, depreciable capital assets increased as a result of the ongoing construction and current period Project additions of approximately $202.4 million and $429.0 million, respectively.

Changes in net position: The operating revenues continue to increase as the level of toll transactions increases within the completed projects of the Authority's Tolling System (which as of June 30, 2019, includes the 183A Turnpike Project (Phases I and II), the 290E Project (Phases I and II) and the SH 71 Express Project). The average daily Tolling System transactions increased in 2019 from approximately 252.1 thousand per day in 2018 to approximately 267.5 thousand per day or from an annual total of approximately 92.0 million to 97.6 million from 2018 to 2019.

Activity in the MoPac Improvement Project and SH 45 Southwest Project are not reflected in the total Tolling System transactions above. The MoPac Improvement Project and SH 45 Southwest Project are not included in the Authority's Tolling System established by the bond indenture securing the Authority's toll revenue obligations. For fiscal year 2019 and 2018, activity of the MoPac Improvement Project consisted of approximately 12.6 million and 7.4 million transactions, respectively, and approximately $17.5 million and $8.5 million in revenue, respectively. There was approximately $19,000 in activity for the SH 45 Southwest Project for the periods presented because such project was not fully opened to tolled traffic until after June 30, 2019.

The chart below includes transactions for the completed projects of the Authority's Tolling System (which as of June 30, 2019, includes the 183A Turnpike Project (Phases I and II), the 290E Project (Phases I and II) and the SH 71 Express Project).

Total Monthly Tolling System Transactions



As noted at Table A-2 on the following page, operating expenses increased by $5.9 million from 2018 to 2019 and by $13.7 million from 2017 to 2018. The increases are related to the increase in the number of tolling transactions which result in additional expenses for road maintenance, image tag and collection fees.

The nonoperating expenses (net) increased from $32.5 million in fiscal year 2018 to $32.8 million in fiscal year 2019. The amounts were consistent with prior year.

The nonoperating expenses (net) increased from $32.4 million in fiscal year 2017 to $32.5 million in fiscal year 2018.

The change in net position before capital grants and contributions is a gain of approximately $10.9 million and $0.978 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively, compared to a loss of $0.2 million in fiscal years 2017. See Table A-2.

Table A-2
Condensed Schedules of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	2019	2018	2017
Revenues:			
Toll revenue	$ 108,314	$ 91,492	$ 75,651
Grant proceeds and other operating	42	682	1,569
Total revenues	108,356	92,174	77,220
Expenses:			
Administrative Expenses	9,582	7,672	6,927
Operations and Maintenance	18,943	19,196	12,739
Special Projects and Contingencies	6,100	3,689	3,206
Depreciation and amortization	29,934	28,045	22,099
Total expenses	64,559	58,602	44,971
Operating income	43,797	33,572	32,249
Total net nonoperating revenue (expenses)	(32,803)	(32,594)	(32,461)
Change in net position—before capital grants and contributions	10,994	978	(212)
Capital grants and contributions, net	16,676	17	168,608
Change in net position	27,670	995	168,396
Total net position at beginning of year	636,151	635,156	466,760
Total net position at end of year	$ 663,821	$ 636,151	$ 635,156

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets: As of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Authority had invested approximately $763.4 million, $642.5 million and $594.3 million, respectively, in construction in progress. Of the $763.4 million, and $642.5 million of the construction in progress, the non-Tolling System projects (projects other than the 183A Turnpike Project, the 290E Project, the 183 South Project and the SH 71 Express Project) made up $129.1 million and $123.1 million of the total in 2019 and 2018, respectively. See Table A-3 and Note 3.

Table A-3
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation, in Thousands of Dollars)

	2019	2018	2017
Property and equipment	$ 5,002	$ 4,862	$ 12,474
Toll road	1,210,661	1,171,794	1,009,918
Accumulated depreciation	(168,808)	(145,518)	(125,242)
Construction in progress	763,449	642,491	594,333
Net capital assets	$ 1,810,304	$ 1,673,629	$ 1,491,483

Long-term debt: As of June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the Authority had total debt outstanding of approximately $1,747.9 million, $1,441.4 million and $1,364.5 million, respectively. See Table A-4.

Table A-4
Total Debt
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	2019	2018	2017
Total debt:			
Total bonds and other obligations	$ 1,747,903	$ 1,441,425	$ 1,360,946
Total notes	-	-	3,570
Total debt outstanding	$ 1,747,903	$ 1,441,425	$ 1,364,516
Total debt service payments:			
Principal payments	$ 7,425	$ 8,755	$ 6,425
Interest payments	57,575	54,324	45,132

Excluding the TxDot Reimbursement Amount obligation related to the SH 71 Express Project, the total debt obligations include the current portion of the obligations of $14.6 million, $7.4 million and $6.9 million for 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Additional information on the Authority's long-term debt can be found in Note 4 of this report.

CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority, 3300 North IH 35, Suite 300, Austin, 78705.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Current assets:		
Unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	$ 44,232,326	$ 49,687,164
Investments (Note 2)	88,707,812	35,008,355
Due from other governments (Note 8)	12,345,989	4,336,907
Accrued interest receivable	782,617	192,484
Prepaid expenses and other assets	200,167	46,518
Total unrestricted	146,268,911	89,271,428
Restricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	69,051,895	92,822,518
Total restricted	69,051,895	92,822,518
Total current assets	215,320,806	182,093,946
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	128,276,321	26,661,063
Investments (Note 2)	214,341,876	177,722,684
Total restricted assets	342,618,197	204,383,747
Pension asset (Note 7)	177,226	826,397
Total capital assets, net (Note 3)	1,810,304,756	1,673,629,024
Total assets	2,368,420,985	2,060,933,114
Total deferred outflows of resources (Notes 5 and 7)	107,391,830	108,056,556
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 2,475,812,815	$ 2,168,989,670

See notes to financial statements.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Statements of Net Position (continued)
June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Current liabilities:		
Payable from current assets:		
Accounts payable	$ 4,368,846	$ 1,079,771
Due to other governments	3,843,193	4,073,939
Accrued expenses	1,048,980	584,371
Total payable from current assets	9,261,019	5,738,081
Payable from restricted current assets:		
Construction accounts payable	22,328,944	45,136,616
CAMPO RIF payable	4,000,000	2,000,000
Accrued interest payable	27,687,951	25,942,463
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations, current portion (Note 4)	14,460,000	7,425,000
Unearned revenue	575,000	12,318,439
Total payable from restricted current assets	69,051,895	92,822,518
Total current liabilities	78,312,914	98,560,599
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds, notes payable and other obligations, net of current portion (Note 4)	1,733,443,031	1,433,999,854
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,733,443,031	1,433,999,854
Total liabilities	1,811,755,945	1,532,560,453
Total deferred inflows of resources (Notes 5 and 7)	235,911	278,184
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,811,991,856	1,532,838,637
Net position:		
Net Investment in capital assets	439,875,334	447,015,053
Restricted for debt service	118,363,136	106,764,024
Unrestricted	105,582,489	82,371,956
Total net position	663,820,959	636,151,033
Total liabilities and net position	$ 2,475,812,815	$ 2,168,989,670

See notes to financial statements.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Operating revenues:		
Tolls	$ 108,314,272	$ 91,491,730
Grant proceeds and other operating	40,514	681,812
Total operating revenues	108,354,786	92,173,542
Operating expenses:		
Administrative expenses	9,581,813	7,671,173
Operations and maintenance	18,942,686	19,196,015
Other operating expenses	6,099,937	3,689,114
Depreciation and amortization	29,933,665	28,045,493
Total operating expenses	64,558,101	58,601,795
Operating income	43,796,685	33,571,747
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest income	5,273,584	2,541,537
Gain on sale of assets	4,348	-
Financing expense	(2,529,291)	(226,753)
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(35,551,238)	(34,908,809)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	(32,802,597)	(32,594,025)
Change in net position before capital grants and contributions	10,994,088	977,722
TxDOT capital grants and contributions, net	16,675,838	17,326
Change in net position	27,669,926	995,048
Total net position at beginning of year	636,151,033	635,155,985
Total net position at end of year	$ 663,820,959	$ 636,151,033

See notes to financial statements.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from toll fees	$ 101,641,302	$ 91,130,996
Receipts from grants and other income	40,514	681,812
Payments to vendors	(26,158,836)	(22,051,246)
Payments to employees	(5,160,799)	(4,789,619)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	70,362,181	64,971,943
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from notes payable and other obligations	312,568,386	90,521,885
Payments on revenue bonds issuance	(2,254,919)	-
Payments on interest	(52,427,010)	(54,324,611)
Payments on bonds	(9,028,847)	(9,403,471)
Purchase of capital assets	(1,022,477)	(302,647)
Payments for construction in progress	(174,467,655)	(240,014,400)
Proceeds from capital grants	9,114,794	28,679,062
Net cash flows provided by (used) in capital and related financing activities	82,482,272	(184,844,182)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest income, gross of capitalized interest	9,913,994	5,083,086
Purchase of investments	(379,881,060)	(178,465,748)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of investments	289,512,410	261,164,872
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(80,454,656)	87,782,210
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	72,389,797	(32,090,029)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	169,170,745	201,260,774
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 241,560,542	$ 169,170,745
Reconciliation of change in net position to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	$ 43,796,685	$ 33,571,747
Adjustments to reconcile change in net position to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	29,933,665	28,045,493
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in due from other governments	(8,009,082)	(391,555)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(153,649)	(8,519)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	3,289,075	(727,881)
Increase in accrued expenses	233,863	4,541,014
Increase in pension asset	649,171	(471,258)
Increase in deferred outflow of resources	664,726	421,167
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflow of resources	(42,273)	(8,265)
Total adjustments	26,565,496	31,400,196
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	$ 70,362,181	$ 64,971,943
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents:		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 44,232,326	$ 49,687,164
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:		
Current	69,051,895	92,822,518
Noncurrent	128,276,321	26,661,063
Total	$ 241,560,542	$ 169,170,745

See notes to financial statements.

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority (the Authority) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Authority's accounting policies are described below:

A. Reporting entity: The Authority was authorized by the State of Texas in 2002. The Authority is authorized to construct, maintain, repair and operate turnpike projects at locations authorized by the Legislature of the State of Texas and approved by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). The Authority receives its revenues from tolls, fees and reimbursement grants from the operation of turnpike projects and reimbursement grants for the construction of toll projects. The Authority may issue revenue bonds for the purpose of paying the costs of turnpike projects.

The Authority was formed through the joint efforts of Travis and Williamson Counties (the Counties). Their efforts began in September 2002, following the enactment of provisions by the 77th Texas Legislature authorizing the formation of regional mobility authorities (RMAs). The petition to form the Authority was filed by the Counties, and the Texas Transportation Commission granted approval for its formation in October 2002. The initial meeting of the Board of Directors (the Board) of the Authority was held in January 2003. Each County appoints three directors, and the Governor appoints the presiding officer. The members are appointed in belief that the composition of the Board and the common interest in the region shared by all Board members will result in adequate representation of all political subdivisions within the geographic area of the RMA and serve without pay for terms of two years. The Authority has full control over all operations, but must comply with certain bond indentures and trust agreements. The Authority employs an Executive Director who manages the day-to-day operations.

In evaluating how to define the Authority for financial reporting purposes, management has determined there are no entities over which the Authority exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the Authority. Since the Authority does not exercise significant influence or accountability over other entities, it has no component units.

B. Basis of accounting: The operations of the Authority are accounted for within a single proprietary (enterprise) fund through which all financial activities are recorded. The measurement focus for an enterprise fund is the flow of economic resources. An enterprise fund follows the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets, liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources associated with the operations are included on the Statements of Net Position. Net position (i.e., total assets and deferred outflows net of total liabilities and deferred inflows) is segregated into amounts of net investment in capital assets, amounts restricted for capital activity and debt service pursuant to the bond indenture, and amounts which are unrestricted. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned, expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred regardless of the timing of related cash flows, and depreciation of capital assets is recognized. Revenue from grants and contracts specifying allowable costs to be incurred are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met and qualifying expenditures have been incurred.

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Pledged revenue: In accordance with the bond indenture, as amended, between the Authority and the trustee named therein, the Authority has designated the following projects as part of the “CTRMA Turnpike System” (the Tolling System) as of June 30, 2019: the 183A Turnpike Project, the 290E Project, the 183 South Project and the SH 71 Express Project. The trust estate established by the bond indenture is pledged to secure certain outstanding obligations of the Authority, and such trust estate includes the revenues from the Tolling System. The Tolling System may also include any future Project and other roads, bridges or other toll facilities for which the Authority has operational responsibility that the Authority designates as part of the Tolling System by official action of its Board of Directors.

D. Cash, cash equivalents and investments: Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, investments in the money market mutual fund and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Bank deposits are fully collateralized or covered by federal depository insurance. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. Investments in debt securities are reported at fair value based on pricing service modeling for fixed income securities. Investment in local government investment pools are reported at amortized cost. The net change in fair value of investments is recorded on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position and includes the unrealized and realized gains and losses on investments. The Authority’s investment practices are governed by State statutes, the Authority’s own investment policy and bond indentures and the Texas Public Funds Investment Act.

E. Compensated absences: Full-time regular employees are eligible for vacation, which accrue monthly. The maximum paid accrual is from 180 hours for one to two years of service up to 336 hours for 10 plus years of service. Vested vacation leave is recorded as an expense and a liability as the benefits accrue to employees. There are no accumulating sick leave benefits that vest for which any liability must be recognized. Accrued vacation leave on the Statements of Net Position is $541,425 and $282,775 as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

F. Capital assets: Capital assets, which include property and equipment, right of way and toll roads, are reported at cost. Capital assets acquired through contributions, such as those from developers or other governments, are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. Capital assets are defined as assets with initial, individual costs exceeding $500 to $20,000, depending on the asset category. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated Useful Live
Roads and bridges	40 years
Improvements	5-20 years
Buildings	20-30 years
Equipment	3-10 years

A full month’s depreciation is taken in the month an asset is placed in service. When property and equipment are disposed, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recorded in operations.

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Capital assets (continued): The Authority capitalizes interest cost of restricted tax-exempt borrowings less any interest earned on temporary investment of the proceeds of those borrowings from the date of borrowing until the specified qualifying assets acquired with those borrowings are ready for their intended use.

The Authority tests for impairment of capital assets when significant unexpected decline in service utility occurs. There were no asset impairments in fiscal year 2019 or 2018.

G. Grants and contributions: Revenues from grants and contributions are cash and noncash which include the following: (1) Capital grants and contributions which are restricted revenues whose resources may only be spent to purchase, build or use capital assets for specified programs or (2) Operating grants and contributions which are restricted in the way they may be spent for operations of a particular program.

The Authority has entered into several construction contracts with TxDOT for the construction of roadways using Highway Planning and Construction federal funding and certain state funding for transportation improvements. During the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority recognized capital grants and contributions of approximately $16.7 million and $17,000 ($15.54 million grant revenue net of $15.52 million of contributed capital to TxDOT), respectively, from TxDOT. Revenues from federal and state cost reimbursement grants and contracts are recognized as earned when all eligibility requirements, including incurring allowable expenditures, have been met. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, there was approximately $575,000 and $12.3 million, respectively, of unearned revenue from a TxDOT construction contract which is recorded as unearned revenue in the Statements of Net Position until qualifying allowable expenditures are incurred.

H. Restricted assets: Certain assets of the Authority are classified as restricted assets in the Statement of Net Position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants or TxDOT construction contracts. When the proceeds are restricted for the acquisition or construction of noncurrent assets or are restricted for liquidation of long-term debt, they are further classified as noncurrent restricted assets. The Authority’s policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. In the financial statements, restricted net position is reported for amounts that are externally restricted by creditors (e.g., bond covenants), grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments or law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

I. Income taxes: The Authority is an instrumentality of the state of Texas. As such, income earned in the exercise of its essential government functions is exempt from federal income taxes.

J. Pensions: The net pension liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Authority’s participation in the Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS), an Agent Plan, and additions to/deductions from TCDRS’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TCDRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized in the TCDRS net pension liability calculations when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The investments are stated at fair value.

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources: The Authority has classified as deferred inflows of resources items that represent acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as a revenue until then. The Authority has classified as deferred outflows of resources certain items that represent a consumption of resources that applies to a future period and, therefore, will not be recognized as an expense until then. Bond issuance cost, other than prepaid insurance, is expensed as incurred, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. Deferred gains/losses on refunding (the difference between the reacquisition price and the carrying value of the existing debt) are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and amortized over the shorter of the life of the original bonds or the life of the refunding bonds.

L. Long-term obligations: Long term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position and consist of notes and bonds payable and related premiums and discounts. The Authority amortizes premiums and discounts over the estimated life of the bonds as an adjustment to interest expense using the effective interest method.

M. Classification of operating and nonoperating revenue and expenses: The Authority defines operating revenues and expenses as those revenues and expenses generated by the Authority's Tolling System (the 183A Turnpike Project, the 290E Project, the 183 South Project and the operations of the SH 71 Express Project) and non-Tolling System (the MoPac Improvement Project and the SH 45 Southwest Project). It also includes all revenues and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing or investing activities. This definition is consistent with the Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, which defines operating receipts as cash receipts from customers and other cash receipts that do not result from transactions defined as capital and related financing, noncapital financing or investing activities. All revenues and expense not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

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

O. Noncash disclosures for statements of cash flows:

Capital Appreciation Bonds: The Authority's outstanding capital appreciation bonds Series 2010 and 2011 included accreted interest of $6 million and $5.5 million for the periods ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

P. Reclassification: Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year's expenses presented within the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements and to enhance the comparability with the periodic reporting completed by the Authority.

Note 2. Cash and Investments

The Authority's Board has adopted an Investment Policy to set forth the factors involved in the management of investment assets for the Authority. The Authority seeks to mitigate risk by investing in compliance with the investment policy, state statutes and bond indenture provisions by qualifying the broker or financial institution with whom the Authority will transact business, maintaining sufficient collateralization, portfolio diversification and limiting maturities.

Note 2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

TexSTAR Investment Pool and Goldman Sachs Fund balances are carried at amortized cost, which does not require categorization under GASB No. 72, *Fair Value Measurements and Application*.

The Authority had the following investments as of June 30:

Summary of Investments by Type	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	$ 729,063	$ 427,208
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund	240,831,479	168,743,537
TexSTAR Investment Pool	143,782,654	127,974,817
US government sponsored enterprises and treasury notes	159,267,034	84,756,222
Total cash and investments	$ 544,610,230	$ 381,901,784
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 44,232,326	$ 49,687,164
Unrestricted investments	88,707,812	35,008,355
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:		
Current	69,051,895	92,822,518
Noncurrent	128,276,321	26,661,063
Restricted investments	214,341,876	177,722,684
Total cash and cash equivalent and investment, as reported on the Statement of Net Position	$ 544,610,230	$ 381,901,784

The Authority utilizes various methods to measure the fair value of investments on a recurring basis. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of inputs are:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Authority has the ability to access.

Level 2: Inputs are observable other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument in an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Authority's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

Hierarchy: The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

Note 2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Investments measured at net asset value do not have significant terms or conditions for redemption or commitment for additional funding. The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The following tables summarize the inputs used as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, for the Authority's investments measured at fair value:

	Fair Value Hierarchy at June 30, 2019			
Investment Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance
Federal HOME Loan Bank	$ -	$ 24,952,549	$ -	$ 24,952,549
Fannie Mae	-	24,913,659	-	24,913,659
US Treasury Notes	-	89,323,258	-	89,323,258
Farmer MAC	-	20,077,568	-	20,077,568
Total U.S. government sponsored enterprise securities and treasury notes	$ -	$ 159,267,034	$ -	159,267,034
Investments at NAV based on amortized cost:				
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund				240,831,479
TexSTAR Investment Pool				143,782,654
Total				$ 543,881,167

	Fair Value Hierarchy at June 30, 2018			
Investment Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance
Federal HOME Loan Bank	$ -	$ 9,973,520	$ -	$ 9,973,520
Fannie Mae	-	19,909,580	-	19,909,580
US Treasury Notes	-	44,874,022	-	44,874,022
Farmer MAC	-	9,999,100	-	9,999,100
Total U.S. government sponsored enterprise securities and treasury notes	$ -	$ 84,756,222	$ -	84,756,222
Investments at NAV based on amortized cost:				
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund				168,743,537
TexSTAR Investment Pool				127,974,817
Total				$ 381,474,576

Custodial credit risk—deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Authority will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover its collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority has a formal policy specific to custodial credit risk, which requires bank deposit accounts to be collateralized with pledged securities equal to 105% of the carrying value.

Note 2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

The Authority was fully collateralized with pledged securities held in the name of the pledging financial institution for amounts in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limit as of June 30, 2019 and 2018. Cash balance as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, is $729,063 and $427,208, respectively.

Custodial credit risk—investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the Authority and are held by the counterparty, its trust or agent, but not in the Authority's name. The Authority's investment securities are not exposed to custodial credit risk because all securities are held by the Authority's custodial bank in the Authority's name.

Concentration of credit risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Authority's investment in a single issuer. The Authority is authorized to invest funds in accordance with its investment policy, bond indentures and the Texas Public Funds Investment Act. Authorized investments include, but are not limited to: United States Treasury and federal agency issues, certificates of deposit issued by a state or national bank domiciled in the state of Texas, repurchase agreements collateralized by United States Treasury or federal agency securities, guaranteed investment contracts (GICs), obligations of states and municipalities, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registered no-load money market mutual funds and local government investment pools. The Authority does not have a specific investment policy related to concentration of credit risk. The Authority does have a policy related to portfolio diversification.

With regards to investment composition, the Authority's investment policy currently states that local government investment pools may not exceed 80% of the total investment portfolio less bond funds. Bond funds may be invested at 100% of total investment portfolio. No other parameters for investment composition are stated in the approved investment policy.

The Authority's portfolio consisted of the following as of June 30:

	2019		2018	
TexSTAR Investment Pool	$143,782,654	26.4%	$ 127,974,817	33.5%
Goldman Sachs Financial Square				
Treasury Obligations Fund	240,831,479	44.3%	168,743,537	44.2%
Federal HOME Loan Bank	24,952,549	4.6%	9,973,520	2.6%
Farmer MAC	20,077,568	3.7%	9,999,100	2.6%
Fannie Mae	24,913,659	4.6%	19,909,580	5.2%
U.S. Treasury notes	89,323,258	16.4%	44,874,022	11.8%
Total	$543,881,167		$ 381,474,576	

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Interest rate risk may be mitigated by investing operating funds primarily in shorter term securities, money market funds or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity of the portfolio.

Note 2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

The Authority's investment policy notes that with regard to maximum maturities, the Authority will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the Authority will not directly invest operating or general funds in securities maturing more than 16 months from the date of purchase, unless approved by the Authority's Board. Investment of bond proceeds shall not exceed the projected expenditure schedule of the related project. Reserve funds may be invested in securities exceeding 12 months if the maturities of such investments are made to coincide as nearly as practicable with the expected use of the funds.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority's investments in debt securities mature as follows:

	Investment Maturities (in Days)—2019				
Investment Type	90 Days or Less	91 to 180 Days	191 to 365 Days	Greater Than 365 Days	Fair Value
Federal HOME Loan Bank	$ 24,952,549	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 24,952,549
Fannie Mae	4,990,510	-	19,923,149	-	24,913,659
U.S. Treasury Notes	-	39,956,250	49,367,008	-	89,323,258
Farmer MAC	-	-	-	20,077,568	20,077,568
Total U.S. government sponsored enterprise securities and treasury notes	$ 29,943,059	$ 39,956,250	$ 69,290,157	$ 20,077,568	$ 159,267,034

	Investment Maturities (in Days)—2018				
Investment Type	90 Days or Less	91 to 180 Days	191 to 365 Days	Greater Than 365 Days	Fair Value
Federal HOME Loan Bank	$ -	$ -	$ 9,973,520	$ -	$ 9,973,520
Fannie Mae	-	19,909,580	-	-	19,909,580
U.S. Treasury Notes	-	24,913,086	19,960,936	-	44,874,022
Farmer MAC	-	-	9,999,100	-	9,999,100
Total U.S. government sponsored enterprise securities and treasury notes	$ -	$ 44,822,666	$ 39,933,556	$ -	$ 84,756,222

Local Government Investment Pool: The Texas Short-Term Asset Reserve Fund (TexSTAR) is a public funds investment pool created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791, of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256. TexSTAR is managed by a 5-member board of trustees who has contracted with JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc. and First Southwest Asset Management, Inc. to administer the operations of the fund. TexSTAR is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and maintains a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less, with a maximum maturity of 13 months for any individual security. The amounts can be withdrawn with limited notice.

The Chief Financial Officer of the Authority is the President of TexSTAR. The Authority has investments of $143.8 million and $127.9 million, respectively, in TexSTAR as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Money market mutual fund: The Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligations Fund is a government money market fund under Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. As such, the fund values its securities using amortized cost. The fund is rated Aaa by Moody's as of June 30, 2019. The redemption frequency is one day and there are no unfunded commitments.

Note 2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk than an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the Authority. To help mitigate credit risk, credit quality guidelines are incorporated into the investment policy, as follows:

- Limiting investments to the safest types of securities, as listed above under the concentration of credit risk section
- Pre-qualifying the financial institutions, brokers/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors with which the Authority will do business

The Authority's investments had the following credit risk structure as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, based on Standard & Poor's ratings:

U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise Securities and Treasury Notes	Standard & Poor's Investment Grade Rating	2019	2018
Federal HOME Loan Bank	AA+	$ 24,952,549	$ 9,973,520
Fannie Mae	AA+	24,913,659	19,909,580
US Treasury Notes	Aaa	89,323,258	44,874,022
Farmer MAC	NR	20,077,568	9,999,100
Total		$ 159,267,034	$ 84,756,222

Note 3. Capital Assets

The following schedule summarizes the capital assets of the Authority as of June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Transfers	2019
Nondepreciable assets:					
Construction in progress	$ 642,490,583	$ 165,586,920	$ -	$ (44,628,238)	$ 763,449,265
Right of way	88,149,608	-	-	-	88,149,608
Total nondepreciable assets	730,640,191	165,586,920	-	(44,628,238)	851,598,873
Depreciable assets:					
Property and equipment	4,862,250	141,203	(2,055,711)	2,053,990	5,001,732
Toll road:					
Building and toll facilities	7,062,332	-	-	-	7,062,332
Highways and bridges	1,015,014,149	-	-	40,748,295	1,055,762,444
Toll equipment	34,290,129	705,751	(4,587,114)	1,814,491	32,223,257
Signs	13,033,602	175,523	-	11,462	13,220,587
Land improvements	14,243,759	-	-	-	14,243,759
Total depreciable assets	1,088,506,221	1,022,477	(6,642,825)	44,628,238	1,127,514,111
Property and equipment	(3,623,535)	(459,281)	2,029,362		(2,053,454)
Building and toll facilities	(1,948,634)	(166,437)	-	-	(2,115,071)
Highways and bridges	(117,227,785)	(25,197,996)	-	-	(142,425,781)
Toll equipment	(15,815,548)	(2,941,866)	4,587,114	-	(14,170,300)
Signs	(2,397,132)	(330,546)	-	-	(2,727,678)
Land improvements	(4,504,754)	(811,190)	-	-	(5,315,944)
Accumulated depreciation	(145,517,388)	(29,907,316)	6,616,476	-	(168,808,228)
Net property and equipment	$ 1,673,629,024	$ 136,702,081	$ (26,349)	$ -	$ 1,810,304,756

Note 3. Capital Assets (Continued)

	2017	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	Transfers	2018
Nondepreciable assets:					
Construction in progress	$ 594,333,090	$ 227,501,014	$ (61,180)	$ (179,282,341)	$ 642,490,583
Right of way	88,148,108	1,500	-	-	88,149,608
Total nondepreciable assets	682,481,198	227,502,514	(61,180)	(179,282,341)	730,640,191
Depreciable assets:					
Property and equipment	12,473,998	166,093	(7,777,841)	-	4,862,250
Toll road:					
Building and toll facilities	7,062,332	-	-	-	7,062,332
Highways and bridges	858,354,482	-	(19,449,859)	176,109,526	1,015,014,149
Toll equipment	29,106,931	2,010,383	-	3,172,815	34,290,129
Signs	13,001,702	31,900	-	-	13,033,602
Land improvements	14,243,759	-	-	-	14,243,759
Total depreciable assets	934,243,204	2,208,376	(27,227,700)	179,282,341	1,088,506,221
Property and equipment	(10,828,047)	(566,257)	7,770,769	-	(3,623,535)
Building and toll facilities	(1,771,794)	(176,840)	-	-	(1,948,634)
Highways and bridges	(93,834,827)	(23,392,958)	-	-	(117,227,785)
Toll equipment	(13,116,937)	(2,698,611)	-	-	(15,815,548)
Signs	(2,071,239)	(325,893)	-	-	(2,397,132)
Land improvements	(3,619,820)	(884,934)	-	-	(4,504,754)
Accumulated depreciation	(125,242,664)	(28,045,493)	7,770,769	-	(145,517,388)
Net property and equipment	$ 1,491,481,738	$ 201,665,397	$ (19,518,111)	$ -	$ 1,673,629,024

Construction in progress as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, consists of the following:

	2018	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2019
Construction in progress:					
Preliminary and construction costs	$ 597,365,817	$ 143,742,350	$ -	$ (44,628,238)	$ 696,479,929
Collection system	5,610,379	2,137,671	-	-	7,748,050
Capitalized interest	39,514,387	19,706,899	-	-	59,221,286
Net construction in progress	$ 642,490,583	$ 165,586,920	$ -	$ (44,628,238)	$ 763,449,265

	2017	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	2018
Construction in progress:					
Preliminary and construction costs	$ 563,265,424	$ 210,271,099	$ (61,180)	$ (176,109,526)	$ 597,365,817
Collection system	7,374,859	1,408,335	-	(3,172,815)	5,610,379
Capitalized interest	23,692,807	15,821,580	-	-	39,514,387
Net construction in progress	$ 594,333,090	$ 227,501,014	$ (61,180)	$ (179,282,341)	$ 642,490,583

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, totaled $29,907,316 and $28,045,493, respectively.

Note 3. Capital Assets (Continued)

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority has other non-Tolling System projects (projects other than the 183A Turnpike Project, the 290E Project, the 183 South Project and the SH 71 Express Project) construction in progress and capital assets for the following projects:

	2019	2018
Construction in progress non-Tolling System projects:		
MoPac Improvement Project	$ -	$ 18,395,548
MoPac South	12,771,933	12,286,563
183 North Mobility	14,802,876	10,975,004
SH 45 Southwest	97,048,703	77,108,308
US 290 West (Oak Hill)	4,464,530	4,387,198
Capital assets in non-Tolling System projects:		
Building and toll facilities, net of depreciation	213,952,059	173,908,157
Toll equipment, net of depreciation	4,753,332	2,946,185
Total non-Tolling System projects	$ 347,793,433	$ 300,006,963

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable

The following schedule summarizes total notes and bonds payable for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2018	Additions/ Accretion	Amortization/ Deductions	2019	Due Within One Year
Series 2010 Obligations (CIB and CAB bonds)	43,549,710	-	(1,310,000)	42,239,710	7,240,000
Series 2010 CAB accretion	30,008,312	5,032,677	-	35,040,989	-
Total 2010 Bonds	73,558,022	5,032,677	(1,310,000)	77,280,699	7,240,000
Series 2011 Obligations	9,999,944	-	-	9,999,944	-
Series 2011 CAB accretion	5,423,344	981,700	-	6,405,044	-
Total 2011 Bonds	15,423,288	981,700	-	16,404,988	-
Series 2013 Obligations	240,415,000	-	(5,715,000)	234,700,000	5,560,000
TIFIA Bond 2015—Series C	51,912,351	178,389,826	-	230,302,177	-
SIB Bond 2015—Series E	31,752,055	1,282,773	-	33,034,828	-
SHF Bond 2015—Series D	31,752,085	1,282,773	-	33,034,858	-
Series 2015 Bonds—Series A and B	367,575,000	-	-	367,575,000	-
Total 2015 Bonds	482,991,491	180,955,372	-	663,946,863	
Sub Lien Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	74,305,000	-	(400,000)	73,905,000	415,000
Sr. Lien Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	358,030,000	-	-	358,030,000	1,245,000
Total 2016 Bonds	432,335,000	-	(400,000)	431,935,000	1,660,000
Sr. Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2018	-	44,345,000	-	44,345,000	-
Sub Lien Revenue BAN, Series 2018	-	46,020,000	-	46,020,000	-
Total 2018 Bonds	-	90,365,000	-	90,365,000	-
71E Toll Project Obligation	62,332,058	-	(1,603,847)	60,728,211	-
SH 45 Southwest Obligation	22,080,000	35,340,370	-	57,420,370	-
Regions 2017 MoPac Obligation	17,000,000	7,990,900	-	24,990,900	
TIFIA Obligation - 290E Phase III	-	50,414	-	50,414	-
Total other obligations	101,412,058	43,381,684	(1,603,847)	143,189,895	-
Total notes, bonds and other obligations payable	1,346,134,859	320,716,433	(9,028,847)	1,657,822,445	14,460,000
Net premium (discount) on revenue bonds payable	95,289,995	5,802,814	(11,012,223)	90,080,586	-
Total notes, bonds and other obligations payable, net	1,441,424,854	$ 326,519,247	$ (20,041,070)	1,747,903,031	$ 14,460,000
Less current maturities of notes and bonds payable	(7,425,000)			(14,460,000)	
Total	$ 1,433,999,854			$ 1,733,443,031	

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

	2017	Additions/ Accretion	Amortization/ Deductions	2018	Due Within One Year
American Bank Note	$ 3,570,000	$ -	$ (3,570,000)	$ -	$ -
Total note	3,570,000	-	(3,570,000)	-	-
Series 2010 Obligations (CIB and CAB bonds)	43,549,710	-	-	43,549,710	1,310,000
Series 2010 CAB accretion	25,337,137	4,671,175	-	30,008,312	-
Total 2010 Bonds	68,886,847	4,671,175	-	73,558,022	1,310,000
Series 2011 Obligations	9,999,944	-	-	9,999,944	-
Series 2011 CAB accretion	4,498,178	925,166	-	5,423,344	-
Total 2011 Bonds	14,498,122	925,166	-	15,423,288	-
Series 2013 Obligations	245,215,000	-	(4,800,000)	240,415,000	5,715,000
TIFIA Bond 2015—Series C	52,531	51,859,820	-	51,912,351	-
SIB Bond 2015—Series E	30,518,853	1,233,202	-	31,752,055	-
SHF Bond 2015—Series D	30,518,853	1,233,232	-	31,752,085	-
Series 2015 Bonds—Series A and B	367,575,000	-	-	367,575,000	-
Total 2015 Bonds	428,665,237	54,326,254	-	482,991,491	
Sub Lien Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	74,690,000	-	(385,000)	74,305,000	400,000
Sr. Lien Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	358,030,000	-		358,030,000	-
Total 2016 Bonds	432,720,000	-	(385,000)	432,335,000	400,000
71E Toll Project Obligation	65,000,000	-	(2,667,942)	62,332,058	-
SH 45 Southwest Obligation	-	22,080,000	-	22,080,000	-
Regions 2017 MoPac Obligation	-	17,000,000	-	17,000,000	-
Total other obligations	65,000,000	39,080,000	(2,667,942)	101,412,058	-
Total notes, bonds and other obligations payable	1,258,555,206	99,002,595	(11,422,942)	1,346,134,859	7,425,000
Net premium (discount) on revenue bonds payable	105,960,917	-	(10,670,922)	95,289,995	-
Total notes, bonds and other obligations payable, net	1,364,516,123	$ 99,002,595	$ (22,093,864)	1,441,424,854	$ 7,425,000
Less current maturities of notes and bonds payable	(6,950,000)			(7,425,000)	
Total	$ 1,357,566,123			$ 1,433,999,854	

The Series 2010 Obligations, the Series 2011 Obligations, the Series 2013 Obligations, the Series 2015 Obligations, the Series 2016 Obligations, the Series 2018 Obligations and the 2019 TIFIA Bond, each as further described below, were issued by the Authority pursuant to a bond indenture between the Authority and the trustee named therein, and are secured by and payable from the trust estate established thereby, in the manner described in and subject to the terms and conditions of the bond indenture. The trust estate established by the bond indenture includes the revenues from the Tolling System. The Authority is required to establish and maintain toll rates in connection with the Tolling System as shall be sufficient to satisfy its rate covenant under the bond indenture.

Series 2010 Obligations: The Authority issued its Series 2010 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds and Taxable Series 2010 Subordinate Lien Revenue Build America Bonds (Series 2010 Subordinate Lien BABs) on March 1, 2010, collectively called the Series 2010 Obligations. The Series 2010 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds were issued in part as current interest bonds (Series 2010 CIBs) and in part as capital appreciation bonds (Series 2010 CABs). The Series 2010 Subordinate Lien BABs were refunded and redeemed in whole by the Authority on June 5, 2013.

The proceeds from the Series 2010 Obligations were used to (i) finance a portion of the costs of the 183A Phase II Project; (ii) currently refund and redeem, in whole, the Authority's outstanding Revenue Notes, Taxable Series 2009; (iii) pay capitalized interest with respect to the Series 2010 Obligations; (iv) make a deposit to the Senior Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund and (v) pay certain issuance costs of the Series 2010 Obligations.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

The Series 2010 CIBs are scheduled to mature in 2019 through 2020. Interest on the Series 2010 CIBs is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at the rate of 5.75%. Interest on the Series 2010 CIBs is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2010. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $7.2 million and $8.5 million, respectively.

The Series 2010 CABs are scheduled to mature in 2025 through 2040 at an aggregated maturity amount of $176.1 million. The principal amount of $34.9 million of the Series 2010 CABs represents the total amount of outstanding principal before the accreted and compounded interest as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Interest on the Series 2010 CABs will accrete from the date of initial delivery to stated maturity at rates ranging from 7.20% to 7.85% and will compound on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2010. Such accreted and compounded interest will be paid as part of the maturity amount at stated maturity.

The amount of accumulated accreted interest on the Series 2010 CABs as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 was $35.0 million and $30.0 million, respectively. The accumulated accreted interest is added to the outstanding principal on July 1 and January 1 of each year beginning July 1, 2010.

Series 2011 Obligations: The Authority issued its Series 2011 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds and Series 2011 Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds on June 29, 2011, collectively called the Series 2011 Obligations. The Series 2011 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds were issued in part as current interest bonds (Series 2011 CIBs) and in part as capital appreciation bonds (Series 2011 CABs). The Series 2011 CIBs were refunded in full during fiscal year 2016, and the Series 2011 Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds were refunded in full during fiscal year 2017.

A portion of the proceeds from the Series 2011 Obligations was used to (i) prepay a State Infrastructure Bank loan in full, (ii) redeem the Authority’s Series 2010 Notes in whole, (iii) pay capitalized interest with respect to the Series 2011 Obligations, (iv) make a deposit to the Senior Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund and (v) pay certain issuance costs of the Series 2011 Obligations. The remaining proceeds of the Series 2011 Obligations were used to finance a portion of the costs of the 290E Phase II Project and as otherwise authorized in the Indenture.

The Series 2011 CABs are scheduled to mature starting in 2022 through 2026 at an aggregated maturity amount of $22.1 million. The principal amount of $9.9 million for the Series 2011 CABs represents the total amount of outstanding principal before the accreted and compounded interest as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Interest on the Series 2011 CABs will accrete from the date of initial delivery to stated maturity at rates ranging from 5.9% to 6.5% and will compound on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2011. Such accreted and compounded interest will be paid as part of the maturity amount at stated maturity.

The amount of accumulated accreted interest on the Series 2011 CABs as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 was $6.4 million and $5.4 million, respectively. The accumulated accreted interest is added to the outstanding principal on July 1 and January 1 of each year beginning July 1, 2011.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

Series 2013 Obligations: The Authority issued its Series 2013A Senior Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds (Series 2013A Senior Lien Bonds), Series 2013B Senior Lien Revenue Refunding Put Bonds (Series 2013B Senior Lien Put Bonds) and Series 2013 Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds (Series 2013 Subordinate Lien Bonds), collectively called the Series 2013 Obligations, on May 16, 2013. The Series 2013B Senior Lien Put Bonds were refunded in full during fiscal year 2016.

The proceeds from the Series 2013 Obligations were used to (i) refund in full the Authority's Series 2005 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds, the Authority's 2005 TIFIA Bond, and the Authority's Series 2010 Subordinate Lien BABs, (ii) make a deposit to the Subordinate Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund and (iii) pay certain issuance costs of the Series 2013 Obligations.

The Series 2013A Senior Lien Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature on dates ranging from 2017 through 2043. Interest on the Series 2013A Senior Lien Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at a rate of 5%. Interest on the Series 2013A Senior Lien Bonds is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2013. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $136.4 million and $139.9 million, respectively.

The Series 2013 Subordinate Lien Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature in 2017 through 2042. Interest on the Series 2013 Subordinate Lien Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at the rate of 5%. Interest on the Series 2013 Subordinate Lien Bonds is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2013. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $98.3 million and $100.5 million, respectively.

Series 2015 Obligations: The Authority issued its Senior Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A (the Series 2015A Bonds) and its Senior Lien Revenue and Refunding Put Bonds, Series 2015B (the Series 2015B Bonds) on November 19, 2015. The Authority issued its Subordinate Lien Revenue Bond, Taxable Series 2015C (the 2015C TIFIA Bond), its Subordinate Lien Revenue Bond, Taxable Series 2015D (the 2015D SHF Bond), and its Subordinate Lien Revenue Bond, Taxable Series 2015E (the 2015E SIB Bond) on November 18, 2015. The Series 2015A Bonds, the Series 2015B Bonds, the 2015C TIFIA Bond, the 2015D SHF Bond and the 2015E SIB Bond are collectively referred to as the Series 2015 Obligations.

A portion of the proceeds of the Series 2015 Obligations was used to finance and refinance the costs of designing, engineering, developing and constructing the 183 South Project. The remaining proceeds of the Series 2015 Obligations were used to (i) refund and redeem in whole the Authority's outstanding Senior Lien Revenue Refunding Put Bonds, Series 2013B, (ii) prepay in whole the Authority's outstanding 2015 Draw Down Note, (iii) pay capitalized interest with respect to the Series 2015A Bonds, (iv) make deposits to the Senior Lien Debt Service Reserve Fund and (v) pay certain issuance costs of the Series 2015 Obligations.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

Series 2015A Bonds: The Series 2015A Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature in 2025 through 2045. Interest on the Series 2015A Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at a rate of 5%. Interest on the Series 2015A Bonds is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing January 1, 2016. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $298.8 million for both years.

Series 2015B Bonds: The Series 2015B Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and as variable rate obligations and are scheduled to mature in 2021 through 2045. Through the period that commenced on the issuance date thereof and ends on January 6, 2021 (initial multiannual rate period), the Series 2015B Bonds will bear interest at a rate of 5%. On January 7, 2021, the Series 2015B Bonds are subject to mandatory tender at a purchase price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to such purchase date. If, on such date, all Series 2015B Bonds are not successfully remarketed, the Authority has no obligation to purchase such Bonds on such date, and all Series 2015B Bonds will continue to be outstanding and will bear interest at a rate of 9% per annum until subsequently remarketed.

Interest on the Series 2015B Bonds during the initial multiannual rate period is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months and is payable on each January 1 and July 1, commencing January 1, 2016. Pursuant to the terms of the bond indenture, the Series 2015B Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase and conversion to another interest rate mode at the times stated therein. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $68.8 million for both years.

2015C TIFIA Bond: In November 2015, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement (the TIFIA Loan Agreement) with the United States Department of Transportation, pursuant to which the Authority is authorized to borrow an amount not to exceed $282,200,885 to pay eligible project costs of the 183 South Project. The Authority’s obligation to repay amounts borrowed under the TIFIA Loan Agreement is evidenced by the 2015C TIFIA Bond. The 2015C TIFIA Bond bears interest at 3.08% per annum and the final maturity date thereof will be the earlier of (i) the date this is 35 years from the date of substantial completion of the 183 South Project and (ii) July 1, 2049. Payments of principal and interest due on the 2015C TIFIA Bond are payable in the amounts set forth in the TIFIA Loan Agreement on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2024 and (ii) the semiannual payment date on (or immediately preceding) the fifth anniversary of the date of substantial completion of the 183 South Project.

The Authority has received loan proceeds of approximately $172.9 million and $51.9 million through fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively, under the TIFIA Loan Agreement. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the 2015C TIFIA Bond had an outstanding balance of $230.3 million and $51.9 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the 2015C TIFIA Bond balance included accrued interest of approximately $5.5 million and $400,000, respectively, as part of the loan balance.

2015D SHF Bond: In November 2015, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement (the SHF Loan Agreement) with TxDOT, pursuant to which the Authority is authorized to borrow an amount not to exceed $30 million to pay eligible projects costs of the 183 South Project. The Authority’s obligation to repay amounts borrowed under the SHF Loan Agreement is evidenced by the 2015D SHF Bond. Interest on the 2015D SHF Bond is payable on each January 1 and July 1, commencing July 1, 2020, and installments of principal thereof are payable on each July 1, commencing July 1, 2025 in the amounts set forth in the SHF Loan Agreement. The 2015D SHF Bond bears interest at 4% per annum and the final maturity date thereof is July 1, 2049.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the 2015D SHF Bond had an outstanding balance of $33.0 million and $31.8 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the 2015D SHF Bond balance included accrued interest of approximately $3 million and $1.7 million, respectively.

2015E SIB Bond: In November 2015, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement (the SIB Loan Agreement) with TxDOT, pursuant to which the Authority is authorized to borrow an amount not to exceed $30 million to pay eligible projects costs of the 183 South Project. The Authority's obligation to repay amounts borrowed under the SIB Loan Agreement is evidenced by the 2015E SIB Bond. Interest on the 2015E SIB Bond is payable on each January 1 and July 1, commencing July 1, 2020, and installments of principal thereof are payable on each July 1, commencing July 1, 2025, in the amounts set forth in the SIB Loan Agreement. The 2015E SIB Bond bears interest at 4% per annum and the final maturity date thereof is July 1, 2049.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the 2015E SIB Bond had an outstanding balance of $33.0 million and $31.8 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the 2015E SIB Bond balance included accrued interest of approximately $3 million and $1.7 million, respectively.

Series 2016 Obligations: On August 9, 2016, the Authority issued its Series 2016 Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds (2016 Subordinate Lien Bonds) and on June 1, 2016 the Authority issued its Series 2016 Senior Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds (2016 Senior Lien Bonds), collectively called the Series 2016 Obligations. The proceeds of the Series 2016 Senior Lien Bonds were used to (i) refund a portion of the Series 2010 CIBs and all outstanding Series 2011 CIBs and (ii) pay issuance costs of the Series 2016 Senior Lien Bonds.

The 2016 Subordinate Lien Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature in 2018 through 2041. Interest on the 2016 Subordinate Lien Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at rates ranging from 3.125% to 5.000%. Interest on the 2016 Subordinate Lien Bonds is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing January 1, 2017. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $73.9 million and $74.3 million, respectively.

The 2016 Senior Lien Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature in 2020 through 2046. Interest on the 2016 Senior Lien Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at rates ranging from 3.375% to 5.000%. Interest on the 2016 Senior Lien Bonds is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing July 1, 2016. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was $358.0 million for both years.

Series 2018 Obligations: On November 20, 2018, the Authority issued its Series 2018 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds (2018 Senior Lien Bonds) and its Series 2018 Subordinate Lien Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes (2018 Sub Lien BANs), collectively called the Series 2018 Obligations. The proceeds of the Series 2018 Obligations were used to (i) finance the costs of designing, engineering, developing and constructing the 290 E Phase III Project (ii) pay capitalized interest with respect to the 2018 Senior Lien Bonds and (iii) pay issuance costs of the Series 2018 Obligations.

The 2018 Senior Lien Bonds were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature in 2025 through 2048. Interest on the 2018 Senior Lien Bonds is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at rate of 5.000%. Interest on the 2018 Senior Lien Bonds is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing January 1, 2019. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding principal amount was $44.3 million.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

The 2018 Sub Lien BANs were issued as current interest bonds and are scheduled to mature in 2022. Interest on the 2018 Sub Lien BANs is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of 12, 30-day months at rate of 4.000%. Interest on the 2018 Sub Lien BANs is payable on each July 1 and January 1, commencing January 1, 2019. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding principal amount was $46.02 million.

American Bank Note: In June 2013, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement with a bank for an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $5,300,000 (the Loan). The Loan bears interest at 2.25% per annum and matures on January 1, 2019. The Loan requires semiannual interest payments on the outstanding balance starting January 1, 2013.

Proceeds from the Loan are to be used to pay (i) expenses of studying the cost, design, engineering and feasibility of transportation projects; (ii) expenses associated with securing the Loan and (iii) the reimbursement to the Authority of costs attributable to certain preliminary cost and feasibility and other expenses relating to the preparation of financing of the transportation projects incurred prior to the execution of the Loan. During fiscal year 2018, the Loan was repaid in full in the amount of $3.6 million.

71E Toll Project Obligation to TxDOT: The Authority, the Capitol Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) and TxDOT approved the execution of a Project Agreement (the SH 71 Agreement) for the development of toll lanes on SH 71 extending from Presidential Boulevard to just east of SH 130, including the realignment of FM 973 where that road intersects with SH 71, which is referred to as the SH 71 Express Project.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Authority's Board, the Authority waived and declined to exercise its option to develop, finance, and construct the SH 71 Express Project, and retained (and did not waive) its option to operate any potential toll lanes on the SH 71 Express Project and to retain the revenues generated therefrom. Upon completion of the SH 71 Express Project, the SH 71 Agreement obligates the Authority to operate and maintain the toll lanes and related infrastructure of the SH 71 Express Project developed, financed and constructed by TxDOT. The Authority will retain the revenues generated from the SH 71 Express Project, which will be used to pay operation and maintenance costs of the toll lanes, toll facilities and related equipment. After payment of such operation and maintenance costs, one-half of the remaining revenues from the SH 71 Express Project must be used to reimburse TxDOT for up to $65.0 million of the costs of the SH 71 Express Project (the TxDOT Reimbursement Amount), plus interest thereon at 3.62% per annum.

The SH 71 Agreement obligates the Authority to repay the TxDOT Reimbursement Amount solely from one-half of the net revenues of the SH 71 Express Project over a 35-year term. The first payment is due on the first anniversary of substantial completion of the SH 71 Express Project and continuing every year thereafter for a total of 35 years or until the TxDOT Reimbursement Amount and all accrued interest is paid. The SH 71 Express Project was substantially completed on March 8, 2017, and, accordingly, the first payment payable by the Authority to TxDOT under the SH 71 Agreement was due on March 8, 2018. In the event any annual payment is not sufficient to pay for all accrued interest due, the unpaid amount of accrued interest is added to the TxDOT Reimbursement Amount.

Under the SH 71 Agreement, TxDOT is obligated to operate and maintain all other aspects of the SH 71 Express Project, including but not limited to, the general purpose lanes and the FM 973 realigned intersection with SH 71.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017, the toll lanes of the SH 71 Express Project were operational and the Authority recorded a capital contribution of $96.0 million and a note payable to TxDOT of $65.0 million; however, payments made by the Authority in respect of the TxDOT Reimbursement Amount are paid as, and constitute, Operating Expenses under the terms of the Authority's bond indenture securing its outstanding toll revenue obligations. During fiscal year 2019 and 2018, the Authority made debt service payments on the TxDOT Reimbursement Amount of approximately $4.0 million and $3.5 million, respectively in principal and interest.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amount was approximately $60.7 million and $62.3 million, respectively.

2016 SHF SH 45SW Loan: In October 2016, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement (the SHF SH 45SW Loan Agreement) with TxDOT, pursuant to which the Authority is authorized to borrow an amount not to exceed $60 million to pay eligible project costs of the SH 45 Southwest Project. Interest on amounts borrowed under the SHF SH 45SW Loan Agreement (i) will accrete at 4% per annum, compounding semiannually on each January 1 and July 1, until the January 1 or July 1 which is six months prior to the initial interest payment date, and (ii) is payable on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on July 1, 2022. Principal installment payments are due on amounts borrowed under the SHF SH 45SW Loan Agreement on each January 1, commencing on the January 1, 2027, in the amounts set forth therein. Amounts borrowed under the SHF SH 45SW Loan Agreement will bear interest at 4% per annum and the final maturity date thereof is January 1, 2049. The Authority may defer up to 25% of the principal and interest due on any principal or interest payment date, not to exceed two years and not past the final maturity date. The net revenues from the SH 45 Southwest Project have been pledged as collateral for amounts borrowed under the SHF SH 45SW Loan Agreement.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal was approximately $57.4 million and $22.1 million, respectively, under the SHF SH 45SW Loan Agreement.

Regions 2017 MoPac Note: In December 2017, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement with a bank for an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $24,990,900 (the MoPac Note). The MoPac Note bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.44% per annum and matures on December 1, 2021. The MoPac Note requires monthly interest payments on the outstanding balance starting January 1, 2018. The net revenues from the MoPac Improvement Project have been pledged as collateral for the MoPac Note.

Proceeds from the MoPac Note are to be used to pay (i) expenses of studying the cost, design, engineering and feasibility of the MoPac Improvement Project; (ii) the costs of construction of the MoPac Improvement Project (iii) the acquisition of the right-of-way other interest in the real property; (iv) expenses associated with securing the MoPac Note and (v) the reimbursement to the Authority of costs attributable to certain preliminary cost and feasibility and other expenses relating to the preparation of financing of the MoPac Improvement Project incurred prior to the execution of the MoPac Note.

During fiscal year 2019 and 2018, the Authority borrowed approximately $7.9 million and $17.0 million, respectively to be used for the MoPac Improvement Project. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the outstanding principal amounts of the MoPac Note was $24,990,900 and $17,000,000, respectively.

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

2019 TIFIA Bond: In March 2019, the Authority entered into a secured loan agreement (the 2019 TIFIA Loan Agreement) with the United States Department of Transportation, pursuant to which the Authority is authorized to borrow an amount not to exceed $46,940,400 to pay eligible project costs of the 290E Phase III Project. The Authority's obligation to repay amounts borrowed under the 2019 TIFIA Loan Agreement is evidenced by the 2019 TIFIA Bond. The 2019 TIFIA Bond bears interest at 2.96% per annum and the final maturity date thereof will be the earlier of (i) the date this is 35 years from the date of substantial completion of the 290E Phase III Project and (ii) January 1, 2054. Payments of principal and interest due on the 2019 TIFIA Bond are payable in the amounts set forth in the 2019 TIFIA Loan Agreement on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on the earlier of (i) January 1, 2025 and (ii) the semiannual payment date on (or immediately preceding) the fifth anniversary of the date of substantial completion of the 290E Phase III Project.

The Authority has received loan proceeds of approximately $50,000 during fiscal year 2019 under the 2019 TIFIA Loan Agreement. As of June 30, 2019, the 2019 TIFIA Bond had an outstanding balance of $50,000 with accreted interest of $414.

Future payments on debt obligations: Future payments of principal and interest on the Authority's bonds and notes described in this Note 4 (based on the scheduled payments) as of June 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Current Interest Bonds		Capital Appreciation Bonds		Notes Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 14,460,000	$ 51,317,850	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2021	15,965,000	50,544,700	-	404,551	24,990,900	2,749,534
2022	64,125,000	49,750,800	480,449	404,551	-	2,749,534
2023	19,710,000	48,850,050	1,868,357	1,861,643	-	2,749,534
2024	21,840,000	47,864,550	3,346,476	3,878,525	-	2,749,534
2025-2029	117,920,000	224,164,750	20,347,281	44,497,719	10,689,081	13,522,340
2030-2034	200,750,000	187,363,250	10,901,927	45,788,073	68,338,644	11,606,688
2035-2039	259,095,000	133,944,613	6,944,287	46,905,713	85,711,290	9,398,282
2040-2044	294,425,000	67,602,375	1,110,879	9,914,121	107,670,044	6,470,222
2045-2049	123,525,000	7,129,000	-	-	69,511,196	2,905,516
	$ 1,131,815,000	$ 868,531,938	$ 44,999,656	$ 153,654,896	$ 366,911,155	$ 54,901,184

Note 4. Notes and Bonds Payable (Continued)

	Total Debt Service	
	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 14,460,000	$ 51,317,850
2021	40,955,900	53,698,785
2022	64,605,449	52,904,885
2023	21,578,357	53,461,227
2024	25,186,476	54,492,609
2025-2029	148,956,362	282,184,809
2030-2034	279,990,571	244,758,011
2035-2039	351,750,577	190,248,608
2040-2044	403,205,923	83,986,718
2045-2049	193,036,196	10,034,516
Total	1,543,725,811	$ 1,077,088,018
SH 71E Obligation	60,728,211	
2015 Series C, D & E -Accretion	11,919,921	
Accreted interest - CABs	41,448,502	
	114,096,634	
	$ 1,657,822,445	

As described above, the Series 2010 CABs and the Series 2011 CABs were issued as capital appreciation bonds. The accreted interest on the Series 2010 CABs and 2011 CABS are reflected on the Statement of Net Position as additional principal and is reflected in the interest column in this table in the amount of $41,448,502. Additionally, the 2015C TIFIA Bond, 2015D SHF Bond and the 2015E SIB Bond also included accreted interest reflected on the Statement of Net Position as additional principal and is reflected in the interest column in this table.

Note 5. Deferred Outflow and Inflow of Resources

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position*, the Authority has classified the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the defeased debt as a deferred outflow of resources. The deferred outflow of resources is amortized over the term of the defeased bonds and recognized as a component of interest expense annually. The Authority has also deferred outflows and inflows of resources for certain pension related items in accordance with applicable pension standards as noted under Note 7.

The Authority's deferred outflow of resources balance is composed of the following:

	June 30	
	2019	2018
Deferred outflows from bond refundings	$ 106,495,597	$ 107,766,160
Pension-related amounts:		
Employer pension contribution	274,688	245,788
Difference in pension investment assumption	533,183	(25,643)
Experience changes	52,701	28,161
Assumption changes	35,661	42,090
	$ 107,391,830	$ 108,056,556

Note 5. Deferred Outflow and Inflow of Resources (Continued)

The Authority's deferred inflow of resources balance is composed of the following:

	June 30	
	2019	2018
Pension-related amounts:		
Experience changes	$ 235,911	$ 278,184

Note 6. Risk Management

In conjunction with its normal operations, the Authority is exposed to various risks related to the damage or destruction of its assets from both natural and man-made occurrences; tort/liability claims; errors and omissions claims; and professional liability claims. As a result of these exposures, the Authority carries insurance with a governmental risk pool under an "all risks" policy. All categories of insurance coverage in place were either maintained at current levels or increased as to overall limits of coverage and reduction of self-retained risk so as to reduce the overall exposure of risk to the Authority. There were no settlements in excess of insurance coverage during fiscal years 2019 and 2018.

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan

Plan description: The Authority participates in Texas County and District Retirement System (TCDRS). TCDRS is a statewide, agent multiple-employer, public employee retirement system. TCDRS is a nonprofit public trust providing pension, disability and death benefits for the eligible employees of participating counties and districts. TCDRS was established by legislative act in 1967 under authority of Article XVI of the Texas Constitution. The TCDRS Act (Subtitle F, Title 8, Texas Government Code) is the basis for TCDRS administration. TCDRS issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That annual report may be downloaded at http://www.tcdrs.com.

Benefits provided: Effective the date of participation, the Authority provides retirement, disability and death benefits. A percentage of each employee's paycheck is deposited into his or her TCDRS account. That percentage has been set by the Authority at 7% and has elected a matching rate of $2 to $1. The employee's savings grow at a rate of 7%, compounded annually. At retirement, the employee's account balance is combined with the Authority's matching and converted into a lifetime monthly benefit. Employees receive a month of service time for each month that they make a deposit into their account. The amount of service an employee needs to earn a future benefit is called the vesting requirement. When an employee is vested, he or she has the right to a monthly benefit, which includes the employer matching contribution, at age 60 or older.

The Authority adopted a 10 year/Age 60 Retirement Eligibility described in Section 844.207 of the TCDRS Act, under which: (a) any TCDRS member who has 10 or more years of service credit with the District and other subdivisions that have adopted the provisions of Section 844.207 or 844.210, is a vested member and shall have the right to retire and receive a service retirement annuity after attaining age 60, unless the optional 8 year/age 60 Retirement Eligibility and/or Optional Rule 75 Retirement Eligibility is adopted, as allowed by the plan. The Authority has adopted both the Optional 8 year/Age 60 Retirement Eligibility, which allows an 8-year service eligibility requirement for vesting, service, and disability retirement; and Optional Rule 75, which allows the member to have the right to retire and receive service retirement annuity when years of such credited service added to his or her years of attained age equal or exceed 75.

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

Any TCDRS member who is a vested member may terminate employment with all participating subdivisions prior to attaining age 60, and remain eligible to retire and receive a service retirement annuity after attaining age 60 provided his or her membership is not terminated other than by retirement.

Any TCDRS member who is a vested member under Section 844.207(d) may retire and receive a disability retirement annuity if he or she is certified as disabled, as defined by the plan.

Any TCDRS member who has four or more years of service credit with the District and other subdivisions is eligible for purposes of the Survivor Annuity Death Benefit.

Retirees elect to receive their lifetime benefit by choosing one of seven actuarially equivalent payment options. Prior service gives employees monetary credit for time worked for an eligible organization before it joined the system. Buybacks allow current employees to re-establish a closed TCDRS account from previous service with an employer. Partial lump sum payments at retirement allow employees to withdraw part of their TCDRS account balance as a lump sum at retirement with a reduced monthly benefit. In addition, the Authority may choose to adopt a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for its retirees. This adjusts retiree benefits to restore purchasing power lost due to the effects of inflation.

Employees covered by benefit terms: The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of the valuation date December 31:

	2018	2017
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3	2
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits	12	14
Active employees	28	25
Total	43	41

Contributions: Plan members and the Authority are required to contribute at a rate set by statute. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Authority are established and may be amended. For 2019 and 2018, the contribution rate for the plan members was 7% of gross pay. The Authority pays a matching portion to the pension plan totaling 14% of gross pay for 2019 and 2018, which totaled $513,016 and $475,880, respectively.

Net pension asset: The Authority’s net pension asset was measured as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions: The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability as of December 31, 2018 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2016, except where required to be different by GASB Statement No. 68.

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 and 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	2018	2017
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases (including inflation plus average merit of 1.6% and productivity of 0.5% for 2018 and 2017)	4.85%	4.85%
Investment rate of return	8.0%	8.1%

Mortality rates were based on the following.

Depositing members: For the December 31, 2018 and 2017 valuation, 90% of the RP-2014 Active Employee Mortality Table for males and 90% of the RP-2014 Active Employee Mortality Table for females, projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

Service retirees, beneficiaries and nondepositing members: For the December 31, 2018 valuation, 130% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 110% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

For the December 31, 2017 valuation, 110% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 110% of the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

Disabled retirees: For the December 31, 2018 and 2017 valuation, 130% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for males and 115% of the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality Table for females, both projected with 110% of the MP-2014 Ultimate scale after 2014.

Long-term rate of return on assets: The long-term expected rate of return on TCDRS assets is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns, and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions and information shown below are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant. The valuation assumption for long-term expected return is re-assessed at a minimum of every four years, and is set based on a 30-year time horizon; the most recent analysis was performed in 2017.

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

The capital market assumptions and information shown below are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant based on December 31, 2018, information for a seven- to 10-year time horizon.

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation (1)	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected Minus Inflation) (2)
United States Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	10.5%	5.40%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity and Venture Capital Index (3)	18.0%	8.40%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	2.5%	5.70%
International Equities—Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	10.0%	5.40%
International Equities—Emerging	MSCI EM Standard (net) index	7.0%	5.90%
Investment—Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.0%	1.60%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	12.0%	4.39%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	11.0%	7.95%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Index (4)	2.0%	7.20%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index plus 33% FRSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.0%	4.15%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	3.0%	5.35%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index (5)	6.0%	6.30%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. Fund of Funds Composite Index	13.0%	3.90%

The capital market assumptions and information shown below are provided by TCDRS' investment consultant based on December 31, 2017, information for a seven- to 10-year time horizon.

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation (1)	Geometric Real Rate of Return (Expected Minus Inflation) (2)
United States Equities	Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index	11.5%	4.55%
Private Equity	Cambridge Associates Global Private Equity and Venture Capital Index (3)	16.0%	7.55%
Global Equities	MSCI World (net) Index	1.5%	4.85%
International Equities—Developed	MSCI World Ex USA (net)	11.0%	4.55%
International Equities—Emerging	MSCI EM Standard (net) index	8.0%	5.55%
Investment—Grade Bonds	Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	3.0%	0.75%
Strategic Credit	FTSE High-Yield Cash-Pay Capped Index	8.0%	4.12%
Direct Lending	S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index	10.0%	8.06%
Distressed Debt	Cambridge Associates Distressed Index (4)	2.0%	6.30%
REIT Equities	67% FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index plus 33% FRSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Real Estate Index	2.0%	4.05%
Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)	Alerian MLP Index	3.0%	6.00%
Private Real Estate Partnerships	Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index (5)	6.0%	6.25%
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research, Inc. Fund of Funds Composite Index	18.0%	4.10%

(1) Target asset allocation adopted at the April 2019 and 2018 TCDRS Board meetings.

(2) Geometric real rates of return in addition to assumed inflation of 1.7% and 1.95%, respectively, per investment consultant's 2019 and 2018 capital market assumptions.

(3) Includes vintage years 2006-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

(4) Includes vintage years 2005-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

(5) Includes vintage years 2007-present of Quarter Pooled Horizon IRRs.

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.1% for both December 31, 2018 and 2017. In order to determine the discount rate to be used by the employer, the TCDRS used an alternative method to determine the sufficiency of the fiduciary net position in all future years. The alternative method reflects the funding requirements under the employer's funding policy and the legal requirements under the TCDRS Act.

(1) TCDRS has a funding policy where the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability shall be amortized as a level percent of pay over 20-year closed layered periods.

(2) Under the TCDRS Act, the employer is legally required to make the contribution specified in the funding policy.

(3) The employer's assets are projected to exceed its accrued liabilities in 20 years or less. When this point is reached, the employer is still required to contribute at least the normal cost.

(4) Any increased cost due to the adoption of a COLA is required to be funded over a period of 15 years, if applicable.

Changes in net pension liability (asset): Based on the above, the projected fiduciary net position is determined to be sufficient compared to projected benefit payments. Based on the expected level of cash flows and investment returns to the system, the fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability is projected to increase from its current level in future years.

Since the projected fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay projected benefit payments in all future years, the discount rate for purposes of calculating the total pension liability and net pension liability of the Authority is equal to the long-term assumed rate of return on investments. This long-term assumed rate of return should be net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses for GASB Statement No. 68 purposes. Therefore, the system has used a discount rate of 8.1%. This rate reflects the long-term assumed rate of return on assets for funding purposes of 8.0%, net of all expenses, increased by 0.1% to be gross of administrative expenses.

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) 2019

	Increase (Decrease)		
Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)	**Total Pension Liability (a)**	**Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)**
Balances as of June 30, 2018	$ 6,803,849	$ 7,630,246	$ (826,397)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	623,080	-	623,080
Interest on total pension liability (1)	599,756	-	599,756
Effect of plan changes (2)	-	-	-
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	32,484	-	32,484
Refund of contributions	(286)	(286)	-
Benefit payments	(44,123)	(44,123)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(6,579)	6,579
Member contributions	-	242,056	(242,056)
Net investment income	-	(134,521)	134,521
Employer contributions	-	484,115	(484,115)
Other (3)	-	21,078	(21,078)
Balances as of June 30, 2019	$ 8,014,760	$ 8,191,986	$ (177,226)

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) 2018

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Increase (Decrease) Total Pension Liability (a)	Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances as of June 30, 2017	$ 5,719,320	$ 6,074,459	$ (355,139)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	621,685	-	621,685
Interest on total pension liability (1)	512,318	-	512,318
Effect of plan changes (2)	-	-	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	(34,008)	-	(34,008)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	15,820	-	15,820
Refund of contributions	(16,897)	(16,897)	-
Benefit payments	(14,389)	(14,389)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(5,074)	5,074
Member contributions	-	228,848	(228,848)
Net investment income	-	897,084	(897,084)
Employer contributions	-	457,484	(457,484)
Other (3)	-	8,731	(8,731)
Balances as of June 30, 2018	$ 6,803,849	$ 7,630,246	$ (826,397)

(1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.

(2) Reflects new annuity purchase rates applicable to all TCDRS employees effective January 1, 2019.

(3) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

Sensitivity analysis: The following presents the net pension asset/liability of the Authority, calculated using the discount rate of 8.1%, as well as what the net pension asset/liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1%age point lower (7.1%) or 1%age point higher (9.1%) than the current rate.

June 30, 2019	1.0% Decrease 7.1%	Current Discount Rate 8.1%	1.0% Increase 9.1%
Total pension liability	$ 9,016,714	$ 8,014,760	$ 7,162,077
Fiduciary net position	8,191,226	8,191,986	8,191,226
Net pension liability (asset)	825,488	(177,226)	(1,029,149)

June 30, 2018	1.0% Decrease 7.1%	Current Discount Rate 8.1%	1.0% Increase 9.1%
Total pension liability	$ 7,670,245	$ 6,803,849	$ 6,068,401
Fiduciary net position	7,630,246	7,630,246	7,630,246
Net pension liability (asset)	39,999	(826,397)	(1,561,845)

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separate issued TCDRS report.

Pension expense: the Authority recognized the following pension related expense (income):

Pension Expense (Income)	June 30 2019	June 30 2018
Service cost	$ 623,080	$ 621,685
Interest on total pension liability (1)	599,756	512,318
Effect of plan changes	-	-
Administrative expenses	6,579	5,074
Member contributions	(242,056)	(228,848)
Expected investment return net of investment expenses	(645,638)	(518,128)
Recognition of deferred inflows/outflows of resources:		
Recognition of economic/demographic gains or losses	(34,329)	(37,577)
Recognition of assumption changes or inputs	6,429	6,429
Recognition of investment gains or losses	221,333	65,301
Other (2)	(21,078)	(8,731)
Pension expense	$ 514,076	$ 417,523

(1) Reflects the change in the liability due to the time value of money. TCDRS does not charge fees or interest.

(2) Relates to allocation of system-wide items.

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources: the deferred inflows and outflows of resources are as follows:

Deferred Inflows/ Outflows of Resources	June 30, 2019 Deferred Inflows of Resources	June 30, 2019 Deferred Outflows of Resources	June 30, 2018 Deferred Inflows of Resources	June 30, 2018 Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 235,911	$ 52,701	$ 278,184	$ 28,161
Changes of assumptions	-	35,661	-	42,090
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	-	533,183	-	(25,643)
Contributions made subsequent to measurement date	-	274,688	-	245,788
	$ 235,911	$ 896,233	$ 278,184	$ 290,396

Note 7. Employee Retirement Plan (Continued)

Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date are eligible employer contributions made from January 1, 2019, through June 30, 2019. Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, excluding contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years ending June 30:	
2020	177,284
2021	63,829
2022	52,341
2023	128,131
2024	(27,900)
Thereafter	(8,051)
	$ 385,634

The remaining balance to be recognized in future years (and included in the thereafter category), if any, will be impacted by additional future deferred inflows and outflows of resources.

Schedule of Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

	Original Amount	Date Established	Original Recognition Period	Amount Recognized in 6/30/19 Expenses (1)	Balance of Deferred Inflows 6/30/2019	Balance of Deferred Outflows 6/30/2019
Investment (gains) losses	$ 780,159	12/31/2018	5 years	$ 156,032	$ -	$ 624,127
Investment (gains) losses	(378,957)	12/31/2017	5 years	(75,791)	(227,374)	-
Investment (gains) losses	57,439	12/31/2016	5 years	11,488	-	22,976
Investment (gains) losses	567,272	12/31/2015	5 years	113,454	-	113,454
Investment (gains) losses	80,751	12/31/2014	5 years	16,150	-	-
Economic/demographic (gains) or losses	32,484	12/31/2018	10 years	3,248	-	29,236
Economic/demographic (gains) or losses	(34,008)	12/31/2017	9 years	(3,779)	(26,450)	-
Economic/demographic (gains) or losses	(152,926)	12/31/2016	9 years	(16,992)	(101,950)	-
Economic/demographic (gains) or losses	(193,519)	12/31/2015	9 years	(21,502)	(107,511)	-
Economic/demographic (gains) or losses	46,958	12/31/2014	10 years	4,696	-	23,465
Assumption changes or inputs	15,820	12/31/2017	9 years	1,758	-	12,305
Assumption changes or inputs	42,041	12/31/2015	9 years	4,671	-	23,356

(1) Investment (gains)/losses are recognized in pension expense over a period of five years; economic/demographic (gain)/losses and assumption changes or inputs are recognized over the average remaining service life for all active, inactive and retired members.

Note 8. Disaggregation of Receivable and Payable Balances

Due from other governments are comprised of current intergovernmental receivables and amounts due from other Texas tolling authorities related to toll tag transactions on the Authority's toll roads. The Authority does not issue toll tags; however, the Authority has contracted with TxDOT and other tolling entities located both within and outside the State of Texas to handle customer service and operations related to the toll tag transactions at June 30, 2019 and 2018. Accounts payable balances are comprised of 100% current payables to contractors and vendors at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the receivable from TxDOT comprises approximately 51% and 19%, respectively, and the total balances are as follows:

	June 30	
	2019	**2018**
TxDOT	$ 6,242,909	$ 845,325
Other governments	6,103,080	3,491,582
Total	$ 12,345,989	$ 4,336,907

Note 9. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Commitments: In May 2014, the Authority entered into a 10-year lease agreement for office space which was amended in April 2019. The aggregate future minimum lease payments under the new lease are as follows:

Years ending December 31:	
2020	487,878
2021	503,162
2022	518,552
2023	453,784
	$ 1,963,376

The Authority's rental expense for fiscal year 2019 and 2018 totaled $591,991 and $527,968, respectively, which includes common area maintenance and property taxes.

The Authority has a capital improvement program for roadway construction projects extending into future years. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority has a capital budget of approximately $2.035 billion and $1.198 billion, respectively, for future toll projects, which may or may not materialize. Including the 183 South Project and the 290 E Phase III Project which are the most significant ongoing projects, the Authority's contractual commitments related to its capital improvement plan are approximately $242.0 million and $464.0 million, respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. All contracts contain a termination for convenience clause in which such contracts may be terminated, in whole or in part, for the convenience of the Authority.

Note 9. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Continued)

CAMPO Interlocal Agreement: Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) is the designated metropolitan planning organization for Central Texas. As part of the designated planning organization, CAMPO received approximately $136 million in grant funds of which $130 million was allocated to the MoPac Improvement Project. The funding received was made available for transportation projects in the Austin area. As part of the construction of the MoPac Improvement Project, the Authority executed an agreement with CAMPO. The executed agreement calls for the sharing of surplus revenue generated from the MoPac Improvement Project by setting up a Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) account. The RIF account was created upon execution of the agreement with CAMPO. On September 1, 2017, the Authority made the initial deposit and made a second deposit on September 1, 2018, each in the amount of $2 million into the RIF account from the surplus revenue from the MoPac Improvement Project. The amounts placed in the RIF account in accordance with the agreement are to be used to fund other CAMPO identified transportation projects in the region. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority has a payable RIF balance of $4,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively, which will be deposited into the RIF account. The remaining commitment to the RIF account is dependent upon there being surplus revenue of the MoPac Improvement Project in the future such that the remaining amount payable to the RIF account pursuant to the CAMPO agreement of $228 million, may be paid through fiscal year 2041.

Litigation: As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority is involved in various contract disputes on its construction projects. Based on the status of the claims and the information available, the Authority believes that a liability has not been incurred as of the date of the financial statements. The Authority believes it has substantial defenses against these claims and the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on its financial statements.

Note 10. Authority's Tolling System Disclosure

During fiscal year 2018 and 2019, the Authority had non-Tolling System assets generating revenue (the MoPac Improvement Project) and non-Tolling System assets under construction (the SH 45 Southwest Project). For fiscal year 2019 and 2018, activity of the MoPac Improvement Project consisted of approximately 12.6 million and 7.4 million transactions, respectively, and approximately $17.5 million and $8.5 million in revenue, respectively. There was approximately $19,000 in activity for the SH 45 Southwest Project for the periods presented because such project was not fully opened to tolled traffic until after June 30, 2019.

Governments that report enterprise funds or that use enterprise fund accounting and reporting standards to report their activities are required to present segment information for defined activities in the notes to the financial statements. For purposes of this disclosure, a segment is an identifiable activity reported as or within an enterprise fund or an other stand-alone entity for which one or more revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt instruments outstanding with a revenue pledge to support that debt. In addition, the activities, revenue, expenses, gains and losses, assets and liabilities are required to be accounted for separately. The requirement for separate accounting for the Authority's Tolling System is also imposed by the bond indenture. A segment has a specific identifiable revenue stream pledged in support of revenue bonds or other revenue backed debt and has related expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities that can be identified.

Note 10. Authority's Tolling System Disclosure (Continued)

The following condensed financial information for the Authority's Tolling System activities are presented below:

Statement of Net Position

Assets and Deferred Outflows	June 30 2019	June 30 2018
Current assets	$ 195,283,863	$ 75,898,630
Restricted assets	342,618,197	300,624,180
Pension asset	177,226	826,397
Capital assets	1,466,379,876	1,378,573,371
Total assets	2,004,459,162	1,755,922,578
Deferred outflows of resources	107,391,830	108,056,556
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 2,111,850,992	$ 1,863,979,134
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows		
Current liabilities	$ 61,319,458	$ 81,222,707
Noncurrent liabilities	1,652,181,761	1,394,919,854
Total liabilities	1,713,501,219	1,476,142,561
Deferred inflows of resources	235,911	278,184
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,713,737,130	1,476,420,745
Net position:		
Total net position	398,113,862	387,558,389
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 2,111,850,992	$ 1,863,979,134

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	June 30 2019	June 30 2018
Operating revenues	$ 90,792,518	$ 84,756,778
Operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization	52,366,847	49,738,897
Operating income	38,425,671	35,017,881
Total net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(32,802,597)	(31,363,082)
Change in net position—before capital grants and contributions	5,623,074	3,654,799
Capital grants and contributions, net of TxDOT adjustment	4,932,399	(14,289,985)
Change in net position	10,555,473	(10,635,186)
Total net position at beginning of year	387,558,389	398,193,575
Total net position at end of year	$ 398,113,862	$ 387,558,389

Note 10. Authority's Tolling System Disclosure (Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

	June 30	
	2019	**2018**
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	$ 65,414,912	$ 57,417,921
Net cash flows provided by capital and related financing activities	70,159,337	(186,251,682)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(81,822,444)	87,012,957
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	53,751,805	(41,820,804)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	159,439,970	201,260,774
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 213,191,775	$ 159,439,970

Note 11. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through October 8, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Required Supplementary Information—Pension Plan
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Assets and Related Ratios
As of Years Ended June 30

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability:					
Service cost	$ 623,080	$ 621,685	$ 636,083	$ 474,778	$ 461,237
Interest on total pension liability	599,756	512,318	417,633	361,003	295,209
Effect of plan changes	-	-		(33,691)	-
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	32,484	(34,008)		42,041	-
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	-	15,820	(152,926)	(193,519)	46,943
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(44,409)	(31,286)	(51,685)	(2,211)	-
Net change in total pension liability	1,210,911	1,084,529	849,105	648,401	803,389
Total pension liability at beginning of year	6,803,849	5,719,320	4,870,215	4,221,814	3,418,425
Total pension liability at end of year (a)	8,014,760	6,803,849	5,719,320	4,870,215	4,221,814
Fiduciary net position:					
Employer contributions	484,115	457,484	422,157	361,493	327,807
Member contributions	242,056	228,848	211,078	180,742	163,979
Investment income net of investment expense	(134,521)	897,084	378,134	(162,009)	261,626
Benefit payments/refunds of contributions	(44,409)	(31,286)	(51,685)	(2,211)	-
Administrative expenses	(6,579)	(5,074)	(4,111)	(3,541)	(3,345)
Other	21,078	8,731	46,648	1,713	(242)
Net change in fiduciary net position	561,740	1,555,787	1,002,221	376,187	749,825
Fiduciary net position at beginning of year	7,630,246	6,074,459	5,072,238	4,696,051	3,946,226
Fiduciary net position at end of year (b)	8,191,986	7,630,246	6,074,459	5,072,238	4,696,051
Net pension asset at end of year = (a) - (b)	$ (177,226)	$ (826,397)	$ (355,139)	$ (202,023)	$ (474,237)
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	102.21%	112.15%	106.21%	104.15%	111.23%
Pensionable covered payroll	$ 3,457,946	$ 3,269,251	$ 3,015,395	$ 2,582,032	$ 2,342,556
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(5.13%)	(25.28%)	(11.78%)	(7.82%)	(20.24%)

The Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Assets and related Ratio disclosure is required for 10 years. The schedule noted above is only for the years which the new GASB Statements have been implemented.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Required Supplementary Information—Pension Plan (Continued)
Schedule of Employer Contributions
As of June 30,

Year Ending	Actuarially Determined Contribution (1)	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll (2)	Actual Contribution as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2010	$ 208,394	$ 224,770	$ (16,376)	$ 1,605,503	14.0%
2011	212,249	235,472	(23,223)	1,623,942	14.5%
2012	248,565	270,179	(21,614)	1,863,303	14.5%
2013	251,978	286,786	(34,808)	2,048,602	14.0%
2014	261,182	304,447	(43,265)	2,174,701	14.0%
2015	284,621	327,807	(43,186)	2,341,479	14.0%
2016	302,614	339,408	(36,794)	2,424,343	14.0%
2017	341,041	446,675	(105,634)	3,190,536	14.0%
2018	383,156	475,880	(92,724)	3,399,143	14.0%
2019	402,505	513,015	(110,510)	3,664,393	14.0%

(1) TCDRS calculates actuarially determined contributions on a calendar year basis. GASB No. 68 indicates the Authority should report contribution amounts on a fiscal year basis.

(2) Payroll is calculated based on contributions as reported for the fiscal year to TCDRS.

Actuarial methods and assumptions used: Following are the key assumptions and methods used in determining the actuarially determined contribution:

Valuation Timing	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which the contributions are reported.
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual entry age normal cost method, as required by GASB Statement No. 68, used for GASB calculations. A slightly different version of the entry age normal cost method is used for the funding actuarial valuation.
Asset Valuation Method	
Smoothing period	5 years
Recognition method	Non-asymptotic
Corridor	None
Economic Assumptions	
Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	4.85% (made up of 2.75% inflation and 0.5% productivity increase assumptions) and a merit, promotion and longevity component that on average approximates 1.6% per year for a career employee.
Investment rate of return	8.1%
COLAs	COLAs for the Authority are not considered to be substantively automatic under GASB Statement No. 68. Therefore, no assumption for future cost-of-living adjustments is included in the GASB calculations. No assumption for future cost-of-living adjustments is included in the funding valuation.

Demographic assumptions—related to December 31, 2018 valuation:

Annual Rates of Service Retirement*

Retirement Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
40-44	4.5%	4.5%	62	20%	20%
45-49	9	9	63	15	15
50	10	10	64	15	15
51	9	9	65	25	25
52	9	9	66	25	25
53	9	9	67	22	22
54	10	10	68	20	20
55	10	10	69	20	20
56	10	10	70	22	22
57	10	10	71	22	22
58	12	12	72	22	22
59	12	12	73	22	22
60	12	12	74 **	22	22
61	12	12			

* Deferred members are assumed to retire (100% probability) at the later of: a) age 60 b) earliest retirement eligibility.

** For all eligible members ages 75 and later, retirement is assumed to occur immediately.

Other terminations of employment: The rate of assumed future termination from active participation in the plan for reasons other than death, disability or retirement are all set at 0% and the rates do not vary by length of service, entry-age group (age at hire), and sex. No termination after eligibility for retirement is assumed.

Withdrawals: Members who terminate may either elect to leave their account with TCDRS or withdraw their funds. The probability that a member elects a withdrawal varies by length of service and vesting schedule. Rates applied to your plan are shown in table below. For nondepositing members who are not vested, 100% are assumed to elect a withdrawal.

Probability of Withdrawal

Years of Service	Probability	Years of Service	Probability
0	100%	15	40%
1	100	16	38
2	100	17	36
3	100	18	33
4	100	19	30
5	50	20	28
6	49	21	26
7	48	22	24
8	47	23	22
9	46	24	20
10	45	25	18
11	44	26	16
12	43	27	14
13	42	28	12
14	41	29*	10

*Members with more than 29 years of service are not assumed to refund.

Central Texas Regional Mobility Authority

Supplementary Information—Indenture Cash Flow and Debt Service Coverage
June 30, 2019

Toll revenues *		$ 90,747,656
Miscellaneous revenue *		44,862
Interest income available to pay debt service		5,273,584
Total revenues		96,066,102
Less system operating expenses		(21,146,807)
Revenues available for rate covenant and additional bonds tests		74,919,295
Net senior lien debt service	$ 29,085,011	
Net subordinate lien debt service	11,019,963	
Total net debt service	40,104,974	
Debt service coverage ratios for rate covenant and additional bonds test:		
Senior lien obligations	2.58	
Senior and subordinate lien obligations	1.87	
Less system maintenance expenses		(3,082,592)
Revenues available for debt service		71,836,703
Debt service coverage ratios for revenues available for debt service:		
Senior lien obligations	2.47	
Senior and subordinate lien obligations	1.79	
Less total net debt service		(40,104,974)
Less deposits to renewal and replacement fund		-
Less debt service payments on other obligations		-
Annual excess		$ 31,731,729

*Total operating revenue for segment reporting of $90,792,518 consist of toll and miscellaneous revenue.