

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023





# KENTUCKY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AUTHORITY A Component Unit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Prepared By:

Amanda Spencer Innovative Finance Manager

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# **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**









# DATE

To the Members and Bondholders of the Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority and Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky Frankfort, Kentucky

We are pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority (the Authority, KPTIA) for the year ended June 30, 2024. The purpose of the report is to provide members, management, bondholders, the public, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and other interested parties with detailed information reflecting the Authority's financial condition.

#### The Report

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

The Authority's auditors have issued an unmodified opinion on the Authority's financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter and should be read in conjunction with it.

# Profile of the Authority

The Authority is an independent de jure municipal corporation and political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the Commonwealth). The Authority was established in 2009 by the Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly through the enactment of Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) Chapter 175B, as amended, to review, approve, and monitor certain significant transportation projects within the Commonwealth and between the Commonwealth and the State of Indiana and, if necessary, to assist with the operation, financing, and management of those projects. The Authority currently oversees one project, The Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project (LSIORBP). The LSIORBP is divided into two crossings, the Downtown Crossing and the East End Crossing. Both the Downtown Crossing and the East End Crossing are complete and open to traffic. Tolling began on December 30, 2016.

The Authority is authorized by KRS 175B to hire employees, but has not yet chosen to do so. KRS 175B also specifies that the Authority is administratively attached to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). As such, the Authority relies upon administrative and financial support from KYTC. KYTC has assigned the Staff Attorney Manager/Assistant General Council with the task of ensuring that the Authority receives sufficient budgetary and administrative support to carry out its functions.

A variety of KYTC staff provide support on an as needed basis, including Procurement and Contracting, Budgeting, Accounting, Legal Services, Engineering, and Environmental Analysis. These staff services are augmented when necessary through contracting arrangements initiated by KYTC on behalf of the Authority. Currently, the Authority has contracts in place for financial reporting services, and general counsel legal services.

Additionally, KRS 175B assigns the Finance and Administration Cabinet's Office of Financial Management (OFM) with providing advice to the Authority. Staff from OFM were instrumental in structuring and executing the December 2013 Toll Revenue Bond and Toll Revenue Bond Anticipation Note sale, as well as the TIFIA loan.

#### Economic Condition and Outlook

For the year as a whole, most measures of growth in the economy were strong in 2023. Although inflation is moving in the right direction, it has proven to be more persistent than expected through the first half of calendar year 2024. Therefore, the possibility of a recession remains a concern, at least over the short-term, and may impact the Authority's operating results through changes in economic activity and travel behavior.

# LSIORBP Structure

The Joint Board is charged with the administration of the LSIORBP. The Joint Board is composed of the chairperson of the Authority, the Public Finance Director of the State of Indiana, the Secretary of KYTC, and the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Transportation. The Tolling Body is responsible for adopting toll rates and toll policy for the LSIORBP. The Tolling Body is made up of the Joint Board and one additional representative from both the Authority and the IFA.

In 2013, INDOT, IFA, the Authority, and KYTC entered into the Development Agreement, which describes the LSIORBP responsibilities and sets forth the flow of funds. Toll revenues are allocated equally between the Authority and the IFA. The Toll Rate Resolution passed by the Tolling Body contains rate covenant provisions requiring that the tolls generated will be sufficient to pay project costs, meet debt service requirements, and create reserves as required by the Bond Indenture.

KYTC, INDOT, IFA, and the Authority are working in partnership, represented by the Joint Board to oversee the operations and maintenance of RiverLink, the toll system for the LSIORBP. The IFA, on behalf of the Joint Board, signed a contract in May 2015 with Kapsch TraffiCom to design, construct, integrate, test, operate, and maintain the all-electronic toll system that will collect tolls on all three river crossings. Kapsch TraffiCom's work currently consists of operating and maintaining RiverLink. KYTC, on behalf of the Joint Board, executed a contract with KPMG to serve as Revenue Control Manager in February 2015. The Revenue Control Manager is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the timely and accurate collection and division of toll revenues between the states. The IFA on behalf the Joint Board executed a contract with HNTB to serve as the Toll Services Advisor. HNTB is responsible for

advising the states on tolling matters, and overseeing the work of Kapsch TrafficCom. The IFA also procured a Custodian, on behalf of the Joint Board, to hold toll revenue on behalf of the Authority and the IFA, prior to it being split between the states. The Joint Board authorized KYTC, to procure C2 Communications on its half to act as RiverLink's public relation, marketing, and communications firm to assist with tolling. All contracts are administered by both states.

More detailed information about the LSIORBP can be obtained at the project website www.kyinbridges.com.

# Major Initiatives

The Authority's current major initiative consists of monitoring RiverLink and maintaining its financial and reporting obligations to bond holders as outlined in the Bond Indenture.

The Authority is working through its financial advisory firm to update the investment grade traffic and revenue study taking into consideration current toll policy and traffic conditions.

The Authority transitioned the Kapsch TrafficCom services to Quarterhill Inc. (formerly known as Electronic Transaction Consultants, LLC) on September 1, 2023.

The preparation of this report on a timely basis was made possible by the dedicated service of the entire staff of KYTC. We would also like to express sincere appreciation to all employees who contributed to its preparation.

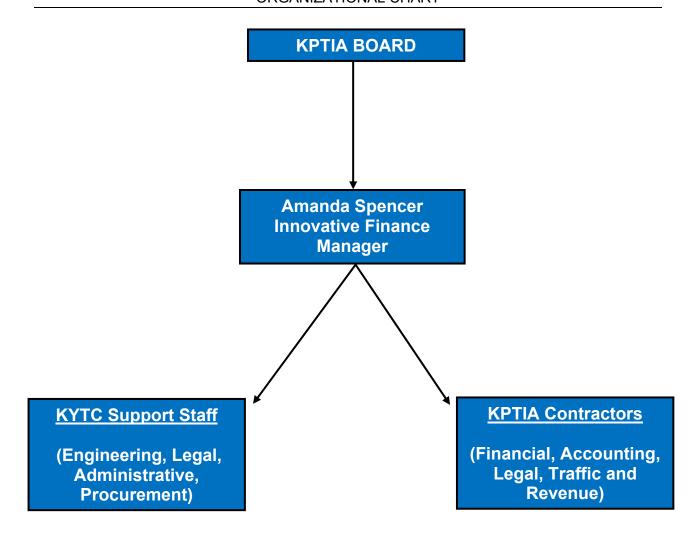
Respectfully submitted,

Amanda Spencer Innovative Finance Manager

# 2024 AUTHORITY MEMBERS

Secretary Jim Gray
Deputy Secretary Geri Grigsby
John "Bill" Bartleman
Jack Whifield
Thomas Guidugli
Jordan Lanham
William Mitchell Boggs
Marcie Matthews
Timothy Akins
Leslie Combs
Russell Romine

# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





# **FINANCIAL SECTION**





#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Jim Gray, Chairman Board of Directors Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority Frankfort, Kentucky

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, 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 accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### 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 opinion. 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 on pages 9-14, and information about infrastructure assets using the modified approach on pages 33-35, 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 25, 2024 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.

Crowe LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana November 25, 2024

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

The management of the Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority (the Authority), a discretely presented component unit of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, offers the readers of the Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial performance of the Authority for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. We encourage readers to read it in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements and the accompanying notes.

The Authority is an independent de jure municipal corporation and political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (the Commonwealth). The Authority was established in 2009 by the Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly through the enactment of Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) Chapter 175B, as amended, to review, approve, and monitor certain significant transportation projects within the Commonwealth and between the Commonwealth and neighboring states and, if necessary, to assist with the operation, financing, and management of those projects. Projects are developed through the approval of financial plans. The Authority is authorized to construct, reconstruct, operate, finance and manage highway projects that are either part of the designated federal interstate system or built to the standards of the interstate system that would be designated as a mega-project by the Federal Highway Administration. The Authority is also authorized to construct, reconstruct, operate, finance, and manage any project which is a fully or partially controlled highway or section of such a highway not designated as part of or built to the standards of the federal highway system, that exceeds \$100 million dollars in total costs.

The Authority, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA), and the Louisville and Southern Indiana Bridges Authority (LSIBA) entered into a legal agreement in October 2012 known as the "Bi-State Development Agreement" which governs The Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project (LSIORBP). The project consists of the construction of the East End Bridge and highway connections that complete an outer loop around the greater Louisville area and continuing north of the Ohio River to connect to Interstate 65; a Downtown Crossing including a new I-65 bridge for northbound traffic; a revamped John F. Kennedy Memorial Bridge for southbound traffic, and rebuilding of the downtown interchange on both sides of the Ohio River. Kentucky was responsible for financing, reconstruction and operational improvements of the Downtown Crossing Bridges; and Indiana is responsible for financing and constructing the East End Crossing.

More detailed information about the LSIORBP can be obtained at the project website <a href="https://www.kyinbridges.com">www.kyinbridges.com</a>.

The Authority is authorized pursuant to Part I, A., 4., (16) of Kentucky House Bill 2 of the 2012 Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly to participate as the developing and issuing authority as described in KRS 175B.025 in the development, construction, financing, and operation and maintenance of the LSIORBP.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Investments increased from \$143,499,485 to \$160,615,132 in 2024 and increased from \$119,895,786 to \$143,499,485 in 2023.
- Cash collections from tolling activities increased from \$70,003,564 to \$73,638,880 in 2024 and increased from \$63,651,662 to \$70,003,564 in 2023.

# **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This financial report consists of four parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, the accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the required supplementary information. The Authority follows enterprise fund reporting; accordingly, the financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Enterprise fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities and operations of the Authority. These statements are presented in a manner similar to those of a private business.

The statements of net position presents information on all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position present information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The statements of cash flows provides relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of the Authority during the fiscal year. The statement should help users assess the Authority's ability to generate future net cash flows, meet future obligations as they become due, the Authority's need for future external financing, the reasons for differences in operating and related cash receipts and cash payments, and the effects on financial position of cash and non-cash investing, capital, non-capital and financing activities.

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 18 through 32.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY

Condensed Financial Information Statements of Net Position As of June 30

	2024	% Increase (Decrease)	2023	% Increase (Decrease)		2022
Assets:	 		 			
Other current assets	\$ 29,044,330	166%	\$ 10,931,276	-9%	\$	12,044,982
Investments - restricted	160,615,132	12%	143,499,485	19%		120,855,333
Net capital assets	1,118,433,617	1%	1,112,707,430	0%	1	,110,302,062
Total current assets	1,308,093,079	3%	1,267,138,191	2%	1	,243,202,377
Noncurrent assets	4,877,652	100%	5,045,365	0%		-0-
Deferred outflows	 19,824,518	100%	 20,506,163	0%	_	-0-
Total assets and deferred outflows	1,332,795,249	3%	1,292,689,719	4%	1	,243,202,377
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	28,294,544	18%	24,022,595	3%		23,383,622
Long-term debt	 778,495,848	0%	 779,228,033	1%		772,800,008
Total liabilities	 806,790,392	0%	 803,250,628	1%		796,183,630
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	460,595,679	3%	447,506,844	(0)%		448,578,306
Restricted net position	135,092,815	20%	112,364,525	33%		84,197,202
Unrestricted net position (deficit)	 (69,683,637)	(1)%	 (70,432,278)	-18%		(85,756,761)
Total net position	\$ 526,004,857	7%	\$ 489,439,091	9%	\$	447,018,747

Total assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments, and capital assets.

During 2024, the Authority's total investments increased approximately \$17,000,000 from continued debt principal and interest payments offset by increased tolling receipts.

Total liabilities primarily consist of current and non-current portions of revenue bonds, the TIFIA Loan, revenue bond anticipation notes payable and related accrued interest thereon.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

Condensed Financial Information Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30

		% Increase		% Increase	
	2024	(Decrease)	 2023	(Decrease)	2022
Operating revenues Operating expenses	\$ 75,658,944 14,421,475	7% 4%	\$ 70,939,287 13,838,890	15% -17%	\$ 61,601,281 16,611,578
Operating income	61,237,469	7%	57,100,397	27%	44,989,703
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Costs of issuance on revenue bonds	-0-	0%	-0-	0%	(1,494,434)
Interest earned on investments	6,992,346	81%	3,862,800	3903%	96,505
Interest expense	(33,585,869)	7%	(31,473,595)	-1%	(31,646,869)
Intergovernmental revenues	302,463	7%	281,868	-16%	335,096
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(26,291,060)	(4)%	(27,328,927)	-16%	(32,709,702)
Change in net position before					
contributed capital	34,946,409		29,771,470		12,280,001
Contributed capital from KYTC	1,619,357	1128%	131,879	-44%	236,994
Change in net position	36,565,766	22%	29,903,349	139%	12,516,995
Net position, beginning of year	489,439,091	7%	459,535,742	3%	447,018,747
Net position, end of year	\$ 526,004,857	7%	\$ 489,439,091	7%	\$ 459,535,742

Operating revenues primarily consist of tolls, but also include administrative fees and fines for nonpayment of tolls and other miscellaneous deposits.

Operating expenses currently consist primarily of KYTC staff salaries and benefits for certain employees assigned to the Authority, vehicle usage, professional services, and board meeting expenses, such as transcription services and member travel expenses in addition to maintenance and operation of the roadway.

Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist of income from investments, net changes in the fair market value of investments, bond issuance costs, and contributed capital from KYTC. Contributed capital from KYTC represents capitalized expenses paid for the LSIORBP by KYTC that were contributed to the Authority, as the developing authority for the LSIORBP along with contributions of infrastructure.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# **LONG-TERM DEBT**

At June 30, 2024, the Authority had \$779,703,242 in bonds and notes payable outstanding, net of unamortized premiums and discounts, which is a decrease from \$788,663,888 as of June 30, 2023 and a decrease from \$791,461,607 as of June 30, 2022. The changes in 2024 and 2023 are a result of the amortization of bond discounts offset by principal payments made, as well as the bond refunding transaction described below.

On October 7, 2021, KPTIA issued \$150,740,000 Series 2021A Federally Taxable Bonds and \$34,560,000 Series 2021B Tax-Exempt Bonds, \$185,300,000 in aggregate.

The 2021 A & B Bonds were issued to refund all \$174.9 million outstanding Series 2013A Bonds and \$4.7 million of the outstanding Series 2013B Bonds, \$179.6 million in aggregate ("Target 2013 Bonds"). The transaction consists of (1) offer the existing bondholders to tender and exchange the Target 2013 Bonds and issue the 2021B Bonds as a result and (2) advance refund any untendered and unexchanged Target 2013 Bonds by issuing the 2021A Bonds. The refunding resulted in \$84.5 million in gross savings and \$58.5 million in net present value savings – yielding 32% net present value savings of the refunded bonds.

All 2021 A & B Bonds are insured by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp (AMG). The existing First Tier Debt Service Reserve Fund was replaced by a surety policy provided by AGM, and the released cash was used to pay for issuance costs, costs related to purchase tendered bonds, tolling system capital costs, and a portion of the advance refunding escrow securities.

Bond Ratings. The Authority's first tier toll revenue bonds and third tier TIFIA loan/subordinate tier bond anticipation notes debt rating is BBB from Fitch.

The Authority's outstanding debt at June 30:

	70 IIICIEase			70 IIICIEase		
 2024	(Decrease)		2023	(Decrease)		2022
\$ 336,295,000	-2%	\$	344,685,000	-3%	\$	353,990,000
442,757,647	0%		443,803,500	0%		444,791,184
4,626,698	-3%		4,785,783	0%		4,946,205
 (3,976,103)	-14%		(4,610,395)	-62%		(12,265,782)
\$ 779,703,242	-1%	\$	788,663,888	0%	\$	791,461,607
\$	\$ 336,295,000 442,757,647 4,626,698 (3,976,103)	\$ 336,295,000 -2% 442,757,647 0% 4,626,698 -3% (3,976,103) -14%	2024 (Decrease) \$ 336,295,000 -2% \$ 442,757,647 0% 4,626,698 -3% (3,976,103) -14%	2024         (Decrease)         2023           \$ 336,295,000         -2%         \$ 344,685,000           442,757,647         0%         443,803,500           4,626,698         -3%         4,785,783           (3,976,103)         -14%         (4,610,395)	2024         (Decrease)         2023         (Decrease)           \$ 336,295,000         -2%         \$ 344,685,000         -3%           442,757,647         0%         443,803,500         0%           4,626,698         -3%         4,785,783         0%           (3,976,103)         -14%         (4,610,395)         -62%	2024         (Decrease)         2023         (Decrease)           \$ 336,295,000         -2%         \$ 344,685,000         -3%         \$ 442,757,647         0%         443,803,500         0%           4,626,698         -3%         4,785,783         0%         0%           (3,976,103)         -14%         (4,610,395)         -62%

% Increase

% Increase

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# **CAPITAL ASSETS**

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority received ownership of the existing Kennedy Bridge and interchanges, right of ways, and easements as a result the recording of a deed of conveyance on June 2, 2015. Upon conveyance, the existing Kennedy Bridge and interchanges were contributed to the Authority and reported by the Authority as infrastructure. The Required Supplementary Information (RSI) for the existing Kennedy Bridge and interchanges is reported by the Authority for the current period.

For financial reporting purposes the Authority has elected to utilize the "Modified Approach" for reporting infrastructure assets as defined in GASB (Government Accounting Standards Board) Statement Number 34 "Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments." Under this alternative method of financial reporting the Authority expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and will not report depreciation expense. GASB 34 requires infrastructure assets being reported under the modified approach to present certain information on the preservation and maintenance, including, assessed condition levels, of those assets to be included in RSI. See the RSI included after the notes to the financial statements. Our overall maintenance condition rating is consistent from year to year.

Upon project termination of the LSIORBP, currently scheduled for December 2053, in accordance with the Bi-State Development Agreement, Indiana and the Commonwealth, through the Authority, will exchange values for portions of sections three and four, as identified in the Bi-State Development Agreement, of the LSIORBP, where one state is currently working and recording construction in progress on the other state's land, which will eventually be the maintenance responsibility of the home state.

Further information on capital asset activity can be found in Note 6 to the financial statements.

# ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

For the year as a whole, most measures of growth in the economy were strong in 2023. Although inflation is moving in the right direction, it has proven to be more persistent than expected through the first half of calendar year 2024. Therefore, the possibility of a recession remains a concern, at least over the short-term, and may impact the Authority's operating results through changes in economic activity and travel behavior.

# **CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide our customers, legislators, citizens, taxpayers, and federal government officials, as well as, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority, ATTN: Amanda Spencer, 200 Mero Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40622.

# STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

	 2024	2023
Assets:	 _	
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	\$ 10,242,863	\$ -0-
Investments - restricted	160,615,132	143,499,485
Accounts receivable - restricted	 18,801,467	 10,931,276
Total current assets	189,659,462	154,430,761
Noncurrent assets:		
Prepaid Insurance	4,877,652	5,045,365
Capital assets:		
Right-of-way easements	66,571,950	66,571,950
Infrastructure	 1,051,861,667	 1,046,135,480
Total capital assets	1,118,433,617	1,112,707,430
Deferred outflows:		
Deferred outflows on debt refunding	 19,824,518	 20,506,163
Total assets and deferred outflows	1,332,795,249	1,292,689,719
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Payable from restricted assets:		
Due to KYTC	5,152,651	3,114,237
Unearned revenue	5,791,253	-0-
Accounts payable	59,531	-0-
Accrued interest payable	16,083,715	11,472,503
Current portion of long-term debt	 1,207,394	9,435,855
Total current liabilities	28,294,544	24,022,595
Long term debt, net	778,495,848	 779,228,033
Total liabilities	806,790,392	803,250,628
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	460,595,679	447,506,844
Restricted - debt service and reserves	135,092,815	112,364,525
Unrestricted (deficit)	 (69,683,637)	 (70,432,278)
Total net position	\$ 526,004,857	\$ 489,439,091

# STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023		
Operating revenues:				
Tolls, net	\$ 66,173,937	\$	64,676,214	
Fees, net	9,485,007		6,263,073	
Total operating revenue	75,658,944		70,939,287	
Operating expenses:				
Roadway operations and maintenance	5,881,092		2,549,418	
Toll operations and maintenance	7,840,565		10,750,043	
General administration	699,818		539,429	
Total operating expenses	14,421,475		13,838,890	
Operating income	61,237,469		57,100,397	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Interest earned on investments	6,992,346		3,862,800	
Interest expense	(33,585,869)		(31,473,595)	
Intergovernmental revenues	302,463		281,868	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(26,291,060)		(27,328,927)	
Change in net position before contributed capital	 34,946,409		29,771,470	
Contributed capital from KYTC	 1,619,357		131,879	
Change in net position	36,565,766		29,903,349	
Net position, beginning of year	489,439,091		459,535,742	
Net position, end of year	\$ 526,004,857	\$	489,439,091	

# STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

		2024	2023
Operating activities:			
Receipts from patrons	\$	73,638,880	\$ 70,003,564
Payments to service providers		(12,079,941)	(14,816,450)
Net cash flows from operating activities		61,558,939	55,187,114
Capital and related financing activities:			
Principal paid on capital debt		(9,435,853)	(10,292,684)
Interest paid on long-term debt outstanding		(27,650,091)	(23,117,039)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(4,106,830)	(2,036,496)
Net cash flows from capital and related			_
financing activities		(41,192,774)	(35,446,219)
Investing activities:			
Purchase of investments		(168,339,482)	(152,423,771)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments		151,223,834	128,820,076
Interest received		6,992,346	3,862,800
Net cash flows from investing activities		(10,123,302)	 (19,740,895)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		10,242,863	-0-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning			
of year		-0-	 -0-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	10,242,863	\$ -0-
Reconciliation of operating income to			
net cash flows from operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	61,237,469	\$ 57,100,397
Adjustments to reconcile operating income			
to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Intergovernmental revenue for operating expenses		302,463	281,868
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable		(7,870,191)	(935,722)
Accounts payable		59,531	-0-
Unearned revenue		5,791,253	-0-
Amounts due to KYTC		2,038,414	(1,259,429)
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$	61,558,939	\$ 55,187,114
Supplemental schedule of noncash capital and related	financin	g activities:	
Infrastructure contributed as capital from KYTC	\$	1,619,357	\$ 131,879

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority (the Authority) is an independent de jure municipal corporation and political subdivision of the Commonwealth. The Authority was established in 2009 by the Commonwealth pursuant to the provisions of Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) Chapter 175B, as amended, to review, approve, and monitor certain significant transportation projects within the Commonwealth and between the Commonwealth and the State of Indiana and, if necessary, to assist with the operation, financing, and management of those projects. The Authority is reported as a discretely presented component unit of the Commonwealth. Financial activities between the Commonwealth and the Authority are related party activities and are disclosed as such. The Authority currently has eleven voting members; Secretary Jim Gray, Deputy Secretary Geri Grigsby, John William Bartleman, Jack Whifield, Thomas Guidugli, Jordan Lanham, William Mitchell Boggs, Marcie Matthews, Timothy Akins, Leslie Combs, and Russell Romine.

The Authority is attached administratively to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) and relies exclusively on KYTC staff to operate. Currently, the Authority is engaged in overseeing a single project, the Louisville-Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges Project (LSIORBP), as described below. More information on the Authority can be obtained by visiting their website at <a href="https://transportation.ky.gov/KPTIA">https://transportation.ky.gov/KPTIA</a>.

The Commonwealth, the Authority, KYTC, the Indiana Department of Transportation, and the Indiana Finance Authority entered into a legal agreement in October 2012 known as the "Bi-State Development Agreement" which governs the LSIORBP. The LSIORBP consists of the construction of the East End Bridge and highway connections that will complete an outer loop around the greater Louisville area and continuing north of the Ohio River to connect to Interstate 65; a Downtown Crossing including a new I-65 bridge for northbound traffic; a revamped John F. Kennedy Memorial Bridge for southbound traffic, and rebuilding of the downtown interchange on both sides of the Ohio River. Kentucky is responsible for financing, reconstruction and operational improvements of the Downtown Crossing Bridges; and Indiana is responsible for financing and constructing the East End Crossing. More detailed information about the LSIORB Project can be obtained at the project website www.kyinbridges.com.

The Authority is authorized pursuant to Part I, A., 4., (16) of Kentucky House Bill 2 of the 2012 Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly to participate as the developing and issuing authority as described in KRS 175B.025 in the development, construction, financing, and operation and maintenance of the LSIORBP.

The Bi-State Development Agreement and the related Interlocal Agreement create two bistate bodies, the Joint Board for the LSIORBP (the "Joint Board") and the Tolling Body for the LSIORBP (the "Tolling Body"). The Joint Board is responsible for the bi-state administration of the LSIORBP. It has authorized a number of procurements for bi-state consultants and contractors working on the LSIORBP and approves amendments to the Bi-State Development Agreement as needed. It is made up of the Secretary of KYTC, the Chairperson of the Authority, the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Transportation, and the Director of the Indiana Finance Authority.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

The Tolling Body is responsible for setting toll rates and toll policy for the LSIORBP. It is made up of the Secretary of KYTC, the Chairperson of the Authority, the Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Transportation, the Director of the Indiana Finance Authority, one additional Authority member, and one member of the Indiana Finance Authority. Through its representation on the Joint Board and the Tolling Body, the Authority ensures toll revenues are sufficient to meet its financial obligations and hires contractors and consultants working on the portions of the LSIORBP which are not otherwise assigned to the State of Indiana or the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the Bi-State Development Agreement.

# 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of the Authority is presented to assist in understanding the Authority's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of the Authority's management who is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

# Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The Authority's financial statements are included in the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as a discretely presented component unit. The activities of the Authority are accounted for as an enterprise fund. The intent of an enterprise fund is to finance or recover, primarily through user charges, the costs of providing goods and services. An enterprise fund prepares operating statements using the flow of economic resources as its measurement focus. Such operating statements are designed to report events and transactions that increase or decrease an entity's economic resources (i.e., all assets and liabilities). Enterprise fund transactions are accounted for using the accrual basis, under which revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred.

# **Use of Estimates**

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# **Description of Net Position Classes**

Net investment in capital assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year end, the portion of debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.

Restricted - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on the use of net position through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

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

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of unspent proceeds received from toll activities. The unspent proceeds are restricted for use in accordance with the bond and anticipation notes documents. The Authority held \$10,242,863 of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2024 and held no cash or cash equivalents at June 30, 2023.

## Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are reported at their net realizable value.

# <u>Investments</u>

Investments in marketable securities with readily determinable fair values and all investments in debt securities are reported at their fair values in the statement of net position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the changes in net position in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Restricted investments consist of unspent proceeds received from the issuance of bonds described in Note 5 and Note 7 that are invested in U.S. Treasuries. The unspent proceeds are restricted for use in accordance with the bond and anticipation notes documents.

# Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Contributed capital assets are recorded at the asset's acquisition value at the time of the contribution.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

Infrastructure assets are not being depreciated, as the Authority has elected to use the modified approach, as defined by GASB 34. As a result, certain maintenance and preservation costs are expensed when incurred. Additions and improvements to infrastructure assets are capitalized when capacity and efficiency have increased.

# **Deferred Outflow of Resources**

A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that future time.

A deferred charge on refunding can arise from advance refunding of debt. The difference between the cost of the securities placed in trust for future payment of refunded debt and the net carrying value of that debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the shorter of the term of the refunding issue or the original term of the refunded debt. The unamortized amount is reported as a deferred outflow of resources in the financial statements.

# Amortization of Bond Discount and Premium

Bond discounts and premiums are amortized on the straight-line method over the life of the bond issue. The results of this method do not materially differ from those that would be obtained by applying the effective interest method.

# Operating Revenues and Expenses

Balances classified as operating revenues and expenses are those which comprise the Authority's principal ongoing operations. Other revenues and expenses are classified as nonoperating. Toll revenues are recognized when, after a vehicle passes through a LSIORB tolling point, the vehicle's license plate and registered owner are identified or when a transponder associated with a pre-paid account passes through a tolling point. The Tolling Body sets the toll policy and business rules for the toll system. These documents allow for some reductions to operating revenues. Allowable reductions include a discount of tolls and waiver of fees to incentivize customers to open a pre-paid transponder account. There are also other allowable circumstances in which fees can be waived or reduced for customers. Total allowable reductions for the year's ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 were approximately \$6,654,448 and \$8,602,039, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the allowance for uncollectible accounts were increased by \$7,648,133 for tolls and decreased by \$7,346,644 for fees. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the allowance for uncollectible accounts were increased by \$2,162,014 for tolls and decreased by \$2,515,774 for fees. Operating expenses consist primarily of operations, administrative, maintenance, renewal and replacement costs, and business development and marketing costs. All revenue and expenses not meeting these definitions are recorded as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# **Contributed Capital**

Contributed capital arises from outside contributions of capital assets, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

# <u>Unearned Revenue</u>

Prepaid tolls received from customers are recorded as unearned revenue at the time of receipt. This unearned revenue represents a liability on the statement of net position, reflecting the obligation to provide future tolling services. Revenue from prepaid tolls is recognized as earned when the tolling services are provided.

#### 3. INVESTMENTS

All Authority investments, legally authorized by KRS 175B.075 and the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Loan Agreement, are direct obligations of the United States of America or direct federal agency obligations or other similar obligations to the extent that the full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged for the timely payment thereof. Direct obligations shall include money market mutual funds that invest solely in the obligations referenced above.

All funds are held with the bond trustee, Bank of New York Mellon. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, all investments with the Bank of New York Mellon were in Fidelity Treasury Money Market Funds.

Custodial Credit Risk: For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Authority's investments are neither insured nor registered, but are held by the Authority's custodial agent for the benefit of the Authority.

Credit Risk: Under state statutes, the Authority is permitted to invest direct obligations of the United States of America or direct federal agency obligations or other similar obligations to the extent that the full faith and credit of the United States of America is pledged for the timely payment thereof. Direct obligations shall include money market mutual funds that invest solely in the obligations referenced above.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Authority places no limit on the amount the Authority may invest in any one issuer. The Authority's trustee consults with the Office of Financial Management (within the Finance and Administration Cabinet) to determine suitable investments.

Interest Rate Risk: The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

#### 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Authority has the ability to access.
- Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets
  or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or
  liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for
  the asset or liability; inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by
  observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a
  specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially
  the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The following table sets forth by level, within the hierarchy, the Authority's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		Level 1		vel 2	Level 3		Total	
Money market mutual funds	\$	160,615,132	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	160,615,132
			Assets at	Fair Value a	s of June 3	30, 2023		
		Level 1	Lev	vel 2	Lev	vel 3		Total
Money market mutual funds	\$	143,499,485	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	143,499,485

The Authority's policy is to recognize transfers between levels as of the actual date of the event or change in circumstances. There were no transfers between levels during 2024 and 2023.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

The Authority holds investments which are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with these securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the various risk factors will occur in the near term that could materially affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements.

# 5. REVENUE BOND FUND ACCOUNTS

Components of the Toll Revenue Bond Fund and Toll Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes accounts by cash and mutual funds at June 30, 2024, are summarized below:

	Money Money Mutu Fun	ıal	ash	Total	
Authority System Revenue Fund	\$ 2.	045.947 \$	-0-	\$ 2,045,947	
Debt Service Funds		388,746	-0-	38,388,746	
M&R Reserve Fund	17,	908,612	-0-	17,908,612	
General Reserve Fund	44,	204,711	-0-	44,204,711	
Capitalized Interest Fund		-0-	-0-	-0-	
Tolling O&M Reserve Fund	27,	463,392	-0-	27,463,392	
General O&M Reserve Fund	25,	086,078	-0-	25,086,078	
Project Improvement Fund	1,	769,680	-0-	1,769,680	
Surplus Fund	3,	747,966	-0-	3,747,966	
Total	\$ 160,	615,132 \$	-0-	\$ 160,615,132	

Components of the Toll Revenue Bond Fund and Toll Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes accounts by cash and mutual funds at June 30, 2023, are summarized below:

	M	C	ash	Total		
Authority System Revenue Fund	\$	2,944,495	\$	-0-	\$	2,944,495
Debt Service Funds		40,996,865		-0-		40,996,865
M&R Reserve Fund		11,788,009		-0-		11,788,009
General Reserve Fund		40,040,344		-0-		40,040,344
Capitalized Interest Fund		1,640		-0-		1,640
Tolling O&M Reserve Fund		16,883,298		-0-		16,883,298
General O&M Reserve Fund		19,694,656		-0-		19,694,656
Project Improvement Fund		7,590,308		-0-		7,590,308
Surplus Fund		3,559,870		-0-		3,559,870
Total	\$	143,499,485	\$	-0-	\$	143,499,485

The General Trust Indenture contains a provision which establishes that specific accounts are maintained by the Authority to properly account for the financial activities as described below:

A. Authority System Revenue Fund - This fund receives all Pledged Receipts and other moneys received by the Authority except for funds required to be deposited into another fund by the General Trust Indenture. Funds received into the authority system revenue fund are allocated, based on priority as defined in the General Trust Indenture to the funds below.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

- B. Project Funds Funds deposited into the project funds shall be expended only for the purpose of paying costs of the Project.
- C. Cost of Issuance Fund Designated to pay the costs of issuance established for each series, as specified in the respective Series Trust Indentures.

#### D. Debt Service Funds

- a) First Tier Debt Service Account Designated to pay the principal and interest on the First Tier Bonds.
- b) First Tier Common Debt Service Reserve Account and within such Account, a "Proceeds Subaccount" and a "Revenue Subaccount" - Designated a reserve for the payment of principal and interest on First Tier Bonds that are not TIFIA Bonds when funds for that purpose are available in the First Tier Debt Service Account.
- c) Second Tier Debt Service Account Designated to pay the principal and interest on the Second Tier Bonds.
- d) Second Tier Common Debt Service Reserve Account Designated a reserve for the payment of principal and interest on Second Tier Bonds when funds for that purpose are available in the Second Tier Debt Service Account.
- e) Third Tier Debt Service Account Designated to pay the principal and interest on the Third Tier Bonds.
- f) Third Tier Common Debt Service Reserve Account Designated a reserve for the payment of principal and interest on Third Tier Bonds when funds for that purpose are available in the Third Tier Debt Service Account.
- E. Redemption Fund Designated for the redemption of outstanding bonds or bond anticipation obligations.
- F. Surplus Fund Designated for the deposit of one-half of the general reserve annual surplus, if any, as specified in the General Trust Indenture.
- G. Tolling Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Reserve Fund Designated to pay Toll System Collection Expenses for the current fiscal year as reflected in the Authority System Budget.
- H. General O&M Reserve Fund Designated to pay General O&M Expenses for the current fiscal year as reflected in the Authority System Budget.
- I. M&R Reserve Fund Designated to pay M&R Expenses for the current fiscal year as reflected in the then-current capital improvement program and Authority System Budget and to pay any other M&R expenses that must be incurred to restore or maintain any portion of the Authority System in a safe operating condition. M&R expenses represent lifecycle costs and/or capital costs necessary to continue to maintain the Authority System in good operating order and that are not normally recurring costs.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

- J. Lease Payment Fund Funds designated to pay amounts due from the Authority to KYTC under the Lease Agreement.
- K. General Reserve Fund Designated to pay expenses relating to the Authority System, providing for debt service on bonds or as may otherwise be permitted by the Act or required by the Development Agreement, Lease Agreement, or the Inter-local Agreement, including, but not limited to fees and expenses of credit providers, hedge termination payments, and the payment of the debt service on any subordinated bonds.
- L. Rebate Fund Designated for the collection and payment of earnings from "non-purpose investments" in excess of the amount which said investments would have earned at a rate equal to the "yield" on the applicable bonds, plus any income attributable to such excess.
- M. Capitalized Interest Fund Designated for the payment of interest, when due, on the bonds and notes.
- N. Project Improvement Fund Designated to pay the cost of project improvements to the Authority System.

# 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance June 30, 2023	1	ncreases	Dec	reases	Balance June 30, 2024		
Infrastructure Right-of-way easements	\$ 1,046,135,480 66,571,950	\$	5,726,187 -0-	\$	-0- -0-	\$	1,051,861,667 66,571,950	
Total capital assets	\$ 1,112,707,430	\$	5,726,187	\$	-0-	\$	1,118,433,617	

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2023		
Infrastructure Right-of-way easements	\$ 1,043,967,105 66,571,950	\$ 2,168,375 -0-	\$ -0- -0-	\$ 1,046,135,480 66,571,950		
Total capital assets	\$ 1,110,539,055	\$ 2,168,375	\$ -0-	\$ 1,112,707,430		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# 7. ADVANCE REFUNDING

In October 2021, the Authority issued \$185.3 million of First Tier Toll Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021A to refund the remaining balance of the Series First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds, 2013A and Series First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds Series 2021B to refund a portion of the remaining balance of Series First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds 2013B. The refunding bonds combined with \$27.57 million in debt service reserve funds were used to provide resources to purchase U.S. Government securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of \$163.6 million of refunded First Tier Toll Revenue bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by approximately \$22 million. This difference is recorded as a deferred outflow and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which is equal to the life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 32 years by \$135 million and resulted in an economic gain of \$59 million. As of June 30, 2024, outstanding bonds have been fully settled, and all related liabilities have been extinguished.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

# 8. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term debt consists of the following at June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023			
First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A Current Interest Bonds; interest fixed at rates ranging from 1.15% to 3.22%, due semi-annually; principal due July 1, 2022 through July 1, 2053 with mandatory sinking fund redemption in part prior to maturity beginning July 1, 2046.	\$ 148,530,000	\$	148,740,000		
First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds, Series 2021B Current Interest Bonds; interest fixed at 4%, due semi-annually; principal due July 1, 2046 through July 1, 2053 with mandatory sinking fund redemption in part prior to maturity beginning July 1, 2046.	34,560,000		34,560,000		
First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds, Series 2013B Capital Appreciation Bonds; interest fixed at rates ranging from 3.75% to 6.65% will not be paid on a current basis, but will be added to the principal amount on a semi-annual basis; principal due annually beginning July 1, 2019 through July 1, 2032.	15,730,000		23,910,000		
First Tier Toll Revenue Bonds, Series 2013C Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds; interest fixed at rates ranging from 6.40% to 6.875% will not be paid on a current basis prior to the conversion date, but will be added to the principal amount on a semi-annual basis; principal due annually beginning July 1, 2033 through July 1, 2046.	137,475,000		137,475,000		
Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act loan (see following page for further detail)	 442,757,647		443,803,500		
Total Less current portion Unamortized premium Less unamortized discount/accretion on capital appreciation bonds	 779,052,647 (1,207,394) 4,626,698 (3,976,103)		788,488,500 (9,435,855) 4,785,783 (4,610,395)		
	\$ 778,495,848	\$	779,228,033		

The Series 2021 Bonds and 2013 Bonds above represent the debt of the Authority. The debt is secured by the Trust Estate, as defined by the General Trust Indenture, which primarily consists of all pledged receipts (the Authority's 50% share of toll revenues and certain investment earnings), and all moneys and securities on deposit in the funds and accounts established by the General Trust Indenture. In the event that toll revenues are insufficient to make the operations and maintenance deposits required in the General Trust Indenture, the Authority entered into a lease agreement (the Lease) with KYTC, whereby KYTC is obligated to pay rent, as defined in the Lease, to satisfy the required operation and maintenance deposits.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

Rent, as defined in the lease, shall represent a loan to the Authority and bear interest at a rate of 5.0%. The loan is payable by the Authority from the pledged receipts and shall be due in amounts available to make such payments in accordance with Section 504 of the General Trust Indenture. As of June 30, 2024, no rent payments have been made by the KYTC under the terms of the lease.

The TIFIA loan is a direct borrowing that bears interest at 3.9% with principal and interest due semi-annually beginning July 1, 2018, through July 1, 2051. The TIFIA loan is secured by the Trust Estate, which includes all property, rights, and other assets assigned to the Trustee. The outstanding TIFIA loan from direct borrowings related to business-type activities also contain a subjective acceleration clause that allows the lender to accelerate payment of the entire principal amount to become immediately due if the lender determines that a material adverse change occurs. All outstanding notes from direct borrowings contain an event of default that changes the timing of repayment of outstanding amounts to become immediately due if the Authority is unable to make payment.

Debt service payments on the Series 2021 and 2013 Bonds and TIFIA loan are as follows:

	Во	nds	Notes from direct borrowings					
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest				
	<u> </u>							
2025	\$ 215,000	\$ 15,081,256	\$ 992,394	\$ 17,159,456				
2026	215,000	15,078,784	1,149,077	17,117,834				
2027	2,455,000	15,063,431	1,170,161	17,072,837				
2028	3,610,000	15,028,557	1,355,853	17,000,391				
2029	4,220,000	14,971,930	2,110,389	16,979,849				
2030-2034	23,360,000	84,867,917	32,376,310	81,965,600				
2035-3039	39,460,000	66,923,758	76,956,690	71,642,309				
2040-2044	64,585,000	50,019,131	106,864,286	53,291,642				
2045-2049	89,060,000	27,330,224	129,386,437	30,461,456				
2050-2054	109,115,000	9,643,463	90,396,048	5,335,608				
Total	\$ 336,295,000	\$ 314,008,451	\$ 442,757,647	\$ 328,026,981				

The following summarizes long-term debt activity of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2024:

		Balance						Balance	ue within
	J	une 30, 2023	I	ncreases	- 1	Decreases	J	une 30, 2024	one year
TIFIA loan - direct borrowing	\$	443,803,500	\$	-0-	\$	(1,045,853)	\$	442,757,647	\$ 992,394
Bonds principal payable		344,685,000		-0-		(8,390,000)		336,295,000	215,000
Unamortized premiums		4,785,783		-0-		(159,085)		4,626,698	-0-
Unamortized discounts		(4,610,395)		-0-		634,292		(3,976,103)	-0-
				<u>.</u>					<u> </u>
	\$	788,663,888	\$	-0-	\$	(8,960,646)	\$	779,703,242	\$ 1,207,394

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

The following summarizes long-term debt activity of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2023:

		Balance				Balance	Oue within
	J	une 30, 2022	 Increases	 Decreases	J	une 30, 2023	one year
TIFIA loan - direct borrowing	\$	444,791,184	\$ -0-	\$ (987,684)	\$	443,803,500	\$ 1,045,855
Bonds principal payable		353,990,000	-0-	(9,305,000)		344,685,000	8,390,000
Unamortized premiums		4,946,205	-0-	(160,422)		4,785,783	-0-
Unamortized discounts		(12,265,782)	-0-	 7,655,387		(4,610,395)	-0-
	\$	791,461,607	\$ -0-	\$ (2,797,719)	\$	788,663,888	\$ 9,435,855

# 9. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Certain of the Authority's assets have constraints that have been placed on how they can be used. By definition, restricted assets are cash or other assets whose use, in whole or in part, is restricted for specific purposes bound by virtue of contractual agreements, legal requirements, or enabling legislation. The Authority's accounts receivable and investments are restricted for use by the trust indentures which restrict the manner in which the bond and toll proceeds may be spent.

Restricted assets consist of the following at June 30, 2024 and 2023:

Restricted for debt service	\$	38,388,746	\$	40,998,505
Restricted for maintenance reserves		70,458,082		48,365,963
Restricted for other Authority funds	70,569,771			
Total	\$	179,416,599	\$	154,430,761

# 10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

KYTC paid certain invoices on behalf of the Authority totaling \$302,463 and \$281,868 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which are included in intergovernmental revenues on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Additionally, KYTC paid certain invoices on behalf of the Authority totaling \$5,152,650 and \$2,513,291 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, which are reimbursable to KYTC, and reported as payables at year end.

The Authority received \$1,619,357 and \$131,879 in capital contributions from KYTC during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The contributions in both years related to construction work completed on Kentucky roads, bridge approaches, and right-of-way related to the bridge construction project.

The Authority received the benefit of accounting, legal, administrative and consultant services from the Finance and Administration Cabinet for 2024 and 2023. The Finance and Administration Cabinet did not assess a fee for the cost of these services.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

The Authority received services from the Commonwealth Office for Technology (COT) which provides technical support for State government agencies in the application of information technology including major information resource functions such as data and voice communications, data administration, hardware selection and installation, printing, and related end-user and customer support services. During 2024 and 2023, KYTC paid for all services provided by COT. KYTC did not assess a fee to the Authority for their respective portion of the charges and will not request reimbursement from the Authority.

#### 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; and errors and omissions. The Authority utilizes the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Risk Management Fund to cover exposure to these potential losses. The Commonwealth of Kentucky's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report should be referred to for additional disclosures related to the Risk Management Fund. KYTC carries commercial insurance, including builders risk coverage on the LSIORBP, for all risks of loss during construction.

#### 12. COMMITMENTS

The Authority and the State of Indiana have entered into a legal agreement known as the "Bi-State Development Agreement" which governs the LSIORBP. The project consists of the construction of the East End Bridge and highway connections that will complete an outer loop around the greater Louisville area; a Downtown Crossing including a new I-65 bridge for northbound traffic; a revamped John F. Kennedy Memorial Bridge for southbound traffic, and rebuilding of the downtown interchange on both sides of the Ohio River. Kentucky is responsible for financing, reconstruction and operational improvements of the Downtown Crossing Bridges; and Indiana is responsible for financing and constructing the East End Crossing.

The LSIORBP structures will be ultimately owned 50% by Indiana and 50% by Kentucky. The project is being funded with a combination of governmental purpose tax-exempt debt in the form of a TIFIA loan, Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds backed by future federal funds, and governmental purpose tax-exempt and taxable debt in the form of toll revenue bonds. The toll revenue bonds principal and interest and the TIFIA loan principal and interest have been issued by the Authority and paid solely by Kentucky's share of project revenues (primarily tolls). These financing instruments do not constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commonwealth is pledged to the payment of the above described debt.

The Commonwealth parties have entered into various contracts in connection with the implementation and operation of the toll system for the LSIORBP.

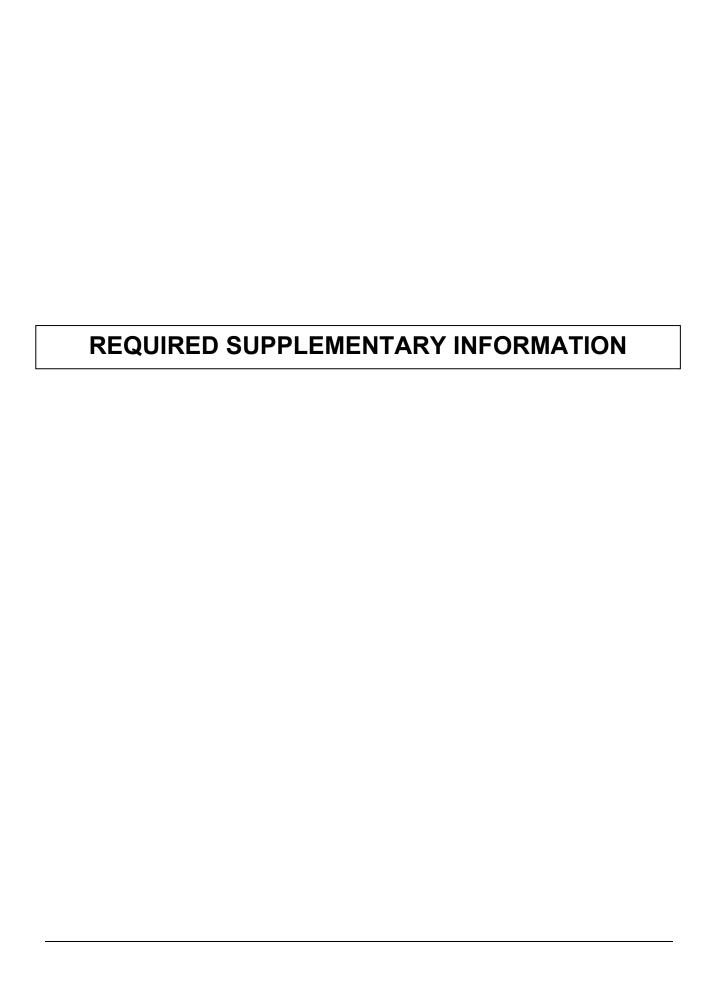
#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2024 and 2023

TSP Contract: As authorized by Joint Board Resolution JB 2015-4, the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) entered into a contract with Kapsch TraffiCom for the operation of the toll system. The toll operations contract with Kapsch expired December 15, 2023, however, prior to this expiration IFA engaged with Quarterhill, Inc. to transition as the provider of toll operations. The initial contract with Quarterhill, Inc. was entered into during the summer 2021. The contract with Quarterhill expires on June 30, 2031. The Commonwealth parties are equally responsible with the Indiana parties for the direction of this work and the payment of these costs. The Commonwealth parties paid approximately \$3,305,000 and \$6,837,000 for the work performed during the year ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. This total is included in toll operations and maintenance for the LSIORBP for project.

<u>Toll Oversight:</u> As authorized by Joint Board resolution JB 2016-3, the Indiana Department of Transportation entered into a contract with HNTB that includes work related to oversite and inspection of the installation and operations of the toll system. The contract with HNTB is set to expire on June 30, 2026. The Commonwealth parties are equally responsible with the Indiana parties for the direction of this work and the payment of these costs. The Commonwealth parties paid approximately \$1,635,000 and \$1,757,000 for work performed under these contracts during the year ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. This total is included in the construction costs for the LSIORBP as toll operations and maintenance.

<u>Toll Marketing:</u> As authorized by Joint Board resolution JB 2014-4 and JB-202, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet entered into an agreement with C2 Strategic Communications for work related to marketing and communications for the toll system. The toll marketing contract expired on December 30, 2023. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet subsequently entered into an agreement with Fieldtrip, LLC. This contract is set to expire June 30, 2025. The Commonwealth parties are equally responsible with Indiana for the direction of this work and the payment of these costs. The Commonwealth parties paid approximately \$160,000 and \$122,000 for work performed under these contracts in the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. These costs are included in toll operations and maintenance expense.

Revenue Control Manager: As authorized by Joint Board resolution JB 2015-2, the Cabinet entered into an agreement with Strothman and Company to provide revenue control manager services for the toll system. The revenue control manager contract is set to expire on June 30, 2026. The Commonwealth parties are equally responsible with Indiana for the direction of this work and the payment of these costs. The Commonwealth parties paid approximately \$102,000 and \$100,000 for the work performed under this contract in the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Revenue control manager costs are included in toll operations and maintenance expense.



### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2024

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, the Authority has adopted an alternative process for recording depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the Authority expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. The Authority's assets accounted for, under the modified approach, include approximately 56.1 lane miles of roads and 47 bridge structures.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the Authority is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate, each year, the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the Authority.
- Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at, or above, the established condition level.

#### **Pavement**

#### Measurement Scale

The Authority uses numerous methods to determine the condition of roadway pavements; including the Pavement Condition Index (PCI) to measure and monitor pavement conditions. In use since the mid-1980s, the PCI for any particular pavement section is the mathematical difference between the current pavement smoothness and the acceptable pavement smoothness threshold based on traffic volumes. The corresponding pavement condition is based on the following PCI ranges:

Condition PCI

Good Greater than +0.4
Fair Between 0.0 and 0.4

Poor Less than 0.0

#### **Established Minimum Condition Level**

No more than 30% of the pavements shall be rated as "poor."

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2024

#### **Assessed Conditions**

The Authority assesses pavement condition on a calendar year basis. The following table reports the percentage of pavements meeting ratings of "Good", "Fair", and "Poor" for the past three years.

Condition	2023	2022	2021
Good	5.0%	8.3%	19.0%
Fair	33.1%	90.4%	81.0%
Poor	61.9%	1.3%	0.0%

#### **Bridges**

#### Measurement Scale

The Authority maintains information on its bridge in compliance with the National Bridge Inspection guidelines established by the Federal Highway Administration. The Authority inspects all bridges at least once every two years and the conditioned assessment results are coded on a 0-9 scale with 9 being the most desirable. The condition ratings are based on the following scale:

### Rating Description

9	Excellent.
8	Very good.
7	Good. Some minor problems.
6	Satisfactory. Structural elements show some minor deterioration.
5	Fair. All primary structural elements are sound but may have minor section loss, cracking, spalling or scour.
4	Poor. Advanced section loss, deterioration, spalling or scour.
3	Serious. Loss of section, deterioration, spalling, or scour have seriously affected primary structural components. Local failures are possible. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present.
2	Critical. Advanced deterioration of primary structural elements. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present or scour may have removed substructure support. Unless closely monitored, it may be necessary to close the bridge until corrective action is taken.
1	Imminent failure. Major deterioration or section loss present in critical structural components or obvious vertical or horizontal movement affecting structure stability. Bridge is closed to traffic, but corrective action may put it back in light service.
0	Failure. Out of service; beyond corrective action.

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2024

#### **Established Minimum Condition Level**

No more than 10% of the bridges shall be rated as "structurally deficient." In addition, the total deck area of structurally deficient, state maintained bridges will not exceed 12% of the total deck area of all state maintained bridges.

#### **Assessed Conditions**

As of May 20, 2017, condition assessments for National Highway System (NHS) bridges were updated by the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation due to the requirement by the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). Under the new rule, structurally deficient or a Poor bridge is classified with a deck, superstructure, substructure, or culvert condition rating less than or equal to 4. If any condition rating is below 7 but above 4 they are classified as Fair. Likewise, if any component condition rating is greater than or equal to 7, a bridge is considered Good. The new performance condition assessment measures are based on deck area. Functionally obsolete is a legacy classification that was used to implement the Highway Bridge Program which was discontinued with the enactment of MAP-21. The following table reports the percentage of bridges meeting ratings of "Good", "Fair", and "Poor" for calendar year 2023 to 2021 under the updated condition assessment requirements:

Condition	2023	2022	2021
Good	82.3%	82.3%	82.3%
Fair	17.7%	17.7%	17.7%
Poor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

#### **Estimated Actual Costs to Maintain**

The following table presents the Authority's estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the pavements, bridges, and maintenance condition at, or above, the "Established Condition Levels" cited above and the actual amount spent during the past fiscal year:

	 Budget	 Actual	O	Over (Under)		
Fiscal Year 2020	\$ 1,279,860	\$ 3,184,240	\$	1,904,380		
Fiscal Year 2021	7,400,000	7,293,891		(106,109)		
Fiscal Year 2022	3,938,600	1,860,589		(2,078,011)		
Fiscal Year 2023	2,475,000	2,549,418		74,418		
Fiscal Year 2024	5,370,000	5,881,092		511,092		



# STATISTICAL SECTION



### STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

This part of the Authority's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information and the Authority's overall financial health.

Financial Trends Pages 36-38

These schedules (1 through 3) trend information to help the reader understand how the Authority's financial performance and viability have changed over time.

#### Operating Information

Pages 39-45

These schedules (4 through 10) contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Authority's financial report relates to the services it provides and the activities it performs.

Debt Capacity Page 46

This schedule (11) presents information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Authority's current levels of outstanding debt and the Authority's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Revenue Capacity Pages 46-47

These schedules (12 through 14) contain information to help the reader assess the Authority's most significant revenue source, toll collection.

#### Demographic and Economic Information

Pages 48-49

These schedules (15 and 16) offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Authority's financial activities take place.

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Schedule 1 Net Position by Component Last Five Fiscal Years

	2024		2023			2022	 2021	2020	
Net investment in capital assets	\$	460,595,679	\$	447,506,844	\$	442,071,387	\$ 448,578,306	\$	456,184,835
Restricted		135,092,815		112,364,525		88,072,513	84,197,202		71,717,880
Unrestricted		(69,683,637)		(70,432,278)		(70,608,158)	(85,756,761)		(85,087,273)
Total net position	\$	526,004,857	\$	489,439,091	\$	459,535,742	\$ 447,018,747	\$	442,815,442

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

### Schedule 2 Changes in Net Position

			Last Five	e Fiscal Years				
	20	24		2023		2022	2021	2020
Operating Revenue							 	
Tolls		6,173,937	\$	64,676,214	\$	55,995,165	\$ 50,162,261	\$ 45,149,364
Fees		9,485,007		6,263,073		5,606,116	 4,837,111	 6,736,056
Total operating revenues	7	5,658,944		70,939,287	_	61,601,281	54,999,372	51,885,420
Operating Expenses								
Roadway operations and maintenance		5,881,092		2,549,418		1,860,589	7,293,891	1,976,200
Toll operations and maintenance		7,840,565		10,750,043		13,214,977	9,514,130	9,141,369
General administration		699,818		539,429		1,536,012	841,738	964,450
Total operating expenses	1	4,421,475		13,838,890		16,611,578	17,649,759	12,082,019
Operating income	6	1,237,469		57,100,397		44,989,703	37,349,613	 39,803,401
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)								
Debt issuance costs		-0-		-0-		(1,494,434)	-0-	-0-
Interest earned on investments		6,992,346		3,862,800		96,505	17,047	2,010,231
Interest expense	(3	3,585,869)		(31,473,595)		(31,646,869)	(36,380,356)	(36,679,388)
Intergovernmental revenues		302,463		281,868		335,096	 11,484	 164,125
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(2	(6,291,060)		(27,328,927)		(32,709,702)	(36,351,825)	(34,505,032)
Contributed Capital for KYTC		1,619,357		131,879		236,994	 284,839	 235,472
Change in net position	\$ 3	6,565,766	\$	29,903,349	\$	12,516,996	\$ 1,282,627	\$ 5,533,841

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Schedule 3 Downtown Crossing Cash Flows Last Five Fiscal Years

		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020
Operating activities:										
Receipts from patrons	\$	73,638,880	\$	70,003,564	\$	63,651,662	\$	49,719,670	\$	56,266,657
Payments to service providers		(12,079,941)		(14,816,450)		(14,584,809)		(20,456,199)		(9,669,489)
Net cash flows from operating activities		61,558,939		55,187,114		49,066,853		29,263,471		46,597,168
Capital and related financing activities										
Principal paid on capital debt		(9,435,853)		(10,292,684)		(5,196,100)		(8,363,816)		(1,000,000)
Bond refunding - proceeds from issuance of										
refunding bonds		-0-		-0-		149,940,207		-0-		-0-
Bond refunding - proceeds transferred to bond										
escrow agent		-0-		-0-		(144,522,186)		-0-		-0-
Bond refunding - bond reserve release of funds to						( ,- ,,				
escrow agent		-0-		-0-		(19,080,219)		-0-		-0-
Bond refunding - bond issuance costs and insurance		-		-		(::,:::,=::)		-		-
		-0-		-0-		(5,749,563)		-0-		-0-
Interest paid on long-term debt outstanding		(27,650,091)		(23,117,039)		(25,515,044)		(27,688,598)		(27,772,084)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(4,106,830)		(2,036,496)		-0-		-0-		-0-
Net cash flows from capital and related		(1,100,000)		(2,000,100)	_		_			
financing activities		(41,192,774)		(35,446,219)		(50,122,905)		(36,052,414)		(28,772,084)
manding doubles		( , , ,		(00, 1.0,2.0)		(00,122,000)		(00,002, )		(20,1.2,00.)
Investing activities										
Purchase of investments		(168, 339, 482)		(152,423,771)		(143,458,876)		(112,223,932)		(118,957,033)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments		151,223,834		128,820,076		144,418,423		118,995,828		96,235,066
Interest received		6,992,346		3,862,800		96,505		17,047		2,010,230
Net cash flows from investing activities		(10,123,302)	_	(19,740,895)	_	1,056,052	_	6,788,943	_	(20,711,737)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		10,242,863		-0-		-0-		-0-		(2,886,653)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		-0-		-0-		-0-		-0-		2,886,653
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	10,242,863	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-
• • •	_		_				_		_	

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 4 Toll Revenues by Principal Revenue Payers - Payment Method, Class and Crossing Last Five Fiscal Years

	'	 o i local i calo	i rears								
	 2024	 2023		2022		2021		2020			
Toll revenues:	 	 									
Prepaid accounts billing	\$ 115,255,180	\$ 89,234,198	\$	83,952,496	\$	75,203,768	\$	66,792,864			
Video billing	61,516,800	37,761,420		46,948,301		41,532,055		34,747,764			
Percentages of toll revenues:											
Prepaid accounts billing	65%	70%		64%		64%		66%			
Video billing	35%	30%		36%		36%		34%			
Toll transactions:											
Prepaid accounts billing	27,629,830	21,323,590		22,021,029		19,214,872		19,656,396			
Video billing	11,158,344	7,167,552		9,629,727		8,659,006		7,425,809			
Percentages of toll transactions:											
Prepaid accounts billing	71%	75%		70%		69%		73%			
Video billing	29%	25%		30%		31%		27%			
Downtown Crossing Revenue:											
Class 1	76,115,066	47,379,611		52,638,499		44,338,260		42,184,694			
Class 2	11,492,855	8.901.603		9,659,050		8,550,136		6,990,951			
Class 3	40,654,022	34,810,411		32,700,473		32,671,095		25,878,536			
Total	 128,261,943	 91,091,625		94,998,022		85,559,491		75,054,181			
East End Crossing Revenue:											
Class 1	26,751,320	17,711,024		18,407,275		15,550,291		14,206,799			
Class 2	3,346,076	2,570,859		2,649,298		2,361,705		1,937,293			
Class 3	18,412,641	15,622,110		14,846,201		13,264,337		10,342,354			
Total	 48,510,037	 35,903,993		35,902,774		31,176,333		26,486,447			
Total Toll Revenue	\$ 176,771,980	\$ 126,995,618	\$	130,900,796	\$	116,735,823	\$	101,540,628			
Downtown Crossing Transactions:											
Class 1	23,056,757	15,964,461		18,293,263		15,681,867		16,082,858			
Class 2	1,770,271	1,431,623		1,659,922		1,502,514		1,285,581			
Class 3	 3,226,566	 2,855,031		2,894,311		2,969,618		2,408,971			
Total	28,053,594	20,251,115		22,847,496		20,153,999		19,777,410			
East End Crossing Transactions:											
Class 1	8,772,972	6,551,464		7,040,651		6,099,368		5,990,438			
Class 2	505,434	406,532		446,024		410,476		347,843			
Class 3	 1,456,174	 1,282,031		1,316,585		1,210,035		966,514			
Total	10,734,580	8,240,027		8,803,260		7,719,879		7,304,795			
Total Toll Transactions	 38,788,174	 28,491,142		31,650,756		27,873,878		27,082,205			

Note: The above schedule represents total toll transactions for the LSIORBP and does not reflect adjustments for allowance for bad debts.

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

### Schedule 5 Percentage of River Link Traffic by IAG Agency

	2024		2023		2022			
	Toll transactions:	Percentage:	Toll transactions:	Percentage:	Toll transactions:	Percentage:		
E-ZPass New York	3,165,975	8%	3,013,562	11%	3,012,237	10%		
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority	1,997,996	5%	1,940,893	7%	2,199,124	7%		
E-ZPass MassDOT	792,065	2%	129,626	0%	161,595	1%		
E-ZPass Maryland	538,354	1%	516,969	2%	530,145	2%		
Florida Turnpike Enterprise	346,856	1%	100,030	0%	78,128	0%		
	2021		2020					
	Toll transactions:	Percentage:	Toll transactions:	Percentage:				
E-ZPass New York	2,868,630	10%	2,384,613	9%				
Illinois State Toll Highway Authority	2,222,445	8%	1,662,857	6%				
E-ZPass Maryland	412,945	1%	235319	1%				
E-ZPass Pennsylvania Turnpike	129,554	0%	107,415	0%				
E-ZPass ITRCC	165,401	1%	139,959	1%				

STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 6 Toll Rates

July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024

		up to 7 ½ eet	½ feet, 3	nore than 7 3 Axle, and Axle	5 or More Axles		
Transponder Registered Video Other Video	\$	2.52 3.79 5.04	\$	6.30 7.55 8.81	\$	12.57 13.82 15.09	
Caron video	July	1, 2022 - Jun	e 30, 2023			10.00	
	2 Axle up to 7 ½ Feet			nore than 7 3 Axle, and Axle	5 or More Axles		
Transponder Registered Video Other Video	\$	2.40 3.61 4.80	\$	6.00 7.19 8.39	\$	11.98 13.17 14.38	

Note: Tolls will increase annually, beginning July 1 of the year following the commencement of toll collection and thereafter on each July 1 by the greater of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index or 2.5%.

STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 7 Capital Asset Statistics Last Five Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Lane miles	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1
Right-of-Way Area (acres)	367	367	367	367	367
Bridge Structures	47	47	47	47	42

STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 8 Payments and Repayments of Rent Last Five Fiscal Years

	2	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
Rent payments received Repayments of rent	\$	-0- -0-									
Amount owed for repayment of rent	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	

STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

### Schedule 9 Insurance in Force

Insurance	Policy Term	Coverage	Deductible	Annual Premium		
ACE American Insurance Company Property Damage and Loss of Revenue	6/20/2023 - 6/20/2024	\$50,000,000 limit/per occurance	\$ 10,000,000	\$	468,286	
ACE American Insurance Company Property Damage and Loss of Revenue	6/20/2024 - 6/20/2025	\$50,000,000 limit/per occurance	\$ 10,000,000	\$	613,027	

Note: The Authority is required by the TIFIA Loan agreement and KPTIA 2013 General Trust Indenture to have business interruption insurance prior to tolls commencing. Tolls are expected to commence in December 2016 based on current construction schedules. The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; and errors and omissions. The Authority utilizes the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Risk Management Fund to cover exposure to these potential losses. KYTC carries commercial insurance, including builders risk coverage on the LSIORBP, for all risks of loss during construction.

STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 10 Employees and Contractors by Function Last Five Fiscal Years

Employees	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Full-time	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Part-time	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Contractors:	3	3	3	3	3
Accounting	1	1	1	1	1
Legal	1	1	1	1	1
Financial Advisor	1	1	1	1	1

Note: The Authority does not have any employees, but uses the services of KYTC employees for operations in addition to contracted services.

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

### Schedule 11 Ratios of Outstanding Debt

				Outstanding Debt e Fiscal Years	:					
	_	2024	_	2023		2022	_	2021	_	2020
Net revenue bonds outstanding	\$	336,945,595	\$	344,860,388	\$	346,670,423	\$	333,918,824	\$	333,918,824
Transportation Infrastructure Finance and										
Innovation Act loan	_	442,757,647	_	443,803,500		445,791,184	_	445,791,184		452,200,000
Total outstanding debt	\$	779,703,241	\$	788,663,888	\$	792,461,607	\$	779,710,008	\$	786,118,824
Toll transactions:										
Prepaid billing		27,629,830		21,323,590		22,021,029		19,214,872		19,656,396
Video billing		11,158,344		7,167,552		9,629,727		8,659,006		7,425,809
Total transactions		38,788,174	_	28,491,142	_	31,650,756		27,873,878		27,082,205
Debt per prepaid transaction		28		37		36		41		40
Debt per video billing transaction		70		110		82		90		105
Debt per total transaction		20		28		25		28		25
		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020
	_		_		_				_	
Toll revenues	\$	66,173,937	\$	64,676,214	\$	55,995,165	\$	50,162,261	\$	45,149,364
Operating expenses	_	14,421,475	_	13,838,890	_	16,611,578	_	17,649,759	_	12,082,019
Net revenues available for debt service	\$	51,752,462	\$	50,837,324	\$	39,383,587	\$	32,512,502	\$	33,067,345
Debt service for revenue bonds outstanding	:									
Principal	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-
Interest		-0-		-0-		-0-		-0-		-0-
Total current debt service	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-
Debt service for revenue bond anticipation notes outstanding:										
Principal	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-
Interest		-0-		-0-		-0-		-0-		-0-
Total current debt service	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-	\$	-0-
Debt service coverage		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

#### Schedule 13 Pledged Receipts Last Five Fiscal Years

	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
Operating Revenue	\$	75,658,944	\$	70,939,287	\$	61,601,281	\$	54,999,372	\$	49,794,415
Nonoperating Revenues Interest earned on investments		6,992,346		3,862,800		96,505		17,047		1,632,247
Total pledged receipts	\$	82 651 290	\$	74 802 087	\$	61 697 786	\$	55 016 419	\$	51 426 662

# Schedule 14 Largest Toll Payers Last Five Fiscal Years

Toll Payer	2024		2023		2022		2021		 2020
Atomic Transportation	\$	78,657	\$	86,778	\$	75,789	\$	162,198	\$ 142,531
Bagshaw Trucking Inc.		213,066		210,369		128,596		209,902	202,560
Champion Trucking Company		136,518		125,604		94,018		97,676	108,125
Eco-Tech LLC		58,755		108,519		335,303		120,140	114,092
Fast Track Trucking, LLC		79,742		*		52,752		*	56,173
Kentuckiana Trucking Inc.		188,674		228,740		53,352		165,096	116,934
Libs Paving Company Inc.		103,944		104,728		235,977		65,175	58,734
M&M Cartage Co. Inc.		284,389		319,983		75,850		362,276	307,567
Midwest Logistics Systems LLC		*		*		*		*	103,989
Sodrel Truck Lines		*		*		*		105,838	111,800
Talon Logistics		72,500		59,166		98,968		67,171	62,748
Trans Continental Systems, Inc.		116,102		115,850		49,933		97,676	*
Trimpe Trucking		153,242		186,716		66,598		148,510	123,279
UPS		*		*		118,455		334,017	264,557
W Transfer Inc.		87,621		91,381		68,461		69,917	81,820

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 15 Population and Commuting Statistics Last Three Fiscal Years

			Per Capita		To	otal Personal	% Rate of
Year	County	Population	- 1	ncome	In	come (000s)	Unemployment
2022	Bullitt, KY	83,836	\$	51,198	\$	4,292,245	3.2%
	Clark, IN	124,237		53,321		6,624,458	2.4%
	Floyd, IN	80,714		61,081		4,930,089	2.2%
	Harrison, IN	39,851		54,202		2,160,018	2.6%
	Jefferson, KY	773,399		64,075		49,555,898	3.2%
	Oldham, KY	69,431		76,988		5,345,328	2.7%
	Scott, IN	24,588		44,229		1,087,511	2.9%
2021	Bullitt, KY	82,918	\$	50,169	\$	4,159,915	4.4%
	Clark, IN	122,738		51,887		6,368,512	3.5%
	Floyd, IN	80,454		62,578		5,034,666	3.0%
	Harrison, IN	39,761		51,770		2,058,434	2.9%
	Jefferson, KY	777,874		61,474		47,818,804	4.5%
	Oldham, KY	68,685		73,110		5,021,534	3.4%
	Scott, IN	24,355		44,678		1,088,133	4.3%
2020	Bullitt, KY	82,182	\$	46,618	\$	3,831,186	6.2%
	Clark, IN	119,266		48,210		5,749,801	7.3%
	Floyd, IN	78,936		60,233		4,754,534	6.6%
	Harrison, IN	40,682		46,468		1,890,410	6.3%
	Jefferson, KY	767,452		57,863		44,407,286	6.6%
	Oldham, KY	66,999		68,986		4,621,969	4.7%
	Scott, IN	23,788		41,981		998,644	8.5%

Note: Data is as of December 31st of the year presented. Data for December 31, 2023 has not been made available by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sources: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce

(2) U.S. Department of Labor

# STATISTICAL SECTION – UNAUDITED JUNE 30, 2024

# Schedule 16 Principle Employers within the LSIORB Area Last Six Fiscal Years

	2023		2022				2021		2020			
	Numbers of		Percentage of Total	Numbers of		Percentage of Total	Numbers of		Percentage of Total	Numbers of		Percentage of Total
	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment
United Parcel Services	26,328	1	4%	25,169	1	4%	25,090	1	4%	23,533	1	4%
Jefferson County Public Schools	14,000	3	2%	13,596	3	2%	14,484	2	2%	14,250	2	2%
Ford Motor Co.	13,020	5	2%	13,020	5	2%	13,020	4	2%	13,042	3	2%
Norton Healthcare Inc	15,044	2	2%	14,413	2	2%	13,828	3	2%	12,579	4	2%
Humana Inc.	7,465	9	1%	11,243	6	2%	12,360	5	2%	12,000	5	2%
The Kroger Co.	7,000	10	1%	5,000	13	1%	9,300	7	1%	9,235	6	1%
Baptist Healthcare Systems Inc.	8,657	6	1%	9,030	7	1%	7,346	8	1%	8,143	7	1%
Walmart Inc.	8,550	7	1%	8,600	8	1%	6,650	9	1%	6,650	8	1%
University of Louisville	6,339	11	1%	6,585	10	1%	6,000	10	1%	6,394	9	1%
Amazon.com LLC	5,700	13	1%	5,700	12	1%	*	*	*	*	*	*
Louisville/Jefferson County Metro												
Government Services	5,705	12	1%	5,702	11	1%	*	*	*	*	*	*
GE Appliances & Lighting	8,500	8	1%	8,100	9	1%	6,000	10	1%	6,000	10	1%
UofL Health	13,136	4	2%	13,183	4	2%	12,000	6	2%	6,000	10	1%
		2019			2018							
			Percentage			Percentage						
	Numbers of		of Total	Numbers of		of Total						
	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment						
United Parcel Services	21,233	1	3%	22,354	1	3%						
Jefferson County Public Schools	14,476	2	2%	14,553	2	2%						

			i ciccinage			i crocinage
	Numbers of		of Total	Numbers of		of Total
	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment
United Parcel Services	21,233	1	3%	22,354	1	3%
Jefferson County Public Schools	14,476	2	2%	14,553	2	2%
Ford Motor Co.	12,600	3	2%	12,600	3	2%
Norton Healthcare Inc	12,247	4	2%	11,944	5	2%
Humana Inc.	12,000	5	2%	12,500	4	2%
The Kroger Co.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baptist Healthcare Systems Inc.	6,159	9	1%	6,786	7	1%
Walmart Inc.	*	*	*	*	*	*
University of Louisville	6,933	6	1%	7,065	6	1%
Amazon.com LLC	6,500	7	1%	6,500	8	1%
Louisville/Jefferson County Metro						
Government Services	6,226	8	1%	6,192	9	1%
GE Appliances & Lighting	6,000	10	1%	6,000	10	1%
UofL Health	6,000	11	1%	6,000	10	1%

Note: FY 2024 data has not yet been released. Data is as of December 31st of the year presented.

Sources: (1) www.louisvilleky.gov

(2) www.bls.gov