ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT • FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

State Road and Tollway Authority

A Component Unit of the State of Georgia

Including Independent Auditor's Reports

DOAA
Georgia Department of Audits & Accounts

Greg S. Griffin | State Auditor

State Road and Tollway Authority

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DOAA
Georgia Department
of Audits & Accounts

Greg S. Griffin
State Auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Brian P. Kemp, Governor of Georgia
Members of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia
Members of the Board of Directors of the State Road and Tollway Authority
and
Ms. Jannine Miller, Executive Director

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the State Road and Tollway Authority (Authority), a component unit of the State of Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 17, 2025 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A copy of this report has been filed as a permanent record and made available to the press of the State, as provided for by Official Code of Georgia Annotated section 50-6-24.

Respectfully submitted,

Greg S. Griffin
State Auditor

January 17, 2025

Introduction

The *Management’s Discussion and Analysis* (MD&A) of the State Road and Tollway Authority (“SRTA” or “the Authority”) presents an overview and analysis of the Authority’s financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Comparative data is provided for fiscal year 2023. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Authority’s financial statements, including the notes to the financial statements, which are an integral part of the statements that follow this narrative.

The Authority is a public corporation and body corporate responsible for financing transportation projects and operating toll facilities in the State of Georgia. As of June 30, 2024, the Authority’s proprietary statements consist of the Tolling System Fund, which accounts for tolling activities related to the I-85 Express Lanes, I-85 Extension Express Lanes, I-75 Northwest Corridor Project Express Lanes, and the I-75 South Express Lanes. The Tolling System Fund also includes *tolling* activities related to the State’s Major Mobility Investment Program (MMIP). Future tolling facilities for SR 400 and I-285 Express Lanes (East and West) are under planning as part of that program.

As of June 30, 2024, the Authority’s governmental statements include the general fund activities of the Authority, management of a bond financing program (debt service) and administration of the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB) program.

Financial Highlights

Fiscal year 2024 was a year of continued growth for SRTA, with tolling trips and revenue continuing to outpace projections. As workplace and commuting trends continue to evolve in the Atlanta area, traffic peaks have been observed at a more frequent volume than traditional “rush hour” commutes pre-pandemic. Despite changes in work schedules and commute patterns, SRTA express lanes have continued to be a popular choice for commuters and travelers alike. By the numbers, the fiscal year displayed the increasing popularity of SRTA’s express lanes with over 30 million trips observed. SRTA also continued its long-lasting partnerships with the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) and local governments by continuing to service innovative financing solutions through public-private partnerships and the GTIB program.

- Tolling revenue increased by $14.4 million year-over-year, further demonstrating the increased reliance upon SRTA’s express lanes for drivers around the metro Atlanta area.
- Governmental funds continued to serve their respective purposes, with debt principal on non-tolling road and bridge projects being reduced by $59.0 million during the fiscal year. Payments toward existing non-tolling projects totaled $203.5 million on the I-285 at SR 400 Interchange, I-16 at I-95 Interchange, and I-285/I-20 East Interchange projects. Work also began in fiscal year 2024 on “Transforming State Route 316”, a new non-tolling project, with over $5.0 million in payments being processed for work performed during the fiscal year. The Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB) awarded $5.2 million in grants and $11.7 million in low-interest loans to local governments for transportation projects during the fiscal year. Most of SRTA’s Governmental activities are completed in partnership with the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget, Georgia General Assembly and GDOT through the State’s annual Appropriations Act and funded with intergovernmental revenue.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The financial section of this report includes three parts: (1) management’s discussion and analysis, (2) basic financial statements, and (3) required supplementary information. The Basic Financial Statements consist of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements – Reporting the Authority as a Whole

The Authority is considered a blended component unit of the State of Georgia for financial reporting purposes because of the significance of its legal, operational, and financial relationships with the State. These reporting entity relationships are defined in Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*.

- **Governmental Activities**. The Authority's basic services fall under this activity, including services related to general government, debt service, and the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB). Intergovernmental revenue is the major funding source for these programs.
    - SRTA's governmental funds include a general fund, a special revenue fund for the GTIB program, and a debt service fund.
    - The general fund is utilized mostly to facilitate contractual commitments and payments related to the State's Major Mobility Investment Program (MMIP) on non-tolling projects, along with facilitating other non-tolling Authority business processes related to the GO! Transit Program, SRTA's "Peach Pass Plus" airport parking program, and payments between SRTA and the Atlanta-region Transit Link Authority, which share administrative services. The General fund also houses the administration of the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA), which approves the allocation of state and federal transportation resources in the Atlanta area via the Atlanta Transportation Improvement Program and evaluates all Developments of Regional Impact within its metro Atlanta jurisdiction for their impacts on the surrounding transportation infrastructure. GRTA's appropriated funds were formally transferred to SRTA via the fiscal year 2024 Appropriations Act, House Bill 19 (2023 Legislative Session).
    - The GTIB fund is utilized to facilitate grant and loan activity between SRTA and local governments for transportation projects. SRTA operates the GTIB program and reviews applications from across the state annually for grant and loan funding, contingent upon State appropriations.
    - The debt service fund facilitates debt servicing on non-tolling debt held by SRTA for state road and bridge projects. This fund is financed in cooperation with GDOT via intergovernmental revenues.
- **Business-Type Activities**. The Authority operates tolling activities similar to private-sector businesses by charging fees to customers to recover all or a significant portion of its costs of providing goods and services. Operations falling under business-type activities are primarily funded by toll revenues.
    - SRTA operates a singular proprietary fund, which is known as the Tolling System Fund.
    - The Tolling System Fund accounts for all activity related to SRTA's Managed Lane System: I-85 Express Lanes, I-85 Extension Express Lanes, I-75 Northwest Corridor Project Express Lanes, and I-75 South Express Lanes. Violations revenue, violations processing, tolling capital expenses, and debt servicing activity related to SRTA tolling projects are also accounted for in the Tolling System Fund.

Reconciliation Between Government-Wide and Fund Statements

This report also includes two schedules that reconcile and explain the differences between the amounts reported for the governmental activities on the government-wide statements (full-accrual accounting, long-term focus) with the amounts reported on the governmental fund statements (modified accrual accounting, short-term focus). The schedules are in the Basic Financial Statements – Fund Financial Statements – Governmental Funds section. The following explanations represent some of the reporting differences between the two statements:

- Capital outlays result in capital assets on the government-wide statements but are reported as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements.

- Bond proceeds and arbitrage payable are recorded as long-term debt on the government-wide statements but are listed as current financial resources on the governmental fund statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements located at the end of the Basic Financial Statements section provide additional information essential to a complete understanding of the financial statements. The notes are applicable to both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to this MD&A, the Basic Financial Statements are followed by a section containing required supplementary information which further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. This section of the report includes: (1) information on the Authority's defined benefit pension liability and contributions, and (2) information on the Authority's other postemployment benefit plans (OPEB) and State Employee Assurance Department (SEAD).

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position

State Road and Tollway Authority Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash and Investments	$ 740,361,314	$ 790,678,486	$ 299,602,034	$ 272,654,475	$ 1,039,963,348	$ 1,063,332,961
Receivables	215,320,198	105,060,499	3,317,716	1,095,307	218,637,914	106,155,806
Other Assets	63,970	63,660	960,385	828,482	1,024,355	892,142
Capital Assets	102,384,994	105,046,506	59,166,050	50,545,337	161,551,044	155,591,843
Total Assets	1,058,130,476	1,000,849,151	363,046,185	325,123,601	1,421,176,661	1,325,972,752
Deferred Outflows of Resources	408,248	784,924	4,913,588	10,749,716	5,321,836	11,534,640
Other Liabilities	270,748,250	187,578,586	35,559,841	32,523,736	306,308,091	220,102,322
Long-Term liabilities	460,404,683	516,645,407	445,121,664	452,737,678	905,526,347	969,383,085
Total Liabilities	731,152,933	704,223,993	480,681,505	485,261,414	1,211,834,438	1,189,485,407
Deferred Inflows of Resources	81,875	328,207	985,431	1,815,400	1,067,306	2,143,607
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	102,384,994	105,046,506	24,650,229	23,743,798	127,035,223	128,790,304
Restricted	511,024,349	610,620,710	35,751,358	34,896,655	546,775,707	645,517,365
Unrestricted (deficit)	(286,105,427)	(418,585,341)	(174,108,750)	(209,843,950)	(460,214,177)	(628,429,291)
Total Net Position	$ 327,303,916	$ 297,081,875	$ (113,707,163)	$ (151,203,497)	$ 213,596,753	$ 145,878,378

Total cash and investments decreased by $23.4 million year over year. This is mostly due to the continued spend-down on prefunded governmental activities related to GDOT non-tolling and debt service projects in partnership with GDOT.

Overall, assets increased by $95.2 million. The increase in balance is reflected in the rise of receivables, which increased $112.5 million year-over-year. This growth in receivables is due to the fast-moving pace of non-tolling projects, which are funded with payments from GDOT. In particular, the I-285/I-20 East Interchange project has been completing milestones ahead of its payment schedule, thereby triggering a receivable balance due from GDOT.

Liabilities increased by $22.3 million. This increase in liabilities is also subject to the aforementioned increase in payables due for non-tolling projects, with contracts payable growing by $94.3 million in fiscal year 2024. Governmental Activities intergovernmental payables also increased by $35.5 million due to project requisitions which are to be paid to GDOT on non-tolling projects funded with SRTA-held bond proceeds. On the opposite side of the increase in payables, long-term liabilities decreased by $63.9 million, mostly stemming from $59.0 million in payments on Governmental Bond Principal. Business-Type Activities experienced a more modest decrease in long-term liabilities of $4.6 million, resulting from amortization of bond premiums and the maturation of subscription and lease obligations.

In total, net position increased by $67.7 million in fiscal year 2024.

Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities details the revenue/expense and the change in Net Position for SRTA. A breakdown of this activity and requisite highlights is detailed below.

State Road and Tollway Authority Statement of Activities

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
General Government	$ 95,292,838	$ 21,602,754	$ -	$ -	$ 95,292,838	$ 21,602,754
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU	208,533,204	209,316,667	-	-	208,533,204	209,316,667
Infrastructure Loans and Grants Disbursed	13,123,749	12,999,055	-	-	13,123,749	12,999,055
Interest on Long-Term Debt	21,212,925	24,151,300	-	-	21,212,925	24,151,300
Tolling Operations	-	-	87,530,257	73,375,226	87,530,257	73,375,226
Total Revenues	338,162,716	268,069,776	87,530,257	73,375,226	425,692,973	341,445,002
Expenses:						
General Government	97,876,756	21,665,911	-	-	97,876,756	21,665,911
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU	208,533,204	209,316,667	-	-	208,533,204	209,316,667
Infrastructure Loans and Grants Disbursed	7,631,645	10,163,856	-	-	7,631,645	10,163,856
Interest on Long-Term Debt	23,848,136	5,827,978	-	-	23,848,136	5,827,978
Tolling Operations	-	-	67,525,447	55,874,944	67,525,447	55,874,944
Total Expenses	337,889,741	246,974,412	67,525,447	55,874,944	405,415,188	302,849,356
General Revenues:	29,949,066	25,838,741	17,491,524	14,093,182	47,440,590	39,931,923
Beginning of Year	297,081,875	250,147,770	(151,203,497)	(182,796,961)	145,878,378	67,350,809
End of Year	$ 327,303,916	$ 297,081,875	$ (113,707,163)	$ (151,203,497)	$ 213,596,753	$ 145,878,378

Total program revenues increased by $84.2 million in fiscal year 2024, mainly stemming from the General Government category. This increase is driven by a net increase in receivable due from GDOT related to debt service and project requisitions on SRTA-held bonds on GDOT-led projects. This balance increased $49.5 million in aggregate in fiscal year 2024 due to an increased volume of requisitions drawing from bond proceeds being sent to GDOT, outpacing scheduled debt service payments.

Total expenses increased by $102.6 million in fiscal year 2024. As mentioned above, this is largely the product of a higher level of expense activity related to GDOT project requisitions on GDOT-led projects in comparison to the prior year. Tolling operations also experienced an increase in expense of $11.7 million, mostly related to payments to GDOT to facilitate reimbursement for maintenance activities on SRTA-tolled facilities. This expense totaled $13.4 million in fiscal year 2024.

Management does not believe that Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities are comparable for analytical purposes. While the combined schedules show a total picture of SRTA responsibilities, the two activities should be viewed in their respective parts. This is due to the variety of funding sources and business activity that each side represents accordingly.

Financial Analysis of Business-Type Activities

The following table and highlights below show the results of operations for the last two years.

State Road and Tollway Authority Business Type Activities

	2024	2023
Revenues:		
Toll Revenues	$ 87,489,280	$ 73,077,238
Other	41,693	327,785
Total Revenues	87,530,973	73,405,023
Operating expenses:		
Personal Services	11,945,801	10,683,297
Other	42,501,657	31,802,146
Total Expenses	54,447,458	42,485,443
Nonoperating revenues/(expenses):		
Interest and Investment Revenue	17,553,859	11,900,559
Interest Expense	(13,077,989)	(13,389,501)
Transfers In/(Out)	(63,051)	2,162,826
Total Nonoperating	4,412,819	673,884
Net position - Beginning	(151,203,497)	(182,796,961)
Net position - Ending	$ (113,707,163)	$ (151,203,497)

The Tolling System Fund is the sole business-type activity fund for the Authority. Transactions within this fund capture all tolling-related activities of the authority. Highlights for fiscal year 2024 include:

- Fiscal year 2024 showed a continuation of year-over-year increases in toll revenue, with an increase of $14.4 million. Toll Revenues, as described here, includes revenues collected from both customers and violators.
- Increase in Interest and Investment Revenue of $5.7 million. The increase in interest is a continuation of trends seen across the United States during the fiscal year, with the US federal funds effective rate remaining stable at 5.33 percent throughout much of the year. This is in contrast to fiscal year 2023, which experienced several rate increases throughout the year but experienced a much lower average rate throughout at an average of 3.8 percent.
- Increase in operating expenses of $12.0 million. As mentioned in the Statement of Activities section, SRTA submitted payment to GDOT in the amount of $13.4 million to assist in GDOT's maintenance of express lanes, which was the result of an intergovernmental agreement between GDOT and SRTA. Other expense categories remained relatively flat in fiscal year 2024, with a slight increase in personal services as a result of a statewide pay increase recommended by Governor Brian Kemp, which SRTA adopted.

- Overall, SRTA Tolling activities ended fiscal year 2024 with an operating gain of $33.1 million. This increase continues to show the tolling system's strong toll revenue performance blended with measured expenditure budgeting practices.
- Contributing to the nonoperating expenses were bond and lease interest expenses. As mentioned above, interest and investment income mostly counterbalanced interest expense.
- Adding in nonoperating items, SRTA ended the year with a net gain of $37.5 million in net position.

Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds

The following table and highlights below detail the revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds for the past two fiscal years.

State Road and Tollway Authority Governmental Activities

	2024	2023
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental Revenue	$ 272,556,066	$ 316,392,826
Other	30,067,768	28,001,567
Total Revenues	302,623,834	344,394,393
Operating expenses:		
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU	208,533,204	209,316,667
Debt Service	80,192,925	84,611,300
Infrastructure Loans and Grants Disbursed	7,631,645	10,163,856
Payments to GDOT per Project Requisition	108,491,647	75,875,923
Other	5,348,202	9,499,831
Total Expenses	410,197,623	389,467,577
Nonoperating revenues/(expenses):		
Transfers In/(Out)	63,051	(2,162,826)
Total Nonoperating	63,051	(2,162,826)
Net position - Beginning	677,832,301	725,068,311
Net position - Ending	$ 570,321,563	$ 677,832,301

As stated, SRTA maintains three governmental funds. This includes the general fund, which mostly accounts for intergovernmental activity unrelated to debt service; the GTIB Fund, which accounts for grants and loans to local governments; and the debt service fund, which captures transactions as it relates to debt held by SRTA for GDOT-led State road and bridge projects. Highlights for fiscal year 2024 include:

- Decrease in total revenue of $41.8 million. The majority of this decrease can be attributed to decreases in payment activity related to GDOT non-tolling projects and debt service. GDOT transfers revenue to SRTA to pay contractors on select non-tolling projects and revenue for ongoing debt service payments. SRTA recognizes revenue as being earned once payments have been made.
- Increase in "Other" Revenue is mostly due to increased interest earnings on SRTA bank accounts, along with interest paid by GTIB loan holders. Interest proceeds grew from $27.8 million in fiscal year 2023 to $29.9 million in fiscal year 2024.
- Increase in total expense of $20.7 million.

- While debt service and non-tolling payments decreased slightly year-over-year, Payments to GDOT related to Project Requisitions increased by $33.4 million in fiscal year 2024. These payments are made from SRTA to GDOT to support ongoing GDOT road and bridge project activities funded by bond proceeds held by SRTA.

- Decrease in net position of $107.5 million.
  - As mentioned above, this decrease is consistent with the maturation of projects funded with Series 2020 Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) proceeds. Outflows from said proceeds decrease net position as projects continue to progress.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

State Road and Tollway Authority Capital Assets and Right to Use Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	$ 22,839,218	$ 22,839,218	$ -	$ -	$ 22,839,218	$ 22,839,218
Construction in Progress	2,018,093	20,508,996	41,385,954	27,891,236	43,404,047	48,400,232
Buildings	9,874,840	10,141,009	-	-	9,874,840	10,141,009
Machinery and Equipment	35,655,039	37,971,560	6,278,401	8,259,362	41,933,440	46,230,922
Infrastructure	31,997,804	13,585,723	-	-	31,997,804	13,585,723
Lease Asset	-	-	6,978,125	7,859,573	6,978,125	7,859,573
Subscription Based IT Arrangements	-	-	4,523,570	6,535,166	4,523,570	6,535,166
Total	$ 102,384,994	$ 105,046,506	$ 59,166,050	$ 50,545,337	$ 161,551,044	$ 155,591,843

The Authority's capital assets increased by $6.0 million during the fiscal year. This increase was generated by the continuation of several capital projects in implementation phase at SRTA, while also activating non-tolled infrastructure projects during the fiscal year.

The placement of the Sugarloaf and Town Center Park and Ride Lots into system acceptance contributed to the increase in Governmental Activities infrastructure. In Business-Type Activities, ongoing projects related to the customer back office system, tolling systems integration, and the SR400 express lanes project contributed to continued growth in the Construction in Progress category.

The remaining asset categories experienced little to no change during the fiscal year other than ongoing depreciation costs. Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in *Note 8 – Capital Assets* of the Notes to the Financial Statements section of this report.

Debt Administration

The Authority's GARVEE debt is secured by Federal Highway Grant Revenues and Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenues. The Authority's GRB and GRRB bonds for GDOT-led projects are primarily secured by state motor fuel and transportation trust fund revenue.

At the end of the fiscal year, the Authority had $375.1 million in total outstanding governmental bonded debt and $367.4 million in outstanding business-type bonded debt.

Total governmental activities bonds payable, including premiums, decreased $74.7 million.

The authority also recognized arbitrage payable in fiscal year 2024 at the amount of $19.0 million. This payable is the result of SRTA's investment of tax-exempt Series 2020 GARVEE proceeds generating excess earnings above calculated bond yield. SRTA expects to remit payment for this amount in late 2025.

Total business-type activity bonds, including premium and discount activity, decreased $2.7 million. The small decrease is a result of premium and discount activity, as principal payments on the SRTA Series 2021AB Guaranteed Revenue Bonds do not begin until 2030.

Additional information on the Authority’s long-term debt can be found in *Note 9 – Long-Term Liabilities* of the Notes to the Financial Statements section of this report.

Economic Factors Impacting SRTA

Fiscal year 2024 for SRTA continued to show the growth of the peach pass network and Atlanta’s commuter trends as a whole. While economic concerns mounted throughout the fiscal year, commuters and travelers continued to rely upon SRTA’’s express lane network to get to their destinations. Higher trip counts were also experienced on Georgia’s interstate highways year-over-year, further demonstrating Georgia’s resilient economy. Highlights of the fiscal year include:

- Year-over-year peach pass customer account growth of over 76 thousand accounts.
- Year-over-year toll revenue growth of $14.4 million
- Year-over-year trip growth of 1.8 million

While the uncertain economic outlook in 2025 takes shape, SRTA remains committed to connecting people, jobs, and communities through integrated mobility options and innovative solutions.

Future Initiatives

Partnering with GDOT, SRTA continues to plan for future express Lanes on planned MMIP projects, including the SR 400 Express Lanes and I-285 Express Lanes (East and West). The SR 400 Express Lanes project has moved into the next phase of its delivery schedule with the State Transportation Board selecting a private sector partner in August of 2024, while the I-285 express lanes project began its procurement phase in September 2024. SRTA will continue to work alongside public and private partners across the region to integrate its existing Peach Pass network and associated toll infrastructure with new and planned tolling projects.

Regarding Governmental Activities, SRTA will continue its support of GDOT’s MMIP program and its associated projects through GRB and GARVEE debt servicing and Public-Private Partnership agreements, along with offering unique funding solutions to high-performing and innovative transportation projects across the State using the GTIB program.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority’s finances for all those individuals having an interest in the Authority’s finances. This financial report seeks to demonstrate the Authority’s accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: State Road and Tollway Authority, 245 Peachtree Center Avenue NE, Suite 2200, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 43,022,258	$ 27,407,675	$ 70,429,933
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	220,822,788	272,194,359	493,017,147
Restricted Investments	476,516,268	-	476,516,268
Receivables, Net	244,681	3,314,252	3,558,933
Intergovernmental Receivables	104,252,172	3,464	104,255,636
Loans Receivable, Net - Restricted	2,974,932	-	2,974,932
Inventories	869	200,910	201,779
Total Current Assets	847,833,968	303,120,660	1,150,954,628
Noncurrent Assets:			
Long Term Receivable - GDOT	81,809,035	-	81,809,035
Long Term Loan Receivable, Net - Restricted	26,039,378	-	26,039,378
Net OPEB Asset	63,101	759,475	822,576
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	24,857,311	41,385,954	66,243,265
Capital Assets, Depreciable (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	77,527,683	6,278,401	83,806,084
Right-to-Use Leased Assets, Amortizable (Net of Accumulated Amortization)	-	6,978,125	6,978,125
Right-to-Use Subscription Assets, Amortizable (Net of Accumulated Amortization)	-	4,523,570	4,523,570
Total Noncurrent Assets	210,296,508	59,925,525	270,222,033
Total Assets	1,058,130,476	363,046,185	1,421,176,661
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to Defined Benefit Pension Plan	271,607	3,269,001	3,540,608
Related to Defined Benefit OPEB and SEAD Plans	136,641	1,644,587	1,781,228
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	408,248	4,913,588	5,321,836
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	41,365,196	7,348,146	48,713,342
Accrued Interest Payable	1,563,042	5,910,070	7,473,112
Contracts Payable	135,776,776	-	135,776,776
Funds Held for Others	-	104,525	104,525
Unearned Revenue	92,043,236	22,197,100	114,240,336
Total Current Liabilities	270,748,250	35,559,841	306,308,091
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Net Pension Liability	1,098,147	13,217,062	14,315,209
Net OPEB Liability	57,819	695,897	753,716
Due within one year	55,761,159	6,848,132	62,609,291
Due in more than one year	403,487,558	424,360,573	827,848,131
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	460,404,683	445,121,664	905,526,347
Total Liabilities	731,152,933	480,681,505	1,211,834,438
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to Defined Benefit Pension Plan	6,350	76,429	82,779
Related to Defined Benefit OPEB and SEAD Plans	75,525	909,002	984,527
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	81,875	985,431	1,067,306
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	102,384,994	24,650,229	127,035,223
Restricted for:			
Bond Covenants/Debt Service	3,288,237	34,950,294	38,238,531
Capital and Transportation Projects	409,160,965	-	409,160,965
Loan and Grant Programs	98,508,591	-	98,508,591
Nonexpendable:			
Other Benefits	66,556	801,064	867,620
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(286,105,427)	(174,108,750)	(460,214,177)
Total Net Position	$ 327,303,916	$ (113,707,163)	$ 213,596,753

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Functions/Programs							
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	$ 97,876,756	$ -	$ 1,169,911	$ 94,122,927	$ (2,583,918)	$ -	$ (2,583,918)
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU	208,533,204	-	-	208,533,204	-	-	-
Infrastructure Loans and Grants Disbursed	7,631,645	-	-	13,123,749	5,492,104	-	5,492,104
Interest and Other Charges on Long-Term Debt	23,848,136	-	-	21,212,925	(2,635,211)	-	(2,635,211)
Total Governmental Activities	337,889,741	-	1,169,911	336,992,805	272,975	-	272,975
Business-Type Activities:							
Tolling	67,525,447	87,489,280	40,977	-	-	20,004,810	20,004,810
Total	$ 405,415,188	$ 87,489,280	$ 1,210,888	$ 336,992,805	272,975	20,004,810	20,277,785
General Revenues:							
Unrestricted Investment Income/(Loss)					29,885,150	17,553,859	47,439,009
Other					865	716	1,581
Transfers In					63,051	-	63,051
Transfers Out					-	(63,051)	(63,051)
Total General Revenues					29,949,066	17,491,524	47,440,590
Change in Net Position					30,222,041	37,496,334	67,718,375
Net Position - Beginning of Year					297,081,875	(151,203,497)	145,878,378
Net Position - End of Year					$ 327,303,916	$ (113,707,163)	$ 213,596,753

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	GTIB Fund	Debt Service Fund	Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 40,769,187	$ 2,253,071	$ -	$ 43,022,258
Accounts Receivable, Net	244,681	-	-	244,681
Loans Receivable, Net - Restricted	-	2,974,932	-	2,974,932
Intergovernmental Receivables	104,252,172	-	-	104,252,172
Inventories	869	-	-	869
Restricted Assets:				-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	143,103,661	72,867,848	4,851,279	220,822,788
Investments	476,516,268	-	-	476,516,268
Noncurrent Assets:				-
Loans Receivable, Net - Restricted	-	26,039,378	-	26,039,378
Total Assets	$ 764,886,838	$ 104,135,229	$ 4,851,279	$ 873,873,346
LIABILITIES:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Other Accruals	2,774,022	1,055,173	-	3,829,195
Intergovernmental Payable	37,536,001	-	-	37,536,001
Contracts Payable	135,776,776	-	-	135,776,776
Unearned Revenue	92,043,236	-	-	92,043,236
Total Liabilities	268,130,035	1,055,173	-	269,185,208
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Unavailable Revenue - GSFIC	2,553,426	-	-	2,553,426
Unavailable Revenue - Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU	31,813,149	-	-	31,813,149
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	34,366,575	-	-	34,366,575
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	869	-	-	869
Restricted:				
Loans and Grant Programs & Receivables	-	98,508,591	-	98,508,591
Debt Service	-	-	4,851,279	4,851,279
Capital and Transportation Projects	409,160,965	-	-	409,160,965
Unrestricted				
Assigned	10,713,084	4,571,465	-	15,284,549
Unassigned	42,515,310	-	-	42,515,310
Total Fund Balances	462,390,228	103,080,056	4,851,279	570,321,563
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 764,886,838	$ 104,135,229	$ 4,851,279	$ 873,873,346

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

Total Governmental Fund Balances	$	570,321,563
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Cost of capital assets		191,005,692
Accumulated depreciation		(88,620,698)
Other long-term assets and accounts payable are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		81,809,035
Georgia State Financing and Investment Commission (GSFIC) grants that are not available to pay current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		2,553,426
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU grants that are not available to pay current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		31,813,149
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Long-term liabilities		(459,136,546)
Compensated absences		(112,171)
Net pension and OPEB liabilities/assets		(1,092,865)
Accrued interest payable		(1,563,042)
Deferred inflows of resources are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These deferred inflows of resources consist of pension related experience differences, and assumption changes.		326,373
Net position of governmental activities	$	327,303,916

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	GTIB Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental Income	$ 179,364,086	$ 12,999,055	$ 80,192,925	$ 272,556,066
Interest and Other Investment Income	25,171,454	4,489,488	224,208	29,885,150
Other	57,924	124,694	-	182,618
Total Revenues	204,593,464	17,613,237	80,417,133	302,623,834
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	113,470,048	331,918	37,883	113,839,849
Infrastructure Grants Disbursed	-	7,631,645	-	7,631,645
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU	208,533,204	-	-	208,533,204
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	58,980,000	58,980,000
Interest	-	-	21,212,925	21,212,925
Total Expenditures	322,003,252	7,963,563	80,230,808	410,197,623
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers In	63,051	-	-	63,051
Net Change in Fund Balances	(117,346,737)	9,649,674	186,325	(107,510,738)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	579,736,965	93,430,382	4,664,954	677,832,301
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 462,390,228	$ 103,080,056	$ 4,851,279	$ 570,321,563

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$	(107,510,738)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Total depreciation		(8,070,799)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales and donations, transfers to enterprise funds) is to decrease net position.		5,409,287
Georgia State Financing and Investment Commission (GSFIC) grants reported in the Statement of Activities that are not available to pay current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		2,553,426
Roadway Improvements per GDOT MOU grants reported in the Statement of Activities that are not available to pay current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		31,813,149
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current year, these amounts consist of:		
Bonds Principal Retirement		58,980,000
Debt Service Receivable/Payable (GDOT) Adjustment		49,511,647
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The adjustments for these items are as follows:		
Amortization of Deferral of Gain on Refunding of Bonds		142,389
Amortization of Premium		15,767,766
Accrued interest on debt		405,379
Accrued Arbitrage Liability		(18,950,745)
(Increase) Decrease in Compensated Absences		(4,099)
Net (Increase) Decrease in Pension and OPEB Expense		175,379
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities	$	30,222,041

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

		Tolling System Fund
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	27,407,675
Accounts Receivable, Net		3,314,252
Inventories		200,910
Intergovernmental Receivable		3,464
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		272,194,359
Total Current Assets		303,120,660
Noncurrent Assets:		
Net OPEB Asset		759,475
Capital and Right-to-Use Assets:		
Nondepreciable Capital Assets		41,385,954
Depreciable Capital Assets, net		6,278,401
Right-to-Use Leased Assets, net		6,978,125
Right-to-Use Subscription Assets, net		4,523,570
Total Noncurrent Assets		59,925,525
Total Assets		363,046,185
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Defined Benefit Pension Plan		3,269,001
Related to Defined Benefit OPEB and SEAD Plans		1,644,587
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		4,913,588
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Other Accruals		6,742,873
Intergovermental Payable		605,273
Unearned Revenue		22,197,100
Compensated Absences Payable		854,147
Lease Liability		758,449
Subscription Liability		2,529,258
Funds Held for Others		104,525
Accrued Interest Payable		5,910,070
Bonds premium amortized within one year		2,710,365
Bonds discount amortized within one year		(4,087)
Total Current Liabilities		42,407,973
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Lease Liability		6,804,364
Subscription Liability		842,201
Revenue Bonds Payable		367,380,000
Bonds premium amortized in more than one year		49,363,956
Bonds discount amortized in more than one year		(29,948)
Net OPEB Liability		695,897
Net Pension Liability		13,217,062
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		438,273,532
Total Liabilities		480,681,505
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Defined Benefit Pension Plan		76,429
Related to Defined Benefit OPEB and SEAD Plans		909,002
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		985,431
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		24,650,229
Restricted for:		
Bond Covenants/Debt Service		34,950,294
Other Benefits		801,064
Unrestricted (Deficit)		(174,108,750)
Total Net Position	$	(113,707,163)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Tolling System Fund
Operating Revenues:	
Electronic Tolls	$ 76,568,683
Intergovernmental Revenues	40,977
Violation Administration Fees	10,920,597
Other	716
Total Operating Revenues	87,530,973
Operating Expenses:	
Personal Services	11,945,801
Services and Supplies	3,600,885
Utilities, Rents, Insurance	851,939
Contracts	14,004,595
Software/Telecom	2,628,264
Managed Lane System Maintenance Agreement	13,406,278
Depreciation	4,248,664
Lease Amortization	881,448
Subscription Amortization	2,879,584
Total Operating Expenses	54,447,458
Operating Income (Loss)	33,083,515
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
Interest and Other Investment Income	17,553,859
Interest Expense	(13,077,989)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	4,475,870
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	37,559,385
Transfers:	
Transfers Out	(63,051)
Net Transfers	(63,051)
Change in Net Position	37,496,334
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(151,203,497)
Net Position, End of Year	$ (113,707,163)

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		Tolling System Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers	$	89,372,274
Cash paid to intergovernmental agencies		(12,760,028)
Cash paid to vendors		(27,494,581)
Cash paid to employees		(7,273,610)
Net cash provided by operating activities		41,844,055
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Transfers to other funds		(63,051)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities		(63,051)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(15,762,421)
Lease Principal Paid		(3,951,166)
Lease Interest Paid		(2,894)
Bond Interest expense		(12,670,823)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(32,387,304)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales of investments		3,524,790
Interest received		17,553,859
Net cash provided by investing activities		21,078,649
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		30,472,349
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning of year		269,129,685
End of year	$	299,602,034

(Continued)

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	$	33,083,515
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation		4,248,664
Amortization		3,761,032
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, Net		(2,222,409)
Inventories		11,899
Net OPEB/SEAD Asset		(146,016)
Intergovernmental Payable		
Deferred Outflows of Resources		2,754,982
Unearned Revenues		4,104,687
Accounts Payable		(505,020)
Accrued Liabilities		(593,583)
Other Assets		2,214
Compensated Absences		(70,382)
Net Pension Liability		(1,232,177)
Net OPEB liability		(523,382)
Deferred Inflows of Resources		(829,969)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$	41,844,055
Noncash capital and related financing activities:		
Subscription asset acquired by incurring debt		2,123,839
Reduction to subscription liability due to a modification of terms		(1,255,851)

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STATE ROAD
& TOLLWAY
AUTHORITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INDEX

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The Authority is an instrumentality of the State of Georgia and a public corporation created to construct, operate, and manage a system of roads, bridges and tunnels and facilities related thereto. The Authority's board consists of five (5) members: The Governor, Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), Director of the Office of Planning and Budget, Appointee of Lieutenant Governor and Appointee of Speaker of the House. The Authority is considered a blended component unit of the State of Georgia for financial reporting purposes because of the significance of its legal, operational and financial relationships with the State of Georgia. These reporting entity relationships are defined in Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Authority's financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP as prescribed by the GASB. Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Authority's fiscal year end is June 30.

The Authority's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position, a statement of activities and fund financial statements. This combination is designed to accomplish two goals: (1) to provide information using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting and (2) to provide net cost information by function for governmental activities.

C. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the Authority. These statements include the financial activities of the overall Authority. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are financed through intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Statement of Net Position presents the Authority's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated amortization/ depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. In addition, deferred outflows/inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets or related debt are included in Net Investment in Capital Assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds or deferred inflows of resources at the end of the reporting period, the portion of the debt or deferred inflows of resources attributable to the unspent amount are not included.

- Restricted net position results when constraints are placed on net position use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often is designated, indicating it is not available for general operations. Such designations have internally imposed constraints on resources but can be removed or modified.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expense of a given function is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. Program revenues include (a) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Items not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The Authority did not have any non-major funds in fiscal year 2024.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurements focus applied.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year in which eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Unearned revenue is recorded when cash or other assets are received prior to being earned. Additionally, long-term assets and liabilities, such as capital assets and long-term debt, are included on the financial statements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be "measurable" when the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Authority considers other revenues to be available if the revenues are collected within 30 days after fiscal year end. An exception to this policy is federal grant revenues, which generally are considered to be available if collection is expected within 12 months after year-end. All unearned revenues reported represent transactions for which assets have been received, but for which not all earnings criteria have been met. Capital purchases are recorded as expenditures and neither capital assets nor long-term liabilities, such as long-term debt, are reflected on the balance sheet. Major revenue sources susceptible to accrual include interest and other investment income.

Expenditures are generally recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, and other long-term liabilities, are recorded only when payment is due or (for debt service expenditures), when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payments to be made early in the subsequent fiscal year. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

The Authority reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The principal operating fund of the Authority which accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This includes strategic business development, the activity related to non-Tolling Major Mobility and Investment Program (MMIP) projects, capital assets owned by the Authority not accounted for in another fund, as well as general governmental activities.

Debt Service Fund – Accounts for the accumulation of financial resources used to pay the principal and interest on long-term obligations.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB) Fund – a special revenue fund used to account for grants and low interest loans to local governments for transportation infrastructure purposes.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds and distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Authority's proprietary funds follow all GASB pronouncements, (including all National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) Statements and Interpretations currently in effect).

The Authority reports the following major proprietary fund:

Tolling System Fund – Accounts for the activities for which tolls and fees are charged to the customers of the I-85 Express Lanes, the I-85 Extension Express Lanes, the I-75 Northwest Corridor Express Lanes, the I-75 South Metro Express Lanes, and the toll facilities under planning for the Major Mobility Investment Program (MMIP).

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balances

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include currency on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments with maturity dates within three months of the date acquired, such as certificates of deposit, money market certificates and repurchase agreements. Cash and cash equivalents also include the holdings of Georgia Fund 1, the state investment pool that has the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts in that the Authority may deposit additional cash at any time and also may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

The State of Georgia's Office of the State Treasurer (OST) manages the Georgia Fund 1 in accordance with policies and procedures established by state law and the State Depository Board, the oversight Board for OST. This investment is valued at the pool's share price, $1.00 per share, which approximates fair value.

The Authority does not have any risk exposure related to investments in derivatives or similar investments in Georgia Fund 1, as the investment policy of OST does not provide for investments in derivatives or similar investments through the Georgia Fund 1.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments

Investments include financial instruments with terms in excess of three months from the date of purchase and certain securities held for the production of revenue. Investments are presented at fair value. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that investments be reported at fair value; however, the variance in amortized cost and fair value is deemed immaterial to the financial statements for the majority of the Authority's investments. Any variances in amortized cost and fair value deemed material to the financial statements were reported at fair value.

The state investment pool (Georgia Fund 1 or the Primary Liquidity Portfolio) is an external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and does not operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. All investments except repurchase agreements, non-negotiable certificates of deposit ("CD"), direct-issued commercial paper, and other such nonparticipating investments are priced at fair value. Repurchase agreements, non-negotiable CD's, direct-issued commercial paper, and other such nonparticipating investments are carried at cost because they are nonparticipating contracts that do not capture interest rate changes in their value. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis which means that the purchases and sales of securities are recorded on the day the trade takes place with a corresponding payable or receivable.

The Georgia Fund 1 primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal. The Pool operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains and losses, net of administration fees of the pool is allocated to participants monthly on the ratio of the participant's share of the total funds in the pool based on the participant's average daily balance. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments in these financial statements because the amortized cost method is not designed to distribute to participants all unrealized gains and losses in the fair values of the pool's investments. Investments in the pool are reported as cash and cash equivalents on the financial statements.

The Authority may invest regular funds in such securities and in such manner as it determines to be in its best interest as follows:

1) Obligations issued by the United States government;
2) Obligations of any corporation of the United States government fully guaranteed by the United States government;
3) Obligations of the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank or the Central Bank for Cooperatives; and
4) Repurchase Agreements.

In addition, certain revenue bonds issued by the Authority include covenants which restrict the Authority to investments in the state investment pool or to the following forms of investments:

1) The Local Government Investment Pool;
2) Government Obligations;
3) Certificates of Deposit;

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

4) Repurchase Agreements;
5) Investment Agreements or Guaranteed Investment Contracts; and
6) Money Market Funds.

Accounts Receivable

Receivables consist primarily of amounts due from local governments for loans made under the GTIB program, intergovernmental agreements and toll patrons. Receivables are recorded, net of allowances for uncollectible accounts, when either the asset or revenue recognition criteria have been met. Receivables from GTIB are reasonably assured; an allowance for uncollectible accounts is not typically established for these receivables. In the governmental fund financial statements, the portion considered "available" is recorded as revenue; the remainder, if any, is recorded as a deferred inflow of resources-unavailable.

Inventories

Inventory, which is comprised of transponders used in electronic toll collection, is determined by physical count and is valued at cost, using the first-in, first-out method. The Authority utilizes the consumption method to recognize inventory usage. Under the consumption method, inventories are recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

The fund balance of governmental funds is reported as nonspendable for inventory and prepaid items to indicate that these amounts do not represent expendable available financial resources.

Restricted Assets

Certain cash and cash equivalents, investments, and other assets are classified as restricted assets on the Balance Sheet and/or Statement of Net Position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants, escrow arrangements or other regulations.

This classification includes certain toll revenue collections and other resources that will be used for debt service because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. Amounts also include customer deposits paid to the Authority, and amounts received from other intergovernmental sources to be used solely for disbursement by the Debt Service fund, GTIB fund, and contract commitments for capital construction.

Capital Assets

Capital assets of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase and capitalized in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets of the Authority's proprietary funds are capitalized in the fund in which they are utilized. Capital assets, which include property, machinery and equipment, and computer software, are reported at historical

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

cost. Donated capital assets are stated at acquisition value at the time of donation and disposals are deleted at recorded cost. Assets that are transferred from other state agencies or authorities are recorded at actual cost and the associated accumulated depreciation is also recorded. For donated assets that are not fully depreciated, the Authority recognizes donated capital contributions equal to the net book value of the donated asset.

Land and non-depreciable land improvements are capitalized regardless of cost. Amounts for other asset categories are capitalized when the cost or value equals or exceeds the following thresholds. Items acquired through capital leases or donations are subject to these capitalization thresholds, using the classifications most closely related to the leased or donated assets.

Asset Category	Threshold
Infrastructure other than bridges and roadways	$ 1,000,000
Software	$ 1,000,000
Intangible assets, other than software	$ 100,000
Buildings and building improvements	$ 100,000
Improvements other than buildings	$ 100,000
Machinery and equipment	$ 5,000

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives is not capitalized. Major outlays for construction of toll facilities are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized in governmental funds or proprietary funds.

Capital assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line depreciation method. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements report depreciation expense.

Capital assets without indefinite or inexhaustible useful lives are amortized or depreciated on the straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Asset Category	Years
Infrastructure other than bridges and roadways	10 -100
Software	3 - 10
Intangible assets, other than software	20
Buildings and building improvements	5 - 60
Improvements other than buildings	15 - 50
Machinery and equipment	3 - 20

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible Right-To-Use Assets

Leases, as a lessee, are included as intangible right-to-use assets and lease obligations on the Statement of Net Position. Subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) result in an intangible right-to-use subscription asset and a subscription liability on the Statement of Net Position.

An intangible right-to-use asset represents the Authority's right to use an underlying asset for the lease or subscription term. Lease and subscription obligations represent the Authority's liability to make lease and subscription payments arising from the lease or subscription agreement. Intangible right-to-use assets and lease obligations and subscription liabilities are recognized based on the present value of lease or subscription payments over the lease term, where the initial term exceeds 12 months. Residual value guarantees and the value of an option to extend or terminate a lease or subscription are reflected to the extent it is reasonably certain to be paid or exercised. Variable payments based on future performance or usage are not included in the measurement of the lease or subscription liability. Intangible right-to-use assets are amortized using a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease or subscription term or useful life of the underlying asset. Prepayments made before the commencement of the lease or subscription are reported as intangible right-to-use assets-in-progress.

Leases as Lessee

The Authority is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of certain space within a building owned by a third party.

At the commencement of a lease, the Authority initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The right-to-use lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on the straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the Authority determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

The lease agreement entered into by the Authority as lessee does not contain a stated interest rate. Therefore, the Authority has used its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the lease. The Authority has estimated this incremental borrowing rate to be 3.24% for the lease in which the Authority is currently involved as the lessee.

The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments the Authority will make over the lease term.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Authority monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and lease liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with current and long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the government-wide and fund financial statements will sometimes report a separate section of deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources expense or expenditure until that time. This classification includes debt refunding gains and losses that are deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunding debt (new debt) and the refunded debt (old debt). Also included are amounts for defined benefit pension plan activity and defined OPEB/SEAD plan activity.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned Revenue is primarily composed of prepaid tolls collected from Peach Pass customers (Proprietary Fund) and funds received from GDOT (Governmental Fund).

For prepaid tolls, revenue is recognized when Peach Pass customers use a toll facility, and a toll is posted to their account.

GDOT provides roadway improvement revenue for non-tolling projects throughout a fiscal year for anticipated project costs. Revenue received from GDOT is recognized as expenses are incurred and paid to vendors. Unspent funds are available for use in a future period and therefore recognized as unearned.

Compensated Absences

Employees earn annual leave ranging from 10 to 14 hours each month depending upon the employees' length of continuous State service with a maximum accumulation of 360 hours. Employees are paid for unused accumulated annual leave upon retirement or termination of employment. Funds are budgeted and allocated each fiscal year to cover the cost of annual leave of terminated employees. The obligation for accumulated unpaid annual leave is reported as a liability in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements based on current rates of pay in effect at the end of the reporting period.

Employees earn 10 hours of sick leave each month with a maximum accumulation of 720 hours. Sick leave does not vest with the employee. Unused accumulated sick leave is forfeited upon retirement or termination of employment. However, certain employees who retire with 960 hours or more of forfeited annual and sick leave are entitled to additional service credit in the Employees' Retirement System. No liability is recorded for rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Certain non-exempt employees working over 40 hours per week accrue compensatory time at the rate of 1.5 times the overage hours.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

All compensated absence liabilities (compensatory time) include salary related payments, where applicable. At the end of the year, all compensatory time not taken is recorded as a liability at the current salary rates and applicable social security, Medicare and health care costs. The current portion of compensated absence liabilities is calculated as a three-year average of annual reductions. The total compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities column or business-type activities column on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on the proprietary fund Statement of Net Position in the fund financial statements. Prepaid bond insurance, bond discounts and premiums are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method or the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the unamortized bond premium or discount, while prepaid bond insurance is reported as an asset. Bond issuance costs are recognized during the current period.

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the government-wide and fund financial statements will sometimes report a separate section of deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. This classification includes amounts related to defined benefit pension plan activity and defined OPEB/SEAD plan activity.

Pensions

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring both the net OPEB liability and net SEAD-OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Georgia State Employees Post-Employment Benefit Fund (State OPEB Fund)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

and the Georgia State Employees' Assurance Department Retired and Vested Inactive Members Trust Fund (SEAD-OPEB), and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the State OPEB Fund and SEAD-OPEB Fund, have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the State OPEB Fund and SEAD-OPEB Fund. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net Position

The difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is "Net Position" on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

Net position is reported as net investment in capital assets, restricted or unrestricted. "Net Investment in Capital Assets" consists of capital assets, net of accumulated amortization/depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. In addition, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in Net Investment in Capital Assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds or deferred inflows of resources at the end of the reporting period, the portion of the debt or deferred inflows of resources attributable to the unspent amount are not included.

Restricted net position results when constraints placed on net position are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position is often designated, indicating it is not available for general operations. Such designations have internally imposed constraints on resources, but can be removed or modified.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first.

Fund Balances

Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Authority is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

> **Nonspendable** – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted into cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as inventory, prepaid items, and the principal in a permanent fund.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through constitutional provisions or the enabling legislation adopted by the Authority or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or law or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the governing board of the Authority through the adoption of a resolution. Only the governing board of the Authority may modify or rescind the commitment by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit the amounts (e.g., legislation).

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the Authority's intent to be used for specific purposes, but they are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments may be made under statutory authority of management. Through resolution, the governing board of the Authority has authorized the Authority's Executive Director to declare funds as assigned.

Unassigned – The residual amount of fund balance is reported as unassigned for balances that do not meet the above constraints. The Authority reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances are collectively considered to be unrestricted funds.

As with net position, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first.

Interfund Activity and Balances

Offsetting asset and liability accounts (due from/to other funds) are used to account for amounts owed to a particular fund by another fund for obligations on goods sold or services rendered.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return or requirements for repayment. In addition, transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund which expends the resources. Transfers of balances between funds are made to accomplish various provisions of law. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses. Interfund transfers have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

A. *Implementation of New Accounting Standards*

In fiscal year 2024, the Authority implemented the following GASB Statements:

In April 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, effective for updates to authoritative literature for recent statements released effective upon issuance. The objective of this statement is to

NOTE 2 – CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING (CONTINUED)

enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation. The adoption of this statement did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. The of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The adoption of this statement did not have a significant impact on the financial statements and will be applied prospectively.

NOTE 3 – BUDGET

Legal adoption of The Authority budget is not required for the General Fund; however, the Authority Board of Directors approves an operating budget for management purposes. The operating budget is not subject to review or approval by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, except for those limited portions that consist of appropriated funds received indirectly from other State entities. Operating budgets are adopted on the cash basis of accounting. The Authority's Board approves the operating budget annually in the spring for the following fiscal year.

NOTE 4 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Compliance with Bond Covenants

The Authority is subject to certain covenants with regard to the issuance of the aggregation of its revenue bonds issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2024.

Funds of the State of Georgia cannot be placed in a depository paying interest longer than 10 days without the depository providing a surety bond to the state. In lieu of a surety bond, the depository may pledge as collateral any one or more of the following securities as enumerated in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) Section 50-17-59:

(1) Bonds, bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, or other direct obligations of the United States or the State of Georgia;

(2) Bonds, bills, certificates or indebtedness, notes, or other obligations of the counties or municipalities of the State of Georgia;

(3) Bonds of any public authority created by the laws of the State of Georgia, providing that the statute that created the authority authorized the use of the bonds for this purpose, the bonds have been duly validated and they are not in default;

(4) Industrial revenue bonds and bonds of development authorities created by the laws of the State of Georgia;

NOTE 4 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

(5) Bonds, bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, or other obligations of a subsidiary corporation of the United States government, which are fully guaranteed by the United States government both as to principal and interest, or debt obligations issued by or securities guaranteed by the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the Federal National Mortgage Association; and

(6) Guarantee or insurance of accounts provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

O.C.G.A. Section 45-8-11 provides that the Authority may waive the requirements for security in the case of operating funds placed in demand deposit checking accounts.

The Authority's bond funds are properly collateralized in accordance with the terms of the applicable indentures.

Pledged Revenue

The net toll revenue derived from the operation of the Managed Lane System secure the Managed Lane System State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Bonds Series 2021A and 2021B. The bond indenture requires the Authority to establish, charge, and collect tolls for the privilege of traveling on the Managed Lane System at rates sufficient to produce net revenues in each fiscal year that are at least one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the Annual Debt Service with respect to all outstanding bonds for such fiscal year. Net revenues are defined and set forth in the Flow of Funds.

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents and investments as of June 30, 2024, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Proprietary Funds	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 43,022,258	$ 27,407,675	$ 70,429,933
Restricted Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	220,822,788	272,194,359	493,017,147
Investments	476,516,268	-	476,516,268
Total	$ 740,361,314	$ 299,602,034	$ 1,039,963,348

Cash on hand, deposits, and investments as of June 30, 2024, consist of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Proprietary Funds	Total
Cash on Hand	$ 150	$ 875	$ 1,025
Deposits with Financial Institutions	23,147,185	89,063	23,236,248
Investments	488,596,775	106,037,710	594,634,485
Investments with Georgia Fund 1	228,617,204	193,474,386	422,091,590
Total	$ 740,361,314	$ 299,602,034	$ 1,039,963,348

Deposits include demand deposit accounts, including certain interest-bearing demand deposit accounts. Funds belonging to the State of Georgia (and thus the Authority) cannot be placed in a depository paying interest longer than ten days without the depository providing a surety bond to the State. In lieu of a surety bond, the depository may pledge as collateral any one or more of the securities numerated in the official code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) §50-17-59.

The Authority participates in the State's Secure Deposit Program (SDP), a multi-bank pledging pool. The SDP requires participating banks that accept public deposits in Georgia to operate under the policy and procedures of the program. The Georgia Office of State Treasurer (OST) sets the collateral requirements and pledging level for each covered depository. There are four tiers of collateralization levels specifying percentages of eligible securities to secure covered Deposits: 25%, 50%, 75%, and 110%. The SDP also provides for collateral levels to be increased to amount of up to 125% if economic or financial conditions warrants. The program lists the type of eligible collateral. The OST approves authorized custodian.

In accordance with the SDP, if a covered depository defaults, losses to public depositors are first satisfied with any applicable insurance, followed by demands of payment under any letters of credit or sale of the covered depository's collateral. If necessary, any remaining losses are to be satisfied by assessments made against the other participating covered depositories. Therefore, for disclosure purposes, all deposits of the SDP are considered to be fully insured.

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Categorization of Cash Equivalents. The Authority reported investments of $422,091,590 in Georgia Fund 1, a local government investment pool, which is included in the cash balances reported. Georgia Fund 1 is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and does not operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The investment is valued at the pool's share price, $1.00 per share, which approximates fair value. The pool is an AAAf rated investment pool by Fitch. The weighted average maturity of Georgia Fund 1 may not exceed 60 days. The weighted average maturity for Georgia Fund 1, was 33 days. Additional information on the Georgia Fund 1 is disclosed in the State of Georgia Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which is publicly available at https://sao.georgia.gov/statewide-reporting/acfr.

Categorization of Investments.

At June 30, 2024, the Authority had the following investments:

Investment Type	Cost-Based	Investment Maturity More than 10 Years
Debt Securities		
U.S. Treasuries	$ 476,516,268	$ 476,516,268

Fair Value of Investments. Investments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72 and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The hierarchy is based on the inputs used in valuation and gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and requires that observable inputs be used in the valuation when available. The disclosure of fair value estimates in the hierarchy is based on whether the significant inputs into valuations are observable. In determining the level of the hierarchy, in which the estimate is disclosed, the highest level, Level 1, is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and the lowest level, Level 3, to unobservable inputs.

• Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;

• Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,

• Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2024: Money Market Mutual Funds of $118,118,217 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be recovered. The OST Investment Policy specifies safety of capital as the first priority in investing funds and liquidity as the second priority, followed by investment return and diversification. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

federal or state government instruments) to be collateralized by depository insurance, obligations of the U.S government, or bonds of public authorities, counties, or municipalities. As of June 30, 2024, the Authority's cash and deposit bank balances totaled $23.2 million. Of these deposits, none were exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTE 6 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Notes and Loans	Other	Inter-governmental Receivables	Total Receivables
Governmental Activities				
General fund	$ -	$ 244,681	$ 104,252,172	$ 104,496,853
GTIB	29,014,310	-	-	29,014,310
Total - Governmental Funds	29,014,310	244,681	104,252,172	133,511,163
Long-Term Receivable from GDOT	-	-	81,809,035	81,809,035
Total - Governmental Activities	$ 29,014,310	$ 244,681	$ 186,061,207	$ 215,320,198
Business-Type Activities				
Tolling System	$ -	$ 3,314,252	$ 3,464	$ 3,317,716

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 consist of the following:

Funds	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Total
General Fund	$ 63,051	$ -	$ 63,051
Tolling System Fund	-	(63,051)	(63,051)
Total	$ 63,051	$ (63,051)	$ -

The Tolling System fund made a transfer during the fiscal year to reimburse the General Fund for prior year expense activity. The associated prior year expense activity lacked a reimbursable fund source after the initial outflow, thereby necessitating the need for the expense to be fulfilled by tolling funds.

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS

Capital Asset Activity

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 22,839,218	$ -	$ -	$ 22,839,218
Construction in Progress	20,508,996	1,942,779	(20,433,682)	2,018,093
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	43,348,214	1,942,779	(20,433,682)	24,857,311
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	11,799,637	-	-	11,799,637
Machinery and Equipment	112,375,746	5,055,813	(11,686,913)	105,744,646
Infrastructure	29,759,721	18,844,377	-	48,604,098
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	153,935,104	23,900,190	(11,686,913)	166,148,381
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(1,658,628)	(266,169)	-	(1,924,797)
Machinery and Equipment	(74,404,186)	(7,372,334)	11,686,913	(70,089,607)
Infrastructure	(16,173,998)	(432,296)	-	(16,606,294)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(92,236,812)	(8,070,799)	11,686,913	(88,620,698)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	61,698,292	15,829,391	-	77,527,683
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets	$ 105,046,506	$ 17,772,170	$ (20,433,682)	$ 102,384,994
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Construction in Progress	$ 27,891,236	$ 14,188,570	$ (693,852)	$ 41,385,954
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Machinery and Equipment	80,546,741	2,267,703	-	82,814,444
Computer Software	8,610,898	-	-	8,610,898
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	89,157,639	2,267,703	-	91,425,342
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Machinery and Equipment	(72,287,379)	(4,248,664)	-	(76,536,043)
Computer Software	(8,610,898)	-	-	(8,610,898)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(80,898,277)	(4,248,664)	-	(85,146,941)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	8,259,362	(1,980,961)	-	6,278,401
Total Business-Type Activities Capital Assets	$ 36,150,598	$ 12,207,609	$ (693,852)	$ 47,664,355

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was $8,070,799 and $4,248,664 respectively for Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities. The total of depreciation expense in Governmental Activities was charged to the General Government function of the Authority. The total of depreciation expense in Business-Type Activities was charged to the Tolling function of the Authority.

Lease Asset Activity

Lease asset activity, as a result of the implementation of GASB No. 87, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Right-to-Use Leased Assets - Building	$ 9,475,559	$ -	$ -	$ 9,475,559
Less: Accumulated Amortization				
Right-to-Use Leased Assets - Building	(1,615,986)	(881,448)	-	(2,497,434)
Total Leased Assets, Net	$ 7,859,573	$ (881,448)	$ -	$ 6,978,125

The total amortization expense of $881,448 was charged to the Tolling function of the Authority.

Subscription Asset Activity

Subscription asset activity, as a result of the implementation of GASB No. 96, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:				
Right-to-Use Leased Assets - SBITA	$ 8,029,026	2,123,839	(1,499,849)	8,653,016
Less: Accumulated Amortization				
Right-to-Use Leased Assets - SBITA	(1,493,860)	(2,879,584)	243,998	(4,129,446)
Total Leased Assets, Net	$ 6,535,166	(755,745)	(1,255,851)	4,523,570

The total amortization expense of $2,879,584 was charged to the Tolling function of the Authority.

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in long-term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Revenue Bonds Payable	$ 19,265,000	$ -	$ (19,265,000)	$ -	$ -
GARVEE Bonds Payable	414,845,000	-	(39,715,000)	375,130,000	41,685,000
Arbitrage Payable	-	18,950,745	-	18,950,745	-
Deferred Amounts:					
Net Unamortized Premiums	80,823,567	-	(15,767,766)	65,055,801	13,963,988
Total Bonds Payable	514,933,567	18,950,745	(74,747,766)	459,136,546	55,648,988
Net OPEB liability	124,801	-	(66,982)	57,819	-
Net Pension Liability	1,478,967	-	(380,820)	1,098,147	-
Compensated Absences	108,072	4,099	-	112,171	112,171
Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	$ 516,645,407	$ 18,954,844	$ (75,195,568)	$ 460,404,683	$ 55,761,159
Business-Type Activities					
Revenue Bonds Payable	$ 367,380,000	$ -	$ -	$ 367,380,000	$ -
Deferred Amounts:					
Net Unamortized Premiums	54,785,303	-	(2,710,982)	52,074,321	2,710,365
Net Unamortized Discount	(38,122)	-	4,087	(34,035)	(4,087)
Total Bonds Payable	422,127,181	-	(2,706,895)	419,420,286	2,706,278
Net OPEB Liability	1,219,279	-	(523,382)	695,897	-
Net Pension Liability	14,449,239	-	(1,232,177)	13,217,062	-
Compensated Absences	924,529	-	(70,382)	854,147	854,147
Leased Liabilities	8,271,741	-	(708,928)	7,562,813	758,449
Subscription Obligations	5,745,709	2,123,839	(4,498,089)	3,371,459	2,529,258
Business-Type Activity Long-Term Liabilities	$ 452,737,678	$ 2,123,839	$ (9,739,853)	$ 445,121,664	$ 6,848,132

Revenue Bonds

Governmental Activities

State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016. On July 28, 2016, the Authority issued $19,265,000 of State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016. Including bond premiums in the amount of $5,123,912, the bond proceeds amounted to $24,388,912. The bonds were issued for the purposes of (1) refunding $23,810,000 in outstanding principal of the State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series 2003 and (2) to pay a portion of the costs of issuance of the bonds. Interest on these bonds is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 of each year with an interest rate of 5%. These bonds matured on October 1, 2023. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal balance is $0.

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds Series 2017A and Federal Reimbursement Revenue Bonds Series 2017A. On August 1, 2017, the Authority issued Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds Series 2017A and Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenue Bonds Series 2017A in the amounts of $51,005,000 and $12,845,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance a portion of: (1) the cost of the planning, design, engineering, acquisition and construction of two express lanes for certain segments of Interstate Highway 285 ("I-285") in the State of Georgia, particularly, the right-of-way acquisition associated therewith, and (2) paying the costs of issuance of the bonds. Interest on these bonds is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2017 with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00%. Principal on these bonds is payable on June 1, of each year, commencing on June 1, 2018 and maturing on June 1, 2029. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal balances for the Series 2017A Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds and the Series 2017A Reimbursement Revenue Bonds are $25,165,000 and $6,295,000 respectively. These bonds are pledged and payable solely from grant and reimbursement revenues received from the Federal Highway Administration. These bonds do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the Authority or the State of Georgia.

Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds Series 2020 and Federal Reimbursement Revenue Bonds Series 2020. On December 22, 2020, the Authority issued Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds Series 2020 and Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenue Bonds Series 2020 in the amounts of $387,355,000 and $96,805,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for the purpose of providing funds to finance a portion of: (1) the cost of the planning, design, engineering, acquisition, and construction of express lanes for certain segments of Interstate Highway 285 ("I-285") and State Route 400 in the State of Georgia, particularly, the right-of-way acquisition associated therewith, and (2) paying the costs of issuance of the bonds. Interest on these bonds is payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on June 1, 2021, with an interest rate of 5.00%. Principal on these bonds is payable on June 1, of each year, commencing on June 1, 2021, and maturing on June 1, 2032. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal balances for the Series 2020 Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds and the Series 2020 Federal Reimbursement Revenue Bonds are $274,955,000 and $68,715,000 respectively. These bonds are pledged and payable solely from grant and reimbursement revenues received from the Federal Highway Administration. These bonds do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the Authority or the State of Georgia.

Business-Type Activities

Managed Lane System State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series 2021AB

On July 1, 2021, the Authority issued Managed Lane System State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A (Full Faith and Credit) and Series 2021B (Full Faith and Credit, Federally Taxable) in the amounts of $330,160,000 and $37,220,000, respectively. The bonds were issued for the purposes of 1) to repay in-full the remaining debt on the TIFIA loan related to the I-75 Northwest Corridor Express Lanes project; 2) defeasance of outstanding I-75 South Toll Revenue Bonds; 3) pay the costs of certain tolling infrastructure related to the existing managed lane system; 4) pay the costs of certain tolling infrastructure related to certain future tolling facilities planned in the State's Major Mobility Investment Program; 5) to fund capitalized interest on the 2021A Bonds; and 6) to pay a portion of the

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

costs of issuance of the bonds. The Series 2021A bonds mature on July 15, 2051 and the Series 2021B bonds mature on July 15, 2034. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal balance in total is $367,380,000. These bonds are secured by the net toll revenue derived from the operation of the Managed Lane System. Further, the State of Georgia has guaranteed the full payment of the bonds and the interest thereon in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Georgia and has reserved $25,335,403 in the State of Georgia Guaranteed Revenue Debt Common Reserve Fund that is on deposit at the OST.

Prior Year Defeasement of Debt

In fiscal year 2022, the Authority defeased the Series 2014 A&B outstanding Toll Revenue Bonds by placing the proceeds of the Series 2021B Guaranteed Revenue Bond in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the Series 2014 A&B bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the Authority's basic financial statements. Annually from June 2022 to June 2024, funds will flow from the trust to redeem the full amount of outstanding debt on the Series 2014 A&B bonds. On June 1, 2024, the remaining debt related to the Series 2014 A&B bonds was redeemed, totaling an outflow from the trust of $46,133,941. At June 30, 2024, the Series 2014 A&B bonds are considered defeased with the final outflow from the trust occurring in fiscal year 2024.

Summary of Long-Term Debt

Revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Governmental Activities:			
Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A	Improvement of roads and bridges	5.00%	$ 25,165,000
Reimbursement Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A	Improvement of roads and bridges	4.00 - 5.00%	6,295,000
Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds, Series 2020	Improvement of roads and bridges	5.00%	274,955,000
Reimbursement Revenue Bonds, Series 2020	Improvement of roads and bridges	5.00%	68,715,000
Total Governmental Activities			**$ 375,130,000**
Business-Type Activities:			
Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A	Defeasance of TIFIA debt; Tolling Capital Infrastucture	3.00 - 4.00%	$ 330,160,000
Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series 2021B	Defeasance of I-75S TRB debt	1.70 - 1.90%	37,220,000
Total Business-Type Activities			**$ 367,380,000**

NOTE 9 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Debt Service Requirements

Governmental Activities

GARVEE bonds

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for GARVEE bonds are as follows as of June 30, 2024:

GARVEE Fiscal Year Payable	Total	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 60,441,500	$ 41,685,000	$ 18,756,500
2026	60,442,250	43,770,000	16,672,250
2027	60,438,750	45,955,000	14,483,750
2028	60,436,000	48,250,000	12,186,000
2029	60,438,500	50,665,000	9,773,500
2030 - 2032	159,520,750	144,805,000	14,715,750
	$ 461,717,750	$ 375,130,000	$ 86,587,750

Business-Type Activities

State Road and Tollway Authority Managed Lane System Guaranteed Revenue Bonds, Series 2021AB

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the SRTA Managed Lane System GRB, Series 2021AB is as follows as of June 30, 2024:

Revenue Fiscal Year Payable	Total	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 12,700,840	$ -	$ 12,700,840
2026	12,700,840	-	12,700,840
2027	12,700,840	-	12,700,840
2028	12,700,840	-	12,700,840
2029	12,700,840	-	12,700,840
2030 - 2034	93,059,673	30,425,000	62,634,673
2035 - 2039	126,280,103	71,770,000	54,510,103
2040 - 2044	125,908,050	87,160,000	38,748,050
2045 - 2049	125,751,325	105,815,000	19,936,325
2050 - 2052	75,502,200	72,210,000	3,292,200
	$ 610,005,551	$ 367,380,000	$ 242,625,551

NOTE 10 – LEASES

In December 2016, the Authority executed an agreement to lease office space. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability was $7,562,813. The Authority is required to make monthly payments that include principal and interest. As the lease does not contain a specific interest rate, the Authority has used its incremental borrowing rate of 3.42% as the discount rate for the lease. The right-to-use lease asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was $9,475,559 and had accumulated amortization of $2,497,434.

Debt service to maturity on the Authority's outstanding lease is as follows:

Fiscal Year Payable	Total	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 1,005,315	$ 758,449	$ 246,866
2026	1,030,563	810,446	220,117
2027	1,056,231	864,675	191,556
2028	1,082,676	921,577	161,099
2029	1,109,864	981,212	128,652
2030 - 2033	3,396,479	3,226,454	170,025
	$ 8,681,128	$ 7,562,813	$ 1,118,315

The Authority has entered into subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) covering periods ranging from 2 to 5 years. Through these SBITAs, the Authority acquired the right to use the following vendor-provided software as of June 30, 2024: workforce management software, various desktop and server software, and cybersecurity software. The Authority also has acquired the maintenance and hosting services for its toll service integrator and customer back office system(s).

The total of the Authority's subscription assets recorded at cost as of June 30, 2024 was $8,653,016 less accumulated amortization of $4,129,446. Future subscription payments under SBITAs are as follows:

Fiscal Year Payable	Total	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 2,608,601	$ 2,529,258	$ 79,343
2026	711,067	688,359	22,708
2027	158,141	153,842	4,299
	$ 3,477,809	$ 3,371,459	$ 106,350

NOTE 11 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Defined Benefit Plans

Substantially all of the Authority employees participate in various retirement plans administered by the State of Georgia under the Employees' Retirement System (ERS). This system issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes applicable financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by visiting www.ers.ga.gov.

The significant retirement plans that the Authority participates in are described below. More detailed information can be found in the plan agreements and related legislation. Each plan, including benefit and contribution provisions, was established and can be amended by state law.

Employees' Retirement System of Georgia

Plan Description

ERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established by the Georgia General Assembly during the 1949 Legislative Session for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for employees of the State of Georgia and its political subdivisions. ERS is directed by a Board of Trustees. Title 47 of the O.C.G.A. assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions to the State Legislature. ERS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at http://www.ers.ga.gov/financials.

Benefits Provided

The ERS Plan supports three benefit tiers: Old Plan, New Plan, and Georgia State Employees' Pension and Savings Plan (GSEPS). Employees under the old plan started membership prior to July 1, 1982 and are subject to plan provisions in effect prior to July 1, 1982. Members hired on or after July 1, 1982 but prior to January 1, 2009 are new plan members subject to modified plan provisions. Effective January 1, 2009, new state employees and rehired state employees who did not retain membership rights under the Old or New Plans are members of GSEPS. ERS members hired prior to January 1, 2009 also have the option to irrevocably change their membership to GSEPS.

Under the old plan, the new plan, and GSEPS, a member may retire and receive normal retirement benefits after completion of 10 years of creditable service and attainment of age 60 or 30 years of creditable service regardless of age. Additionally, there are some provisions allowing for early retirement after 25 years of creditable service for members under age 60.

Retirement benefits paid to members are based upon the monthly average of the member's highest 24 consecutive calendar months, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service, multiplied by the applicable benefit factor. Annually, postretirement cost-of-living adjustments may also be made to members' benefits, provided the members were hired prior to July 1, 2009. The normal retirement pension is payable monthly for life; however, options are available for distribution of the member's monthly pension, at reduced rates, to a designated beneficiary upon the member's death. Death and disability benefits are also available through the ERS plan.

NOTE 11 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

Contributions

Member contribution rates are set by law. Member contributions under the old plan are 4% of annual compensation, up to $4,200, plus 6% of annual compensation in excess of $4,200. Under the old plan, the state pays member contributions in excess of 1.25% of annual compensation. Under the old plan, these state contributions are included in the members' accounts for refund purposes and are used in the computation of the members' earnable compensation for the purpose of computing retirement benefits. Member contributions under the new plan and GSEPS are 1.25% of annual compensation. The Authority's total required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 29.35% of annual covered payroll for old plan members and new plan members and 25.51% for GSEPS members. The Authority's contributions to ERS totaled $2,151,196 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Contributions are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

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

At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in the amount of $14,315,209. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. An expected total pension liability as of June 30, 2023 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to ERS during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. At June 30, 2023, the Authority's proportion was 0.239963%, which was an increase of 0.001462% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Authority recognized pension expense of $3,329,924. At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 217,450	$ 33,544
Changes of assumptions	550,837	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	583,153	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	37,972	49,235
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,151,196	-
Total	$ 3,540,608	$ 82,779

NOTE 11 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $2,151,196 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:		
2025	$	585,622
2026	$	(177,663)
2027	$	1,165,332
2028	$	(266,658)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability as of June 30, 2023, was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.00% - 6.75%, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Cost-of-living Adjustment	1.05%, annually

Mortality rates are as follows:

- The Pub-2010 General Employee Table, with no adjustments, projected generationally with the MP-2019 scale is used for both males and females while in active service.
- The Pub-2010 Family of Tables projected generationally with the MP-2019 Scale and with further adjustments are used for post-retirement mortality assumptions as follows:

Participant Type	Membership Table	Set Forward (+) / Setback (-)		Adjustment to Rates	
Service Retirees	General Healthy Annuitant	Male: +1;	Female: +1	Male: 105%;	Female: 108%
Disability Retirees	General Disabled	Male: -3;	Female: 0	Male: 103%;	Female: 106%
Beneficiaries	General Contingent Survivors	Male: +2;	Female: +2	Male: 106%;	Female: 105%

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

NOTE 11 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Fixed income	30.00%	0.90%
Domestic large stocks	46.30%	9.40%
Domestic small stocks	1.20%	13.40%
International developed market stocks	12.30%	9.40%
International emerging market stocks	5.20%	11.40%
Alternative	5.00%	10.50%
Total	100.00%	

* Rates shown are net of inflation

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer and State of Georgia contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

Employees' Retirement System:	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$19,643,450	$14,315,209	$9,831,323

NOTE 11 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ERS financial report which is publicly available at www.ers.ga.gov/financials.

GSEPS 401(k) Defined Contribution Component of ERS

In addition to the ERS defined benefit pensions described above, GSEPS members may also participate in the Peach State Reserves 401(k) defined contribution plan and receive an employer matching contribution. The 401(k) plan is administered by the ERS and was established by the Georgia Employee Benefit Plan Council in accordance with State law and Section 401(k) of the IRC. The GSEPS segment of the 401(k) plan was established by State law effective January 1, 2009. Plan provisions and contribution requirements specific to GSEPS can be amended by State law. Other general 401(k) plan provisions can be amended by the ERS Board of Trustees as required by changes in federal tax law or for administrative purposes. The Authority was not required to make significant contributions to the 401(k) plans prior to GSEPS because most members under other segments of the plan either were not state employees or were not eligible to receive an employer match on their contributions.

The GSEPS plan includes automatic enrollment in the 401(k) plan at a contribution rate of 5% of salary unless the participating member elects otherwise. The member may change such level of participation at any time. In addition, the member may make such additional contributions as he or she desires, subject to limitations imposed by federal law. The State will match 100% of the employee's contribution up to 5% of employee salary. Therefore, the State will match 5% of salary when an employee contributes at least 5% to the 401(k) plan. GSEPS members with at least six years of service, and who are contributing at least 5%, will get an additional half percentage point employer match for every full year of service in excess of five years, up to a maximum match of 9%.

GSEPS employer contributions are subject to a vesting schedule that determines eligibility to receive all or a portion of the employer contribution balance at the time of any distribution from the account after separation from all State service. Vesting is determined based on the table below:

GSEPS Employer Contributions Vesting: Years of Service	% Vested
Less than 1 year	0%
1 year	20%
2 years	40%
3 years	60%
4 years	80%
5 or more years	100%

Employee contributions and earnings thereon are 100% vested at all times. The GSEPS 401(k) plan also allows participants to roll over amounts from other qualified plans to their respective account in the GSEPS 401(k) plan on approval of the 401(k)-plan administrator. Such rollovers are 100% vested at

NOTE 11 – RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)

the time of transfer. Participant contributions are invested according to the participant's election from among the available core investment options. If the participant does not make an election, investments are automatically defaulted to a Lifecycle fund based on the participant's date of birth. The participants may receive the value of their vested accounts upon attaining age 59.5, qualifying financial hardship, or 30 days after retirement or other termination of service (employer contributions are only eligible for distribution upon separation from service). Upon the death of a participant, his or her beneficiary shall be entitled to the vested value of his or her accounts. Employees who die while actively employed and eligible for 401(k) employer matching contributions become fully vested in employer contributions upon death. Distributions are made in installments or in a lump sum.

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Authority participates in the following State of Georgia other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plans:

Administered by Georgia Department of Community Health (DCH):

Georgia State Employees Post-Employment Benefit Fund (State OPEB Fund)

Administered by the Employees' Retirement System (ERS) of Georgia:

Georgia State Employees' Assurance Department Retired and Vested Inactive Members Trust Fund (SEAD-OPEB)

Plan	Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	OPEB Expense
State-OPEB Plan	$ 753,716	$ 1,731,516	$ 979,859	$ (193,680)
SEAD-OPEB	(822,576)	49,712	4,668	(57,899)
Totals	$ (68,860)	$ 1,781,228	$ 984,527	$ (251,579)

Georgia State Employees Post-Employment Health Benefit Fund (State OPEB Fund)

Plan Description

Employees of State organizations as defined in §45-18-25 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) are provided OPEB through the State OPEB Fund—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, reported as an employee trust fund and administered by a Board of Community Health (Board). Title 45 of the O.C.G.A. assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms of the group health plan to the Board.

Benefits Provided

The State OPEB Fund provides healthcare benefits for retirees and their dependents due under the group health plan for employees of State organizations (including technical colleges) and other entities authorized by law to contract with DCH for inclusion in the plan. Retiree medical eligibility is attained when an employee retires and is immediately eligible to draw a retirement annuity from Employees' Retirement System (ERS), Georgia Judicial Retirement System (JRS), Legislative Retirement System

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

(LRS), Teachers Retirement System (TRS) or Public-School Employees Retirement System (PSERS). If elected, dependent coverage starts on the same day as retiree coverage. Medicare-eligible retirees are offered Standard and Premium Medicare Advantage plan options. Non-Medicare eligible retiree plan options include Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA), Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) and a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP). The State OPEB Fund also pays for administrative expenses of the fund. By law, no other use of the assets of the State OPEB Fund is permitted.

Contributions

As established by the Board, the State OPEB Fund is substantially funded on a pay-as-you-go basis; that is, annual cost of providing benefits will be financed in the same year as claims occur. Contributions to the State OPEB Fund from the Authority were $1,057,291 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Active employees are not required to contribute to the State OPEB Fund.

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

At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported a liability of $753,716 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. An expected total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was actuarially determined based on employer contributions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. At June 30, 2023, the Authority's proportion was 0.265915%. This was a decrease of 0.033223% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of ($193,680). At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 25,892	$ 783,121
Changes of assumptions	370,924	3,431
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	54,112	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	223,297	193,307
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,057,291	-
Total	$ 1,731,516	$ 979,859

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $1,057,291 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:		
2025	$	(228,208)
2026	$	(80,567)
2027	$	68,374
2028	$	(65,233)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.00% – 6.75%, including inflation
Long-term expected rate of return	7.00%, compounded annually, net of investment expense, and including inflation
Healthcare cost trend rate	7.00%
Ultimate trend rate	4.00%
Year of Ultimate trend rate	2032

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table, with no adjustment, with the MP-2019 Projection scale applied generationally. Post-retirement mortality rates for service retirements were based on the Pub-2010 General Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table (ages set forward one year and adjusted 105% for males and 108% for females) with the MP-2019 Projection scale applied generationally. Post-retirement mortality rates for disability retirements were based on the Pub-2010 General Disabled Mortality Table (ages set back three years for males and adjusted 103% for males and 106% for females) with the MP-2019 Projection scale applied generationally. Post-retirement mortality rates for beneficiaries were based on the Pub-2010 General Contingent Survivor Mortality Table (ages set forward two years and adjusted 106% for males and 105% for females) with the MP-2019 Projection scale applied generationally.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience studies for the pension systems, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2019 and adopted by the pension Board on December 17, 2020.

The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g., initial per capita costs, healthcare cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience done concurrently with the June 30, 2022 valuation.

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculation.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Fixed income	30.00%	1.50%
Equities	70.00%	9.40%
Total	100.00%	

*Net of inflation

Discount Rate

In order to measure the total OPEB liability, as of June 30, 2023, for the State OPEB fund, a single equivalent interest rate of 7.00% was used, the same as last year's rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from members and from the employer will be made at the current level as averaged over the last five years, adjusted for annual projected changes in headcount. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. Projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2122.

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Employer's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 1,350,763	$ 753,716	$ 239,303

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates:

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Employer's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability	$ 157,379	$ 753,716	$ 1,453,942

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) which is publicly available at https://sao.georgia.gov/swar/acfr.

Georgia State Employees' Post-Employment Health Benefit Fund (SEAD-OPEB)

Plan Description

SEAD-OPEB was created in 2007 by the Georgia General Assembly to amend Title 47 of the O.C.G.A., relating to retirement, so as to establish a fund for the provision of term life insurance to retired and vested inactive members of the Employees' Retirement System of Georgia (ERS), the Legislative Retirement System (LRS), and the Georgia Judicial Retirement System (GJRS). The plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans other than OPEB Plans*. The SEAD-OPEB trust fund accumulates the premiums received from the aforementioned retirement plans, including interest earned on deposits and investments of such payments.

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Benefits Provided

The amount of insurance for a retiree with creditable service prior to April 1, 1964 is the full amount of insurance in effect on the date of retirement. The amount of insurance for a service retiree with no creditable service prior to April 1, 1964 is 70% of the amount of insurance in effect at age 60 or at termination, if earlier. Life insurance proceeds are paid in a lump sum to the beneficiary upon death of the retiree.

Contributions

Georgia law provides that employee contributions to the plan shall be in an amount established by the Board of Trustees not to exceed one-half of one percent of the member's earnable compensation. There were no employer contributions required for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

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

At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported an asset of $822,576 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. An expected total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2023 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on actual member salaries reported to the SEAD-OPEB plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. At June 30, 2023, the Authority's proportion was 0.186523%, which was an increase of 0.002553% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of ($57,899). At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 5,254	$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	44,458	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer	-	4,668
Total	$ 49,712	$ 4,668

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:		
2025	$	(5,893)
2026	$	(15,166)
2027	$	86,618
2027	$	(20,515)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2023 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases:	
ERS	3.00% - 6.75%
GJRS	3.75%
LRS	N/A
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Healthcare cost trend rate	N/A

Mortality rates are as follows:

- The Pub-2010 General Employee Table, with no adjustments, projected generationally with the MP-2019 scale is used for both males and females while in active service.
- The Pub-2010 Family of Tables projected generationally with the MP-2019 Scale and with further adjustments are used for post-retirement mortality assumptions as follows:

Participant Type	Membership Table	Set Forward (+) / Setback (-)		Adjustment to Rates	
Service Retirees	General Healthy Annuitant	Male: +1;	Female: +1	Male: 105%;	Female: 108%
Disability Retirees	General Disabled	Male: -3;	Female: 0	Male: 103%;	Female: 106%
Beneficiaries	General Contingent Survivors	Male: +2;	Female: +2	Male: 106%;	Female: 105%

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target asset allocation and estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Fixed income	30.00%	0.90%
Domestic large stocks	46.30%	9.40%
Domestic small stocks	1.20%	13.40%
International developed market stocks	12.30%	9.40%
International emerging market stocks	5.20%	11.40%
Alternative	5.00%	10.50%
Total	100.00%	

* Rates shown are net of inlation

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer and State of Georgia contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Employer's proportionate share of the Net OPEB asset	$ (579,896)	$ (822,576)	$ (1,021,738)

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

SEAD-OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position: Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ERS comprehensive annual financial report which is publicly available at www.ers.ga.gov/financials.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Public Entity Risk Pool

For its employee health insurance coverage, the Authority is a participant in the State of Georgia's Health Benefit Plan (SHBP), a public entity risk pool operated by the Department of Community Health (DCH) for the benefit of employees of the State of Georgia (O.C.G.A. Section 45-18-2), county governments and local education agencies located within the state. The SHBP is primarily a self-insured, self-funded plan that pays benefits out of the money contributed from members (through monthly premiums) and from monthly contributions from the employers that offer the Plan (e.g., state, county and local educational agencies). The SHBP acts as the Plan Administrator of health insurance coverage for approximately 460 organizations (state employees, teachers, school system employees and retirees who continued coverage (including annuitants and former employees on extended coverage), and covered dependents. An employee may withdraw from the plan if they become eligible for coverage under the aged program of the Social Security Administration (O.C.G.A. 45-18-17). SHBP accepts all risk of insuring its employees.

Other Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and injuries to employees. The State of Georgia utilizes self-insurance programs established by individual agreement, statute or administrative action to provide property insurance covering fire and extended coverage and automobile insurance and to pay losses that might occur from such causes; liability insurance for employees against personal liability for damages arising out of performance of their duties; cyber insurance for losses and out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of damage to data, systems or income defense and liability incurred as a result of employee's actions; survivors' benefits for eligible members of the Employee's Retirement System; consolidating processing of unemployment compensation claims against state agencies and the payment of sums due to the Department of Labor; and worker's compensation statutes of the State of Georgia. These self-insurance funds are accounted for as internal service funds of the State of Georgia where assets are set aside for claim settlements. The majority of the risk management programs are funded by assessments charged to participating organizations. A limited amount of commercial insurance is purchased by the self-insurance funds applicable to property, employee and automobile liability, fidelity, and certain other risks to limit the exposure to catastrophic losses. Otherwise, the risk management programs service all claims against the State and/or Authority for injuries and property damage.

Financial information relative to self-insurance funds is presented in the financial reports of the Department of Administrative Services and the ERS for the year ended June 30, 2024.

NOTE 14 – LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

Grants and Contracts

The amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and review by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. This could result in a request for reimbursement by the grantor agency for any expenditures which are disallowed under grant terms.

Litigation

The Authority had no litigation, claims or assessments filed against it for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Arbitrage Rebate Tax

The *Tax Reform Act of 1986* requires governmental organizations issuing tax-exempt bonds to refund to the U.S. Treasury, interest earnings on bond proceeds in excess of the yield on those bonds. Governmental organizations must comply with arbitrage rebate requirements in order for their bonds to maintain tax-exempt status. Organizations are required to remit arbitrage rebate payments for non-purpose interest to the federal government at least once every five years over the life of the bonds. Arbitrage liability is treated as an expense in the government-wide statements when the liability is recognized. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report arbitrage (other debt service) expenditures when the liability is due. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the authority had $18,950,745 in arbitrage liability.

Contractual Commitments

The Georgia Constitution permits State organizations to enter into contractual commitments. Commitments are defined as "existing arrangements to enter into future transactions or events, such as long-term contractual obligations with suppliers for future purchases at specified prices and sometimes at specified quantities." As of June 30, 2024, the Authority had remaining contractual commitments for transportation, tolling, and other construction projects as detailed below:

Remaining Contractual Commitments	**Amounts**
I - 285 at SR 400 Interchange Reconstruction Project	$ 57,751,430
I - 16 at I - 95 Interchange and I - 95 to I - 516 Reconstruction Project	$ 26,301,057
I - 20 East Interchange Reconstruction Project	$ 420,758,677
SR316, Bundle 1 Project	$ 101,499,970
Total Remaining Contractual Commitments	$ 606,311,134

I-285 at SR 400 Interchange Reconstruction Project

The I-285 at SR 400 Reconstruction Project is a design-build-finance project being jointly delivered by GDOT and the Authority and will not be tolled upon completion. The Authority entered into an agreement with North Perimeter Contractors to engage the developer for the completion of project work. Additionally, the Authority has entered into intergovernmental agreements with GDOT, designating GDOT as the project manager of the project and detailing how GDOT makes funds available to SRTA to fulfill SRTA's payment obligations as detailed within the Design-Build-Finance Agreement. The GDOT owns the asset and records construction in progress (CIP) based upon current year expenditures. As of June 30, 2024, the total contractual commitment for the project was $584,232,787, with $57,751,430 remaining to be paid out.

NOTE 14 – LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

I-16 at I-95 Interchange and I-16 Widening from I-95 to I-516 Reconstruction Project

The I-16 at I-95 Interchange and I-16 Widening from I-95 to I-516 Project is a design-build project being jointly delivered by GDOT and the Authority and will not be tolled upon completion. In 2018, the Authority entered into an agreement with Savannah Mobility Contractors to engage the developer for the completion of project work. Additionally, the Authority has entered into intergovernmental agreements with GDOT, designating GDOT as the project manager of the project and detailing how GDOT makes funds available to SRTA to fulfill SRTA's payment obligations as detailed within the Design-Build Agreement. The GDOT owns the asset and records construction in progress (CIP) based upon current year expenditures. As of June 30, 2024, the total contractual commitment for the project was $266,373,759 with $26,301,057 remaining to be paid out.

I-20 East Interchange Reconstruction Project

The I-285 / I-20 East Interchange Project is a design-build-finance project being jointly delivered by GDOT and the Authority and will not be tolled upon completion. In June 2022, the Authority entered into an agreement with East Interchange Builders, LLC, to engage the developer for the completion of project work. Additionally, the Authority has entered into intergovernmental agreements with GDOT, designating GDOT as the project manager of the project and detailing how GDOT makes funds available to SRTA to fulfill SRTA's payment obligations as detailed within the Design-Build-Finance Agreement. As of June 30, 2024, the total contractual commitment for the project was $697,144,112, with $420,758,677 remaining to be paid out.

SR 316 Bundle 1 Project

The SR 316 Bundle 1 Project is a design-build project being jointly delivered by GDOT and the Authority and will not be tolled upon completion. In April 2024, the Authority entered into an agreement with E. R. Snell Contractor, Inc., to engage the developer for the completion of project work. Additionally, the Authority has entered into intergovernmental agreements with GDOT, designating GDOT as the project manager of the project and detailing how GDOT makes funds available to SRTA to fulfill SRTA's payment obligations as detailed within the Design-Build Agreement. As of June 30, 2024, the total contractual commitment for the project was $106,572,800, with $101,499,970 remaining to be paid out.

Other Financing Commitments

Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB)

Pursuant to the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank Act, O.C.G.A 32-10-120 et seq, the State Road and Tollway Authority has been authorized to create and operate the GTIB. Modeled after programs used in 32 other states, the GTIB was developed as a revolving infrastructure fund to provide grants and low-interest loans for local government transportation projects. Since its inception in 2010, the GTIB has provided over $200 million in grants and loans to highly competitive transportation projects that have enhanced mobility in local communities throughout Georgia. Funding for the GTIB comes from state motor fuel fund and transportation fee sources appropriated in the State of Georgia budget.

NOTE 14 – LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

In fiscal year 2024, the GTIB received $12,999,055 through the annual appropriations process. In addition, $5,180,405 in grants and $11,675,000 in loans were approved to be awarded to local governments in the eleventh round of GTIB awards. These awards will be disbursed in future periods as the awardees request reimbursement for the approved projects.

Outstanding commitments for GTIB grants on active projects as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

Awardee	Total Award	Expenditures			Outstanding Commitments
		Prior	Current	Accrued	6/30/2024
City of Dunwoody - Westside Connector Project	$ 500,000.00	$ 309,061.00	$ -	$ -	$ 190,939.00
Gwinnett County - SR 324 – New Interchange at Interstate 85	2,000,000.00	1,997,858.00	2,142.00	-	-
Buckhead CID - Piedmont Road Widening	1,600,000.00	-	1,600,000.00	-	-
Coweta County - Madras Connector Phase I	1,500,000.00	-	-	-	1,500,000.00
Cumberland CID - Akers Mill Ramp Phase 2	1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	-	-
Midtown Alliance - Juniper Street Streetscape	1,312,500.00	-	292,865.00	37,015.00	982,620.00
Red Top CID - Stars Way Corridor Extension	1,497,990.00	7,000.00	-	-	1,490,990.00
Town Center CID - South Barrett Reliever Phase 3	1,500,000.00	438,669.00	45,473.00	24,928.00	990,930.00
City of Avondale Estates - US 278 Roadway, Streetscape and Pedestrian Enhancements	1,500,000.00	446,635.00	315,373.00	-	737,992.00
Grady County - SR 188, CR 320 and CR 325 Roundabout	550,000.00	-	-	-	550,000.00
City of Johns Creek - McGinnis Ferry Road Widening, Phase I	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
City of Statesboro - Fair Road and South Main Street Intersection Improvements	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
City of Thomasville - Remington Avenue Streetscape Improvements	1,000,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	750,000.00
Cobb County - Old 41 Highway Realignment	750,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	744,000.00
Gwinnett County - Sugarloaf Parkway Widening	750,000.00	464,786.00	25,885.00	-	259,329.00
Hall County - White Sulphur Road Improvement Project	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Macon County - Old Perry Road Improvement, Phase II	500,000.00	-	-	-	500,000.00
Metro South CID - Constitution Road Freight Corridor Improvements	1,000,000.00	256,448.00	28,753.00	-	714,799.00
Midtown Alliance CID - 5th Street Complete Street	750,000.00	-	109,153.00	79,900.00	560,947.00
Tucker Summit CID - Hwy 78 at Mountain Industrial Boulevard Operational and Safety	600,000.00	354,260.00	245,740.00	-	-
Worth County - Jones Road Transportation Connector	150,000.00	-	-	-	150,000.00
ADID - Courtland Street Bus Lane	500,000.00	-	-	-	500,000.00
City of East Point - Janice Drive Intersection Improvements	504,002.00	7,704.00	90,622.00	-	405,676.00
City of Union City - McClure Road Paving, Dirt Road Improvements	750,000.00	-	-	-	750,000.00
City of Woodstock - Neese Road Northern Segment	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Fayette County - SR92 at Hampton Road Improvements	300,000.00	-	-	-	300,000.00
Forsyth County - Coal Mountain Connector	750,000.00	-	348,125.00	401,875.00	-
Gateway 85 CID - I-85 at Beaver Ruin Road Interchange Improvements	750,000.00	-	150,000.00	-	600,000.00
Gwinnett County - Rowen Development Roadway Infrastructure	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	-	-
Lilburn CID - Bryson Park/Hood Road Realignment at Lawrenceville Highway	1,000,000.00	-	869,441.00	-	130,559.00
Town Center CID - Big Shanty Road Widening	500,000.00	-	26,096.00	6,681.00	467,223.00
Union County - Pat Haralson Drive Roundabout	1,000,000.00	164,422.00	75,578.00	-	760,000.00
City of Colquitt - 4th Street Resurfacing and Widening	400,000.00	-	-	-	400,000.00
City of Twin City - Revitalization Road Project	350,000.00	-	350,000.00	-	-
City of Woodstock - Hub Transformation Key Extension	825,000.00	-	-	-	825,000.00
Monroe County - Old Brent Road Bridge Project	794,930.00	-	-	-	794,930.00
Pike County - Pike County Resurfacing Project	993,532.00	-	-	-	993,532.00
City of Locust Grove - Peeksville Connector	2,000,000.00	-	-	-	2,000,000.00
City of Sandy Springs - Boylston Drive between Hilderbrand Drive and Hammond Drive	650,000.00	-	-	-	650,000.00
City of Watkinsville - Simonton Bridge Road Pedestrian & Safety Improvements	1,530,405.00	-	-	-	1,530,405.00
Peach County - Lilly Creek Road Project	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Totals	$ 38,558,359.00	$ 4,696,843.00	$ 7,081,246.00	$ 550,399.00	$ 26,229,871.00

GO! Transit Capital Program

During the 2015 Legislative Session, the Georgia General Assembly appropriated $75 million in General Obligation bond funds for the program to the Authority. The GO! Transit Capital Program is a competitive funding program designed to address some of the critical capital-related public transit requests throughout Georgia. Existing public transit operators that are government units such as local, regional, and state government units, including Community Improvement Districts, were all eligible to apply for

NOTE 14 – LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

the GO! Transit Capital Program. These bond funds can only be used for public transit capital projects with a useful life of at least 10 years, allowing the Authority to have legally sufficient ownership interest, and be operated by an existing public transit operator.

During fiscal year 2016, the Authority worked with the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA) to establish an application process and administer the $75.0 million transit bond program. Eleven awards were made to nine transit entities across the state of Georgia. The Authority expects to disburse $2,553,426 to awardees for work performed during fiscal year 2024.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In fiscal year 2025, the Authority will transfer Real Property to the Atlanta-region Transit Link Authority. The transfer will include nine Park and Ride lots and one operating facility. The total amount of the transfer will be $31,997,804.

The window for the twelfth (12th) round of GTIB applications was opened on November 12, 2024, and applications were accepted by the Authority through January 14, 2025. Awards are expected to occur in the spring of 2025 and will be a combination of loans and grants. The amount of awards available for this round will be up to $16M.

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) announced on August 13, 2024, that SR 400 Peach Partners was selected to Design, Build, Finance, Operate, and Maintain (DBFOM) 16 miles of express lanes on SR 400. The total cost of the Design and Construction period is $4,601,830,357.21. Commercial Close for the SR 400 project occurred on November 13, 2024. Financial Close for the SR 400 project is expected to occur in August 2025. The Authority is the contract holder for the project and GDOT will serve as the Authority's agent. The DBFOM contract, otherwise known in the industry as Demand Risk, is a first in the State of Georgia and will have a 50-year contract term.

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) announced on August 13, 2024, that Legacy Infrastructure Partners, LLC was selected to Design, Build, and Finance the I285/I20 West Interchange project. The total cost of the contract is $1,248,980,537.00. Commercial Close for the I285/I20 West Interchange project occurred on October 10, 2024. Financial Close for the I285/I20 West Interchange project occurred in December 2024. The Authority is the contract holder for the project and GDOT will serve as the Authority's agent.

The Authority entered into a contract on March 6, 2024 with ViaPlus, LLC to provide a customer service system implementation and maintenance. The new customer service system is targeted to go live in January 2025, and will provide customer account management that will perform all functions of a tolling commercial back office.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITIY
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	0.239963%	0.238501%	0.248509%	0.270664%	0.257580%	0.238991%	0.229695%	0.243532%	0.140406%	0.143948%
Authority's proportionate share of net pension liability	$ 14,315,209	$ 15,928,206	$ 5,812,387	$ 11,408,371	$ 10,629,119	$ 9,824,999	$ 9,328,683	$ 11,520,087	$ 5,688,406	$ 5,398,940
Authority's covered-employee payroll	7,262,303	6,399,967	6,534,673	7,423,558	7,040,308	6,548,444	6,014,727	3,451,110	3,413,651	3,489,093
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	197.12%	248.88%	88.95%	153.68%	150.98%	150.04%	155.10%	333.81%	166.64%	154.74%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.20%	67.44%	87.62%	76.21%	76.74%	76.68%	76.33%	72.34%	76.20%	77.99%

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 2,151,196	$ 2,020,822	$ 1,490,116	$ 1,468,948	$ 1,682,855	$ 1,608,919	$ 1,512,384	$ 1,397,816	$ 808,022	$ 704,959
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	2,151,196	2,020,822	1,490,116	1,468,948	1,682,855	1,608,919	1,512,384	1,397,816	808,022	704,959
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered employee payroll	8,275,528	7,262,303	6,399,967	6,534,673	7,423,558	7,040,308	6,548,444	6,014,727	3,451,110	3,413,651
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	25.99%	27.83%	23.28%	22.48%	22.67%	22.85%	23.10%	23.24%	23.41%	20.65%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Changes of assumptions:

On December 17, 2015, the Board adopted recommended changes to the economic and demographic assumptions utilized by the System. Primary among the changes were the updates to rates of mortality, retirement, disability, withdrawal, and salary increases. The expectation of retired life mortality was changed from the RP-2000 Mortality Tables to the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected to 2025 with projection scale BB (set forward 2 years for both males and females).

A new funding policy was initially adopted by the Board on March 15, 2018, and most recently amended on June 18, 2020. Because of this new funding policy, the assumed investment rate of return was reduced from 7.50% to 7.40% for the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation and further reduced from 7.40% to 7.30% for the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation.

On December 17, 2020, the Board adopted recommended changes to the economic and demographic assumptions utilized by the System based on the experience study prepared for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. Primary among the changes were the updates to rates of mortality, retirement, withdrawal, and salary increases. This also included a change to the long-term assumed investment rate of return to 7.00%. These assumption changes are reflected in the calculation of the June 30, 2021 Total Pension Liability.

On April 21, 2022, the Board adopted a new funding policy which, in part, provides that the Actuarial Accrued Liability and Normal Cost of the System will include a prefunded variable Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) for eligible retirees and beneficiaries of the System. Under the new policy, future COLAs are provided through a profit-sharing mechanism using the System's asset performance. After studying the parameters of this new policy, the assumption for future COLAs was set at 1.05%. Previously, no future COLAs were assumed. In addition, the funding policy set the assumed rate of return at 7.20% for the June 30, 2021 valuation and established a new Transitional Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as of June 30, 2021 which will be amortized over a closed 20-year period.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITIY
STATE OPEB FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Authority's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability	0.265915%	0.299138%	0.299545%	0.268979%	0.254316%	0.228825%	0.212634%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 753,716	$ 1,344,080	$ 823,316	$ 3,027,084	$ 3,156,868	$ 5,985,117	$ 8,663,146
Authority's covered-employee payroll for the measurement period	7,349,481	6,718,644	6,534,481	7,399,219	7,040,308	6,548,444	5,961,670
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	10.26%	20.01%	12.60%	40.91%	44.84%	91.40%	145.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the net OPEB liability	87.75%	80.03%	87.58%	59.71%	56.57%	31.48%	17.34%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years
Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
STATE OPEB FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Statutorily required contribution	$ 1,057,291	$ 472,512	$ 483,686	$ 454,468	$ 404,784	$ 1,359,758	$ 1,147,728
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	1,057,291	472,512	483,686	454,468	404,784	1,359,758	1,147,728
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered payroll	8,356,757	7,349,481	6,718,644	6,534,481	7,399,219	7,040,308	6,548,444
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	12.65%	6.43%	7.20%	6.95%	5.47%	19.31%	17.53%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years.
Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE ROAD AND TOLLWAY AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET SEAD OPEB LIABILITIY
STATE SEAD-OPEB FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.186523%	0.183970%	0.177499%	0.212293%	0.197387%	0.178996%	0.196848%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (822,576)	$ (676,250)	$ (1,093,085)	$ (602,950)	$ (558,141)	$ (484,446)	$ (511,618)
Authority's covered-employee payroll for the measurement period	1,919,751	1,884,417	1,924,086	2,529,568	2,517,615	2,477,963	2,866,622
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(42.85%)	(35.89%)	(56.81%)	(23.84%)	(22.17%)	(19.55%)	(17.85%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the net OPEB liability	144.49%	138.03%	164.76%	129.20%	129.73%	129.46%	130.17%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years
Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

State OPEB Fund

Changes of benefit terms: There have been no changes in benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions:

• June 30, 2022 valuation: The tobacco use assumption and aging factors were revised.

• June 30, 2020 valuation: Decremental assumptions were changed to reflect the Employees' Retirement Systems experience study.

• June 30, 2019 valuation: The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50% in anticipation of the upcoming ERS Experience Study. Additionally, decremental assumptions were changed to reflect the Teachers Retirement Systems experience study. Approximately 6.0% of employees are members of the Teachers Retirement System.

• June 30, 2017 valuation: The participation assumption, tobacco use assumption and morbidity factors were revised.

• June 30, 2015 valuation: Decremental and underlying inflation assumptions were changed to reflect the Retirement Systems' experience studies.

• June 30, 2012 valuation: A data audit was performed and data collection procedures and assumptions were changed.

• The discount rate was updated from 3.09% as of June 30, 2016 to 3.60% as of June 30, 2017; to 5.22% as of June 30, 2018; to 7.30% as of June 30, 2019; to 7.06% as of June 30, 2020; and to 7.00% as of June 30, 2021.

SEAD-OPEB

Changes of assumptions:

On December 17, 2015, the Board of Trustees adopted recommended changes to the economic and demographic assumptions utilized by the Plan. Primary among the changes were the updates to rates of mortality, retirement, disability, withdrawal and salary increases. The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table projected to 2025 with projection scale BB (set forward 2 years for both males and females).

A new funding policy was initially adopted by the Board on March 15, 2018. Because of this new funding policy, the assumed investment rate of return was reduced from 7.50% to 7.40% for the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation and further reduced from 7.40% to 7.30% for the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation.

On December 17, 2020, the Board adopted recommended changes to the economic and demographic assumptions utilized by the Systems based on the experience study prepared for the five-year period ending June 30, 2019. Primary among the changes were the updates to rates of mortality, retirement, withdrawal, and salary increases. This also included a change to the long-term assumed investment rate of return to 7.00%. These assumption changes are reflected in the calculation of the June 30, 2021 Total OPEB Liability.

COMPLIANCE SECTION

DOAA
Georgia Department
of Audits & Accounts

Greg S. Griffin
State Auditor

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

The Honorable Brian P. Kemp, Governor of Georgia
Members of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia
Members of the Board of Directors of the State Road and Tollway Authority
and
Ms. Jannine Miller, Executive Director

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the State Road and Tollway Authority (Authority), a component unit of the State of Georgia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 17, 2025. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Respectfully submitted,

Greg S. Griffin
State Auditor

January 17, 2025